

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
FOR IRELAND

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911,

BEING

The Thirty-ninth Report under "The Local Government
Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," 35 & 36 Vic., c. 69.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL
OF ABERDEEN;

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, 3rd August, 1911.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, submit to Your Excellency this, our Thirty-ninth Annual Report, under the Statute 35 and 36 Vic., chap. 69, entitled "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," which deals with our proceedings, generally, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1911.

For convenience of reference, the Report is classified under the following heads:—

- I. Local Government (Ireland) Acts; Motor Car Acts; Old Age Pensions Act; Unemployed Workmen Act, &c.;
- II. Poor Relief and Medical Charities;
- III. Public Health, &c., Acts;
- IV. Provisional Orders under the Public Health Acts, the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and the Local Government Acts, &c.;
- V. Labourers Acts;
- VI. Loans sanctioned for Housing Schemes, Public Health purposes, &c.;
- VII. Payments from the Local Taxation Account in aid of local rates;
- VIII. Audit;
- IX. Examination of Parliamentary Bills;
- X. Deputations received;
- XI. Departmental arrangements.

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 to 1902.

Local Government Elections.

The triennial elections of County and Rural District Councillors, which took place in May and June of this year, although outside the period to which our report relates, call for some notice, inasmuch as the preliminary arrangements for the taking of the polls were made to a great extent before the 31st March, 1911.

As on previous occasions, we issued in December last an instructional circular to all local bodies and officials concerned, explanatory of the more important points in our election orders, and of the action to be taken by those engaged in the conduct of the elections at the various stages of the proceedings. In this circular we endeavoured further to clear up various points of doubt which had been raised in previous years in regard to the powers of Returning Officers or their deputies. In the course of the Elections other questions, not covered by our general instructions, arose as to the interpretation of our Election Orders, and led to a considerable amount of correspondence with officials and the general public. Strictly speaking our responsibility in regard to Local Government Elections is limited to the making of General Orders prescribing the general procedure and the powers and duties of Returning Officers, but we have, nevertheless, felt bound, when consulted, to afford assistance and advice, both to officials and the local bodies, in the solution of difficulties connected with elections.

Many questions, often accompanied by prepaid telegraph forms for reply, continue to be addressed to us by persons who are candidates for the office of County or Rural District Councillor or Guardian, and the correspondence involves a good deal of additional work in this Department.

The experience of five elections, since the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1900, warrants the opinion that the General Election Orders issued by us have, on the whole, proved satisfactory, and suited to the circumstances which they were intended to meet. In a few cases it has been found desirable to authorise departures from the terms of the Orders to suit the requirements of particular localities. For instance, Rule 1 (4) of the General Order providing that the office of the Returning Officer for the election of County Councillors in an Administrative County shall be situated in that County and for Rural District Councillors in the Rural District, proved inconvenient in the case of Down and Dublin. We accordingly made amending orders for those Counties, authorising the Returning Officers to have their offices outside the Counties and Districts concerned. We have also received representations from various County

Councils under Section 94 (6) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, requesting us to authorise the polls for certain District Electoral Divisions to be taken outside such District Electoral Divisions, and for geographical and other reasons we have found it expedient to do so.

Prior to the elections in many cases the county councils, who are primarily responsible for fixing the scales of election expenses, with our approval, varied the existing scales, generally in the direction of a reduction of expenses. While we are of opinion that it is essential that the fees allowed should be sufficient to induce suitable and competent men to undertake the duty of conducting the elections, we note with satisfaction that the County Councils have seen their way to economise in this heavy item in the cost of local government administration, which was a new charge upon the country under the Local Government Act of 1898.

The usual municipal elections took place in January last, and, on the whole, the Returning Officers and their assistants carried out their various duties satisfactorily. We referred in a previous report to certain difficulties that had arisen in municipal elections with regard to the appointment of polling agents by candidates during the taking of the poll. It is obvious that in an Electoral Division where several seats have to be filled, and where there is a large number of candidates, some restriction must be placed upon the number of polling agents allowed for each polling booth or room, if confusion and inconvenience both to voters and to the officials conducting the election are to be avoided. Consequently, in our original Election Orders relating to the election of Aldermen and Councillors in County Boroughs and of Urban District Councillors and Town Commissioners, certain limits were imposed. At the recent municipal elections in Dublin County Borough it was represented to us that this restriction tended to operate unfairly in the case of an independent candidate opposed by a number of candidates belonging to a single party. We accordingly issued an Order amending our General Order, and authorising each candidate at elections of Aldermen and Councillors in County Boroughs to appoint one polling agent for each polling station. We have not as yet been able to ascertain how the amended procedure will work generally, but if we find that it is likely to prove troublesome, we may have to consider the question of reverting to the original system or of making such other arrangements in particular cases as will meet the requirements of the candidates.

The same difficulty having arisen in the case of the election of Guardians for Dublin County Borough, we found it necessary to issue a special Order amending our Guardians' Election Order in so far as the elections of this year in the County Borough were concerned, the effect of which is to reserve power to ourselves to allow in individual cases candidates to appoint additional polling agents.

We had under consideration an application from the Council of the Birr Urban District drawing attention to the inadequacy of the representation of the Urban District on the Birr Board of Guardians having regard to its valuation and population as compared with the remaining Electoral units in the Union. On examination we found that the claim for increased representation in this case was well grounded, and, accordingly, we made an Order under Section 24 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 increasing the number of urban representatives from four to six.

We also assigned four Guardians to Arklow (No. 1) Urban District Electoral Division and two Guardians to the No. 2 Division in consequence of the recent constitution of the town of Arklow as an Urban Sanitary District.

In our last report we referred to certain alterations and sub-divisions of District Electoral Divisions in counties Antrim, Carlow, Dublin, Fermanagh and Tyrone, which had been made by us, and consequent on these alterations it became necessary for the purpose of the election of County Councillors formally to reconstitute the County Electoral Divisions in the counties concerned, which we did by Orders dated the 9th January, 1911.

An increase in the representation of Whitehouse District Electoral Division on the Belfast Rural District Council and Board of Guardians was effected by an Order dated the 28th April, 1910. Subsequently complaint was made that this arrangement had given the rural portions of Belfast Union an undue preponderance on the Board of Guardians, as compared with Belfast County Borough, having regard to its valuation and population. After much correspondence an application was received from the Board of Guardians asking us to hold an inquiry with a view to a re-arrangement of the boundaries of the Belfast Union, so as to make the Union coterminous with the County Borough. An Inquiry was accordingly held which lasted several days, and we have at present under consideration the Report of our Inspector and the evidence taken at the Inquiry.

Passing from the subject of Local Government elections to that of Parliamentary elections, we find that nearly every County Council in Ireland has had under consideration the powers conferred by the Polling Districts and Registration of Voters (Ireland) Act, 1908, for improving and altering the Parliamentary Polling Districts in their respective counties. Committees have been appointed in these cases to investigate the existing arrangements, and, if necessary, to recommend schemes for adoption where improvement is considered necessary. We have made Orders under the Act confirming new schemes of Polling Districts in the Counties of Tipperary (South Riding), Dublin and Tyrone, and for the re-arrangement of the lists of voters in certain urban districts and rural districts in the counties of Armagh, Antrim and Tyrone.

Collection of Rates.

The collection of the poor rate for the past year has been on the whole satisfactory, and shows a considerable improvement on previous years. For the half-year ended the 30th September, 1910, the collection was virtually closed in twenty-one counties within the half year. In the remaining counties some delay occurred on the part of the collectors in lodging the full amount of the rates included in their warrants, due mainly to the difficulty in collecting seed rate and recoverable arrears which had been carried forward from the previous year; but over ninety-four per cent. of the first moiety of the rate was lodged within the prescribed time, and the greater part of the balance was accounted for before the 31st October, 1910. All the collectors employed in seventeen out of the thirty-three administrative counties lodged the full amount of their respective warrants for the financial year by the 31st March, 1911. In the other sixteen counties the amount of rates outstanding on the date mentioned was small, amounting to only two per cent. of the total rates under the control of the County Councils, and in twelve of these counties the full amount of the rate was lodged by the middle of the following month. The arrear was due in some cases to the illness of individual collectors, to vacancies in the office of collector, and to the difficulty in collecting rates in the islands on the western and south-western seaboard. Difficulties are still experienced in recovering the rates on certain estates sold under recent Land Acts, the valuation of which has not yet been apportioned among the new occupiers.

The various County Councils now fully realise the necessity for a prompt collection of the poor rate in order to meet their own expenses, and also the demands of the various local authorities, and in one county it is proposed to grant the collectors a bonus when they lodge a fixed proportion of their warrant within the first three months of each half-year.

The collection of the poor rate in the urban districts continues to improve, and we note that an increasing number of Councils have placed their collectors under the obligation to lodge the full amount of their half-yearly collections of Poor Rate within the half-year.

Roads.

We are glad to report that increased interest continues to be shown in the efficient and economical maintenance of public roads, a matter of very great importance in this country.

During the year we made Orders (Sec. 27) (2) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898) extending the limit of expenditure on roads as fixed by previous Orders in thirty-nine rural districts comprised in fifteen counties.

The limit was permanently extended in the case of six of the districts; in eight an extension of the former limit was granted for five years, and in the remaining twenty-five districts the extension was given for one year only.

The grounds put forward for the applications were, in some cases, that the cost of road materials and of labour had so increased since the date of the Board's General Certificate of June, 1899, that it was now impossible to maintain the roads within the limit then fixed; and in others that an extension was necessary to enable steam-rolling schemes to be adopted in the districts. The counties are by no means similarly circumstanced in this respect, as in some cases the limit is based on an annual expenditure which was abnormally low in the standard year, and it is quite evident that in many districts the roads could not be substantially improved and strengthened without considerably exceeding the limit for at least some years. Applications for extensions have, therefore, been generally granted, but attention has been directed to the inexpediency of such applications except for necessary improvement of leading roads or other important works.

The advantages of steam-rolling are now widely recognised throughout the country. During the year loans were sanctioned by us for road improvement involving the use of steam-rollers in the counties of Cavan, Down, Dublin, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Sligo, Tipperary (South Riding) and Waterford, and for the purchase of steam-rollers and other modern plant for road maintenance in the counties of Kerry, Meath, Roscommon, Sligo, and Tipperary (North Riding).

About 120 steam-rollers are in use in Ireland, and of these more than two-thirds are employed by twenty County Councils on rural roads.

In a number of counties, including Antrim, Armagh, Down, Dublin, Tyrone, Tipperary, a large amount of steam-rolling has been done and long stretches of main roads put into excellent condition. In at least one of these counties the cost of maintenance, with direct labour and steam-rolling, is reported by the County Surveyor to be less than it was before the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, came into operation.

Direct labour schemes are in operation in seventeen counties, and during the past year we approved of further schemes for certain districts in the counties of Down, Leitrim, and Westmeath. The total length of roads under all the schemes is about 11,500 miles.

The County Councils of Tyrone, Westmeath, and Monaghan made fresh declarations of main roads during the year. In the case of Monaghan only, objections were made to the declaration. We held an Inquiry respecting the appeals lodged with us, and after consideration of the evidence given we prepared a scheme based on recommendations made by the County Surveyor declaring the principal arterial roads in County Monaghan to be main roads within the meaning of Section 8 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

Main roads have so far been declared in only eighteen counties. In certain areas the effect of a main road declaration would not be material, but in some counties in which no roads are so dealt with it would be greatly to the advantage of the public and

lead to a reasonable equalisation of rating if main roads were adopted in accordance with the implied intention of the legislature.

We have noted with much interest the preliminary operations with respect to Ireland of the Road Board, constituted by the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909. The Board has been constituted for the purpose of improving the facilities for road traffic in the United Kingdom and of the administration of the road improvement Grant provided under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. The funds allocated to the Board comprise the net proceeds of the duties on motor spirit and on licences for motor cars. We understand that a tentative allocation of the funds available for the current year between England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland has been made.

For the year ending 31st March, 1912, definite grants have been offered by the Road Board to the Irish County Councils towards the improvement of certain leading roads in each county. Certain conditions were attached to the offers of the Road Board, including a requirement that a portion of the total cost varying from one-fifth to one-half should be contributed by the County Council in each case. The amounts of the grants in question are as follows:—Antrim, £4,200; Armagh, £2,700; Carlow, £750; Cavan, £2,230; Clare, £2,600; Cork, £9,750; Donegal, £5,000; Down, £4,300; Dublin, £3,000; Fermanagh, £1,370; Galway, £4,700; Kerry, £4,000; Kildare, £1,200; Kilkenny, £1,460; King's County, £1,170; Leitrim, £1,700; Limerick, £2,200; Londonderry, £2,400; Longford, £1,250; Louth, £1,200; Mayo, £5,200; Meath, £1,250; Monaghan, £1,550; Queen's County, £1,050; Roscommon, £2,640; Sligo, £2,000; Tipperary, £3,650; Tyrone, £3,400; Waterford, £1,160; Wexford, £2,120; Wicklow, £1,100.

The early expenditure of these amounts supplemented by local contributions on main roads will undoubtedly secure considerable improvements, which will constitute educative samples of modern road work.

The following table regarding the mileage and cost of maintenance of roads and streets in the year ended 31st March, 1909, has been prepared from returns furnished by the local authorities at our request:—

	Mileage of public roads in the area under the jurisdiction of the Councils.			Mileage of roads under contracts or direct labour during the year 1908-9.			Mileage repaired by direct labour.			Expenditure during the year on road repair and maintenance including annual charges on loans for improvements by steam-rolling.	Annual cost of repair or maintenance per mile.	Expenditure on special work such as new roads or bridges, masonry repairs, footpath improvements, fencing, &c.
	Mains.	District.	Total.	Mains.	District.	Total.	Mains.	District.	Total.	£	£ Average.	£
Counties (33), -	6,773	50,038	56,811	6,773	47,323	54,096	2,168	6,624	8,792	770,764	14	56,444
Urban Districts (89),	339	562	901	312	546	858	227	496	723	74,060	83	13,242
County Boroughs (6),	—	—	613	—	—	613	—	—	618	121,896	107	18,573
	7,112	50,600	58,310	7,085	47,869	55,502	2,395	7,120	10,133	966,750	—	88,259

Extension of time for Payment of Accounts.—Section 51 (7) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and Section 4 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902.

About 220 applications for extension of time for the payment by local authorities of accounts, due out of the poor rate, which had not been discharged within the statutory period, were granted by us in the year under review.

The majority of these were in respect of accounts which became overdue through no fault of the applicants, but owing to circumstances such as the death of the person who supplied the goods or rendered the services, delay in taking out administration, changes amongst the officers of the local authorities, or in the case of accounts rendered to Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, delay in obtaining the necessary certificate from the officer who ordered the goods.

Applications for extension of time may frequently be necessary in cases of this kind, but as it is a matter of the utmost importance that all claims should be furnished before the expiration of three months after the end of the financial year we do not feel justified in granting facilities where accounts are not rendered in time owing to carelessness or neglect.

Examinations.—Assistant Surveyors, etc.

Our annual examination to test the qualifications of candidates for the post of Assistant Surveyor continues to attract a large number of entrants. Persons desiring to be admitted to the examination are required to furnish satisfactory evidence of training and of practical experience in engineering.

Twenty-nine candidates attended the examination in March last, of whom seventeen satisfied us with regard to their qualifications in the subjects prescribed.

We also held examinations of candidates nominated for vacancies occurring during the year in the office of Town Surveyor in certain Urban Districts.

Corporate Property.

We have had during the year several applications from the Corporations of Dublin and Waterford for sanction to leases of Corporate property. Nearly all these leases contain clauses imposing on the lessees of the premises the obligation of expending considerable sums on re-building or in substantial repairs, and, consequently, the value of the property of these Corporations is enhanced. This is particularly the case in the City of Dublin, where the expenditure under new leases has not only increased the value of the Corporate Estate, but has, by the erection of handsome buildings, materially improved the appearance of some of the principal streets.

In consequence of the sale of property under the Irish Land Acts many of the tithe rent charges hitherto payable to local bodies in Ireland have been redeemed, and during the year

under notice we have approved of the redemption of head rents and rent charges payable to the Corporations of Clonmel, Kilkenny and Waterford, and to the Urban District Council of New Ross. In these cases under the powers conferred on us by the Municipal Corporation Acts we have imposed certain conditions as to the investment of the proceeds of such sales and redemptions, in order that so far as possible, future as well as present rate-payers may benefit therefrom.

Two leases granted by the Kerry and Monaghan County Councils to certain local bodies in their Counties were submitted for our approval and duly sanctioned by us.

Superannuation of Officers.

Orders were made by us consenting to superannuation allowances granted by the County Councils of Donegal, Wicklow and Queen's Counties to certain of their officers on resignation.

These allowances can only be granted either on the ground of age or permanent infirmity of mind or body, and only to officers who have devoted their whole time to the service of their respective counties.

In one case which came under our notice an officer claimed such allowance on his resignation of the post of Poor Rate Collector notwithstanding the fact that he held, and continued to hold, the office of Income Tax Collector and was also engaged in private business. We directed the Council's attention to the provisions of the Statutes relating to these allowances and they decided that no pension could legally be paid from the rates to the applicant. Legal proceedings were instituted in the High Court against the County Council by the ex-officer with a view to compelling them to grant a superannuation allowance, with the result that the Court held that, having regard to the circumstances, the Council were not empowered to award any pension.

Meetings of Local Bodies.

Applications are made to us from time to time by Urban District Councils and Town Commissioners to change by Sealed Order under Section 14 of the Local Government Act (Ireland), 1902, either the hour or date of their Statutory Monthly Meetings, which, according to the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854 (Section 27), must be held on the first monday of the month at 12 noon. The powers given to us by the Act of 1902 have been freely exercised, as we find that, owing to the increased duties and functions devolving on these local bodies, and, having regard to the fact that the majority of the members are business men with limited leisure during the early hours of the day, it is frequently impossible to obtain a quorum for meetings held at 12 noon. The majority of applications for change of hour are made on this ground. Four such Orders were made by us during the past year, the bodies concerned being Bagenalstown Town Commissioners, and the Urban District Councils of Bray, Kells and Warreupoint.

Motor Cars.

The Motor Car Act, 1903, was continued in force until the 31st December, 1911, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1910.

Owing to the increased motor traffic on the roads in the counties of Cork and Kerry during the tourist season, the local authorities drew our attention to the unsuitability of the high road from Bantry to Killarney for motor traffic, particularly between the towns of Kenmare and Killarney, where the surface of the roads was not sufficiently strong for heavy and continuous traffic, and where the hilly nature of the country rendered a high rate of speed very dangerous. The Kerry County Council were impelled to entirely prohibit, without special consent, the driving of heavy motor cars with an axle weight exceeding three tons over the Kenmare Suspension Bridge, and they also applied to us to make regulations restricting the rate of speed of all kinds of motor cars on the most unsuitable and dangerous parts of the road. We made a careful examination of this road, and being satisfied that for the safety of the public some restriction was necessary, we made an Order limiting the driving of motor vehicles to a speed of six miles an hour on the portion of the Kenmare to Killarney road, between Loosecaunagh and Derrycunihy cottage.

Towards the end of the year we received an application from the Corporation of Dublin requesting us to fix the rate of speed for motor cars within the city at the same limit as that prescribed for horse traffic. This application has recently formed the subject of a protracted and exhaustive inquiry by one of our Inspectors. A very large amount of evidence was submitted for and against the suggested speed limit, but the minutes of evidence taken at the inquiry, and the Inspector's report thereon, have not yet come before us for consideration and determination.

In connection with the procedure arranged at the International Automobile Convention held in 1909 for the purpose of enabling motor cars to be driven in foreign countries without being subject to excessive formalities, we last year authorised the Irish Automobile Club, in pursuance of the Motor Car (International Circulation) Order, 1910, temporarily to carry out the duties of the examination of those motor cars and drivers intending to travel abroad, and to issue international travelling passes available in those countries in which the procedure is recognised, namely, Germany, Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, France, Italy, Monaco, Roumania, Servia, Austria and Hungary, Bulgaria, Spain, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and Russia. We have now empowered the Irish Automobile Club to continue the examination of cars and drivers for a further period of one year.

The County and County Borough Councils in Ireland have been given important powers in connection with the duties on licences for motor cars imposed by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, and in pursuance of an Order in Council made in August last, the duties are to be levied by County Councils and the licences issued by the Post Office Authorities.

The yearly rates of duties on motor cars are as follows (subject to an allowance of one-half of the duty payable on the licence for a car kept by a medical practitioner for the purpose of his profession, and total exemption for foreign cars while used temporarily in this country):—

	£	s.	d.
Motor bicycles and motor tricycles, of whatever horse power,	1	0	0
Motor cars—			
Not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ horse power,	2	2	0
Motor cars—			
Exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ but not exceeding 12 horse power,	3	3	0
" 12 " " 16 "	4	0	0
" 16 " " 26 "	6	6	0
" 26 " " 33 "	8	8	0
" 33 " " 40 "	10	10	0
" 40 " " 60 "	21	0	0
" 60 " " " "	42	0	0

The duties are payable in respect of all motor cars in use since the 1st January, 1910, except those used for trade purposes or as hackney carriages, these not being liable for excise licence duty in Ireland.

While we have no jurisdiction under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, it has been our practice to advise County Councils as far as we are able with regard to their powers and duties under the Act, when inquiries are made to us. On the 1st September last we drew their attention to the duties imposed on them by the Act, the Order in Council, and the regulations made by the Treasury thereunder; and in November last we issued a further letter making certain suggestions for facilitating the County Councils in the matter. We understand, however, that in many counties considerable difficulties have arisen in obtaining payment of the duties levied, and that consequently the collection of the amounts due from motor car owners is very backward. This may be owing in a great measure to the difficulty experienced in ascertaining whether all owners registered in a particular county have paid the duty, and thus tracing defaulters, but we are inclined to believe that County Councils are not fully aware of the extent of their powers and duties as regards enforcing payment, as these powers and duties were formerly vested in the Commissioners of Customs and Excise and are now transferred to the Councils. The question of the issue of a further explanatory circular letter is under consideration.

Old Age Pensions Act, 1908.

The number of appeals received by us under this Act in the financial year ended 31st March, 1911, was 11,355, including 7,323 from Pension Officers, and 4,032 from claimants and other persons aggrieved. The number decided by us during the year (including appeals in hand on 1st April, 1910), was 13,509.

The following table shows the various grounds on which these appeals were based, and the number decided under each head:—

Receipt of Poor Relief: Indoor, ...	293
Outdoor ...	158
Means (including Deprivation of Property) ...	4,094
Age, ...	7,027
Residence out of United Kingdom, ...	167
Nationality, ...	7
Imprisonment on Conviction of Offence, ...	25
Failure to Work, ...	15
Maintenance in Lunatic Asylum, ...	5

The number of appeals which could not be entertained on the ground of not having been received in time, or for other reasons, was 1,718.

The total number of appeals received from the date of the Act coming into operation up to the 1st July, 1911, was 49,190.

In our last two Annual Reports we referred to the difficulties experienced by us in connection with the determination of appeals lodged by Pension Officers against decisions of local Pension Committees granting pensions to landholders who, it was alleged, had, by assigning their farms to sons or daughters, deprived themselves of property for the purpose of obtaining old age pensions, and who, therefore, came within the terms of Section 4 (3) of the Act. In dealing with such appeals we had endeavoured to draw a distinction between the cases of persons who had made assignments to sons or daughters on their marriage in accordance with old-established custom in some parts of Ireland, and the cases of those who assigned their farms to children on other grounds. Marriage assignments we considered would in most cases have been made whether the Old Age Pensions Act existed or not, while other assignments, except in rare instances, were, in all probability, carried out with the object of getting pensions. We fear, however, that our exemption of marriage assignments from the operation of Section 4 (3) has led to what, in former times, was only the custom in certain localities becoming an almost universal practice. There is now a tendency on the part of almost every small landholder on reaching the age of 70 to transfer his farm to some member of his family, and then claim a pension as a matter of course. Where owners of farms transfer their rights in the property to members of their own family they generally continue to enjoy the same benefits and privileges as they did before assignment took place; and in view of the many instances which have recently come under our notice of valuable and well-stocked farms being handed over to sons or daughters for a nominal consideration we have felt compelled in such cases to regard these assignments as coming within the meaning of Section 4 (3), unless the evidence showed that some material alteration in the circumstances of the claimant had necessitated the assignment.

A circular letter was issued on the 25th April, 1910, containing instructions as to the fixing of the date from which the cancelling of a pension or the varying of the rate as the result of a question raised in pursuance of Section 7 (1) of the Act should take effect.

On the 31st December, 1910, the disqualification imposed by Section 3 (1) (a) of the Act on persons who had been in receipt of Poor Law Relief subsequent to the 1st January, 1908, ceased to operate, except where relief still continued to be received. In order that persons who had hitherto been debarred from obtaining a pension solely on account of the disqualification referred to, might be in a position to receive payment at the earliest possible moment, Regulations were made on the 13th September, 1910, enabling claims to be considered and provisionally allowed before the date on which the claimant would actually become entitled to a pension. A circular letter was also issued, on the 10th December, 1910, to all Boards of Guardians in Ireland informing them of the latest date on which relief could be accepted consistent with the receipt of a pension on the first Friday of 1911, and requesting them to notify accordingly all persons on their books who were likely to become claimants for pensions. Clerks of Unions were at the same time requested to furnish Pension Officers as speedily as possible with information required by them as to persons in receipt of relief.

As some uncertainty still appeared to exist as to the exact meaning of Section 3 (1) (a) of the Act, a further circular letter was issued on the 11th February, 1911, explaining its operation.

Notwithstanding the measures taken, a large number of claims could not be dealt with in time to enable the claimants to be paid from the beginning of 1911, owing to the fact that from want of other evidence of age, searches had to be made in the Census Returns, and the great number of searches required caused unavoidable delay in the consideration of the claims.

Arising out of these new claims there has been a considerable increase in the number of appeals received by us, but it is believed that nearly all these claims have now been dealt with, and that the number of appeals lodged will soon be reduced to normal dimensions.

The admission to the status of old age pensioners of the large class of persons who were formerly dependent on Poor Law Relief, and who still on occasion have recourse to that form of assistance, has caused attention to be drawn to certain matters in connection with the granting of indoor relief. We have had many representations from Boards of Guardians complaining of their being unable to recover any part of the cost of the maintenance of an old age pensioner who temporarily seeks medical relief in a Workhouse Infirmary, and urging that Section 6 of the Act should be amended so as to enable them to draw the pension during the pensioner's stay in the institution.

One Board of Guardians has urged that a separate portion of the Workhouse should be allocated for the accommodation of aged and infirm pensioners who have no friends to look after them, the cost of their maintenance being defrayed out of their pensions.

Many Boards of Guardians appear to be under the impression that if a person undertakes to pay a certain fixed charge, he will thereby become exempt from the disqualification imposed by Section 3 (1) (a) of the Act. Only persons, however, who are admitted to the Infirmary or Fever Hospital for medical treatment, and do not become chronic inmates, or who on admission to the Infirmary claim to pay and do actually pay the full average cost of maintenance therein, are so exempt.

In our last Report, we referred to the decisions of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland in the cases of *Rex (Sinnott) v. The Wexford County Local Pension Committee* and *No. 1 Sub-Committee*, and *Rex (Greenan) v. The Local Government Board*, with regard to the question of the finality of a decision of the local Pension Committee or of the Local Government Board in the matter of age. The view taken by the Court was that the attainment of the age of seventy years was a rigid inexorable condition which must be fulfilled prior to the granting of a pension, and that no determination of a Pension Authority could entitle a person to a pension who did not in fact fulfil it. The question has now been finally decided by the House of Lords (*Murphy v. The King*), with the result that the ruling of the Irish Court in the cases before mentioned has been confirmed. There is, therefore, no finality attaching to a decision relating to a claimant's age, and it is always open to the Pension Officer to raise a question as to the fulfilment by a pensioner of this statutory condition.

In another case, *Rex (Cairns) v. The Local Government Board*, recently decided in the Court of King's Bench, the claimant sought to show that the Board were bound to serve notice of the time and place at which an appeal would be dealt with, and give the claimant a formal "hearing" in the legal sense of the term. The Court, however, did not adopt this view; holding that the sending of Form 11, Old Age Pensions Regulations, 1908, was sufficient intimation of the lodging of an appeal, and that the onus then rested upon the claimant of submitting any representation he might wish to make in support of his claim.

Another case—*Rex (Gormley) v. The Local Government Board*—of general interest as affecting the jurisdiction of Pension Authorities to decide questions raised as to the right of pensioners to continue to receive pensions has recently been decided in the Court of King's Bench in Ireland. Michael Gormley was granted a pension of 5s. a week by the Gortin Pension Sub-Committee on 17th December, 1908, on the recommendation of the Pension Officer. On 9th August, 1909, the Pension Officer raised a question that the pensioner's income exceeded £31 10s. a year. The local Pension Committee on consideration of this question reduced the pension to 3s. a week, but on appeal to us the pension was withdrawn altogether, as we were satisfied that Gormley's means exceeded the statutory limit. Gormley took no further steps in the matter until March, 1910, when he lodged a fresh claim for pension, which was allowed by the Pension Committee, but was rejected by us on appeal.

Gormley thereupon obtained a Conditional Order of Certiorari from the King's Bench Division to bring up and quash the decision of the local Pension Committee in 1909, reducing the pension to 3s., and our decision of November, 1909, withdrawing the pension originally granted in 1908, the ground of the application being that such decisions were in excess of jurisdiction, there having been, as alleged, no change in the pensioner's circumstances since the pension was first granted. The final hearing of the case was postponed until Judgment had been given by the House of Lords in the case of *Murphy v. The King*, and after hearing the arguments on both sides the cause shown by us against making absolute the Conditional Order was allowed with costs. In giving judgment the Lord Chief Baron said:—

"I do not entertain any doubt that, in this case, the Local Government Board had full jurisdiction to consider the question presented to them by the local Pension Officer, and that, accordingly, the application for a Writ of *Certiorari* must be refused.

"A great many questions have been raised on the construction of the Act, but having regard to the numerous decisions of the Court of Appeal, and also to the decision of the House of Lords in *Murphy v. The King*, the matter in question appears to me to be tolerably clear.

"I have come to the conclusion that the first sub-section of the first section that the right to the pension shall continue so long as 'those conditions,' i.e., the statutory conditions, 'continue to be fulfilled,' is the leading provision of the Act, and that we must look at the other parts of the Act for the purpose of seeing the machinery by which the Legislature intended that right to be established.

"As the right to the pension depends upon the yearly income of the pensioner, where that yearly income is one which is an income arrived at by items subject to variation, it necessarily follows that the right to the pension may depend upon the variations of that property. In other words, the question of the continuance of the statutory conditions must be always separate and distinct from that of the existence of those conditions at the time when the application for the pension was made, and, therefore, the seventh section provides the right for any person, including the pension officer, to raise the question whether those conditions continue to be fulfilled. In giving judgment in the case of *Murphy v. The King*, the Lord Chancellor said: 'I think the true view is that if at any time any of the statutory conditions is not truly fulfilled, the machinery may be placed in motion and the question may be brought before the Local Committee.' The question is not whether the statutory conditions existed at the time the application was made, but whether they are fulfilled at the present, 'if at any time any of the statutory conditions is not fulfilled.'

"If it were not for the words; relied upon by Mr. Murnaghan, and to be found at the end of section seven, i.e., that the decision of the Local Government Board 'shall be final and conclusive,' there would be really nothing to argue in the case. The case, therefore, resolves itself to the question as to what meaning is to be attached to those words.

"It is quite plain, upon the face of the Act, that some limit must be placed on the application of those words other than that suggested by Mr. Murnaghan. Those words, literally taken, mean no more than that the finding that those conditions did exist at the time the application was made shall be final and conclusive. To say that the adjudication is final and conclusive that those conditions continue to exist is very embarrassing. To say that those words mean final and conclusive as to the existence of those conditions at the time the application was made entirely removes any question. In my opinion there is much in the Act signifying that a very limited meaning should be given to those words. The first part of section nine would be absolutely inconsistent with the sense contended for, and the second portion of that section would be also absolutely inconsistent, as there the right is given, not to an absolute pension, but to a pension as long as the statutory conditions continue to be fulfilled. I am not prepared to hold that those words, 'final and conclusive,' go to an extent greater than that indicated by section seven, i.e., as applying to the time when the application was made. If the conditions then existed it is necessary for the person objecting to show that a new state of facts has arisen, and, in my view, there is a great deal more than that in this case. I am clearly of opinion that new facts by way of evidence existed upon the second occasion, and that, therefore, the case is one which comes within the decision of Holmes, L.J., in *Pawley's case*, and the judgments of the Court of Appeal in the other cases decided under this Act.

"I entirely decline, where the question as to the right to a pension arises upon new facts, to apply the rule which used to exist in the Common Law Courts as regards the question of directing a new trial where facts had not been given in evidence and the right to a new trial was limited to those cases where the facts were newly discovered or were not discoverable at the time of the trial by the exercise of due diligence. That was a mere rule of practice, and there is not a shadow of a reason why it should be introduced into this procedure, and there are a great number of reasons why it should not. In the first place, those cases to which that rule applied were cases *inter partes*, and this case is not, but is a case between a statutory body on the one hand, and an individual on the other. It is true that a local Pension Officer is appointed whose duty it is to bring the chief circumstances of the matter before the tribunal, and that if there is one principle of the Common

"Law which is definitely settled, it is the rule that a statutory body is responsible for the acts or omissions of its officer, but the case cannot be treated as one *inter partes*. The general rule is that the statutory body is not made responsible save so far as the acts of the officer are acts for the carrying out of which the body is responsible. I doubt if the rule applies at all where the facts were not brought before the judicial tribunal. If it applies where the right to the pension depends upon a matter which must vary, it implies the right at any time for either party to bring before the tribunal the question whether the conditions continue to be fulfilled, as to the fulfilment of which it was satisfied when the application was made. On all grounds, therefore, I am of opinion that there was jurisdiction in the Local Government Board to decide as they did.

"I do not think we can part with the case without some reference to the conduct of the parties here, and to the way in which the case was brought before the Court. It is a serious matter to grant a Conditional Order to bring up a decision of the Local Government Board under this Act: the cases are, necessarily, numerous, and the Court will not grant a Conditional Order unless satisfied that there is a suitable case for consideration. The rule is always rigidly, I might almost say sternly, enforced that where an application is in its nature *ex parte*, as an application for a Conditional Order is of necessity, *uberrima fides* must be used with the Court, and the whole circumstances brought before the Court, not only the matter to be brought up on *certiorari*, but also all matters relating to the case. Here a subsequent application was made for the pension by which application the applicant practically treated his first application as gone, and the fact of this application ought to have been before the Court on the application for the Conditional Order.

"I need not refer to the authorities on this point, to what was decided by Monahan, in *Rodoconachi v. Soderholm*, nor to what I myself decided many years ago, in *McDonogh v. Davies*, nor to the later case of *R. (Shannon) v. Carlow JJ.*, decided in 1902, in which the Lord Chief Justice followed the example of the earlier cases. The effect of these decisions really amounts to this, that unless *uberrima fides* is used in these *ex parte* applications, the Court cannot go on. We are always informed of these matters by Counsel, but they ought to be brought before the Court by other means, and the Solicitors should see that they are stated in the affidavits, in order that Learned Counsel may be enabled to bring them before the Court.

"Having regard to the fact that this case stood over for the decision in *Murphy v. The King*, and having regard to the insufficiency of the affidavits, we must, though with regret, decide that the costs must follow the event. We, therefore, refuse the application with costs."

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

The amount of the Parliamentary Vote in aid of expenses of Distress Committees established under this Act, was reduced to £100,000 for the past season, as against £200,000 in 1909-10, and £300,000 in 1908-9. Ireland's share in the Vote was abated to £5,000, the amounts granted in 1909-10 and 1908-9 being, respectively, £10,000 and £13,750.

Seven Irish Distress Committees shared in this reduced grant, being two fewer than in 1909-10. We append the usual table classifying the receipts and expenditure of these Committees and showing the maximum number of persons employed in any one week. It is to be noted that in some instances the Committees had funds in hands from the previous season and this fact accounts for the apparent excess of expenditure over income during the present season.

In addition we submit this year tables (a) showing a classification of the trades or callings of those who sought employment from the Committees, and (b) setting forth details as to the nature of the works undertaken, average number employed on each work, rates of pay and the comparison thereof with standard local rates, hours of labour, and expenditure on wages. We were not able to secure the full details in each instance, as the Committees did not anticipate a demand for such information, and it would have involved an undue amount of labour to extract the particulars from their records. However, the information supplied is likely to be of interest to the Committees and to the general public.

These three tables have been compiled to a period beyond that embraced by our report, namely, up to 31st May, 1911, with the object of presenting information in respect of the full season during which the operations of the Committees may be regarded as being in progress, i.e., from December to the end of May.

We are pleased to be able to record an improvement in the state of the labour market in Belfast. Both of the staple industries—textile and shipbuilding—showed a decided advance over the conditions of the previous year. We regret that this wave of prosperity did not extend to Dublin, where there was considerable unemployment and distress among the working classes. We were enabled to increase Dublin's share of the Grant by the amount which would, if required, have been reserved for Belfast.

In the case of Londonderry the necessity for a Grant did not arise until late in the season when we had practically completed the allocation of the funds in hands. This circumstance accounts for the smallness of the Grant to the Londonderry Distress Committee and also for the meagreness of the information available as to their operations.

As on previous occasions we endeavoured to satisfy ourselves that the grants issued by us were being supplemented by local subscriptions, and we caused local inspection to be made before acceding to the applications for assistance received from the Distress Committees whenever we considered such a course desirable.

The several Committees undertook works similar to, or identical with, those of last season; and, while selecting works of substantial utility, they did not expend any undue proportion of their funds on supervision and materials. Bearing in mind that the object of the Committees in their operations is to afford employment and that "necessity" is the chief qualification required from the worker, we consider that the quality of the work done, so far as it has been inspected, is quite satisfactory.

I.—Receipts and expenditure of Distress Committees.

Distress Committee.	Maximum No. of persons employed in any one week	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
		From rates.	From Voluntary Contributions, &c.	From Government Contribution.	Wages.	Materials, supervision, and administrative expenses.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Drogheda,	71	50 0 0	71 13 6	300	412 12 1	14 17 1
Dublin,	(a) 435	600 0 0	594 10 2	3,182	3,729 10 1	702 18 10
Galway,	36	50 0 0	28 8 0	368	353 0 0	69 0 0
Kingstown,	43	30 0 0	87 11 6	260	403 2 4	55 1 2
Limerick,	47	550 0 0	55 9 0	500	463 10 5	280 10 6
Londonderry	(b) 73	—	31 12 0	200	46 17 8	52 1 1
Newry,	47	—	2 7 3	280	690 0 6	(c) 23 0 8

(a) Including 46 women.

(b) Work started 8th May, 1911.

(c) This figure represents cost of Employers' Liability Insurance. Materials and supervision were provided by the Urban District Council at a cost of about £500.

II.—Table showing the occupations of applicants.

Occupations.	Distress Committees.						
	Drogheda.	Dublin.	Galway	Kingstown.	Limerick	Londonderry.	Newry.
Building Trades,	(a)	1,535	58	—	—	13	(a)
Furnishing and Woodwork Trades,	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades,	—	48	5	—	—	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades,	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Printing, Bookbinding, and other Paper Trades,	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing-Maids and Housekeepers,	—	91	—	—	—	—	—
Other Definite Occupations,	—	18	(b) 52	—	—	1	—
General or Casual Labour,	—	1,420	40	196	206	9	—

(a)—Information not available.

(b)—Fishermen.

III.—Table showing (a) Nature of work provided by Distress Committees; (b) Average number of men employed; (c) Rates of pay; (d) Hours of labour; (e) Amount of wages paid.

Distress Committee and nature of work, or of several classes of work if more than one.	Average number or men employed on each work.	Weekly rate or rates of pay.	Have wages paid been equal to or below standard rate?	Weekly hours of labour.	Total amount of wages paid.
DROGHEDA. Excavations at Waterworks Reservoir.	—	12s.	Below standard rate.	43½	£ 412
DUBLIN. Road work, repairing lanes and alleys, painting, stone-cutting, paving, flagging and concreting.	14 gangs of workers ranging from 7 to 60 men.	12s. to 16s. for labourers, 27s. for concreting, 20s. to painters for 30 hours a week and 36s. to other skilled workers.	Below standard for labourers; standard rate for skilled workers; painters receive 20s. for 30 hours' work per week.	45 to 48 for labourers; 30 for painters; 54 for other skilled workers.	3,729
GALWAY. Reclaiming slob lands, removing stones from Cliddagh, concreting footpaths, improving bathing-place.	7	14s.	Below standard rate.	December to 1st March 44½ hours; from 1st March 54 hours.	343
KINGSTOWN. (1) Improvements at Royal Victoria Baths and Beach.	15	16s.	"	54	75
(2) Construction of sewers.	20	"	"	"	276
(3) Road Work.	5	"	"	"	46
(4) Miscellaneous employment.	2	"	"	"	5
LIVERICK. Concreting footpaths (2 gangs of men).	18	15s.	Equal to standard rate.	57	463
LONDONDERRY. (1) Cementing footpaths.	18	12s.	Below standard rate.	56	36
(2) Excavations, &c., at reservoir	5	"	"	"	10
NEWRY (1) Constructing and repairing sewers	18	13s.	About 2s. per week below local standard rate.	60	390
(2) Pitching bank of tidal river.	20	14s.		"	153
(3) Widening, &c., of roads.	7	13s.		"	70
(4) Rebuilding reservoir wall.	7	13s.		"	42
(5) Constructing Tar tank, &c. (for dust laying purposes).	10	12s.		"	36

Markets and Fairs.

On the application of the Dungannon Urban District Council we sanctioned a loan of £2,750 for the purchase of markets and tolls.

We also approved of the taking on lease by the Town Commissioners of Ballybay of the Pork Market in that town.

II.—POOR RELIEF.

Statistics of Pauperism.

From the weekly returns furnished to us by Clerks of Unions we have compiled a table, which will be found in the Appendices,* showing the number of persons in receipt of all forms of poor relief in Ireland on each Saturday during the year. The following statement shows the numbers in receipt of the different forms of relief on Saturday, the 25th March, 1911, as compared with the numbers for Saturday, the 26th March, 1910:—

		Saturday, 25 Mar.. 1911.	Saturday, 26 Mar.. 1910
In Workhouses.	{ Sick in Workhouse Hospitals and Infirmaryes.	15,030	15,258
	{ Aged and Infirm in Workhouses.	11,291	13,478
	{ Children under 15 in Workhouses, other than those sick in Hospital.	5,213	5,278
	{ Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, other than those sick in Hospital.	2,230	2,394
	{ Mothers having infant children,	691	700
	{ All other classes,	4,516	4,940
In Extern In- stitutions or Homes.	{ In Extern Hospitals,	280	280
	{ In Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots and Imbeciles	981	974
	{ In Trim and Glin District Schools,	363	375
	{ Children out at Nurse or boarded out,	2,574	2,637
	{ Children in Certified Schools.	49	44
On Outdoor Relief (other than children boarded-out.)	{ Under Sec. 1 of Act 10 Vic., c. 31.	35,681	51,304
	{ Under Sec. 7 of Act 10 Vic. c. 31. and Sec. 4 of 11 and 12 Vic., c. 47.	2,043	1,945
	{ Under Orders pursuant to Sec. 13 of the Local Govt. (I.) Act, 1898.	—	—
	Total Number of Persons in receipt of relief.	80,942	99,607

* See page 198, *et seq.*

The removal of the pauper disqualification in connection with the Old Age Pensions Act has had a very marked effect on poor relief statistics. In January last, although pauperism generally increases in the first week of the year, the number in workhouses and on out-door relief showed a decrease of 3,512 and 15,391, respectively, and on the 25th March, 1911, the date to which the above statistics are made up, there were 15,683 persons fewer on out-door relief than in the corresponding week of the previous year, while the number of aged infirm in workhouses had decreased by 2,187. The numbers under the other headings do not show any very marked difference as compared with the preceding year's figures.

The average pauperism for the year under review is equivalent to 20.9 per thousand of the estimated population, as compared with 22.4 per thousand in the previous year.

Pauper Children.

The number of children at nurse or boarded-out and in certified schools on the 31st March last was 2,623, being 58 less than at the corresponding period of the previous year. In a large number of unions all the children eligible for boarding-out are so dealt with. In a number of others, on the contrary, the Guardians have as yet made no attempt to improve the condition of the children under their charge by removing them from the environment of the workhouse, and placing them in suitable foster homes in the country. On the 25th March last there were 5,213 healthy children under 15 years of age still inmates of Irish workhouses, and although all these children could not, in the present state of the law, be boarded-out, yet there is no doubt that a large number of them might be so dealt with, and this is a reform which the Guardians could carry out, without waiting for legislation. The Vice-regal Commission and the recent Royal Commission on Poor Laws considered that maintenance in a workhouse should no longer be recognised as a legitimate method of dealing with children; but in order to make boarding-out a success it is necessary that the Guardians and their officers should exercise the greatest care in the selection of the homes, and in the supervision of the children, and that the amount allowed for their maintenance and clothing should be sufficient. The question of boarding-out generally is referred to fully in the reports of the two lady Inspectors, which will be found in the Appendices.*

The conditions under which children are hired out to service by the Guardians is unsatisfactory, and there is great need for a revision of the law under which the system is worked. The children are often sent out at too early an age; the situations are, as a rule, poor; the wages (if paid at all) are low; and the Guardians make little effort to see that the children are sufficiently paid or properly housed and clothed. The Royal Commissioners recommended that in all cases of hiring of children out to service the responsibility for supervision should not cease with the discharge from the institution, and that the services of voluntary agencies should be enlisted to report as to the after-care of the children.

* See Page 17, *et seq.*

Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics.

In our last Report we stated that there had been a reduction in the number of lunatics and epileptics in workhouses on the 31st December, 1909, consequent on the additional accommodation provided in some of the lunatic asylums, and we are glad to be able to report a further diminution of 90 on the 31st December, 1910. It will be seen, however, by the foregoing figures that a very large number of mentally affected persons are still maintained in workhouses, which, as we have previously stated, cannot be regarded as fit places for the reception or treatment of the insane. The most unfortunate amongst this class are the imbecile children. A number of these children show some signs of intelligence, which, under special training and a more suitable environment, might be developed sufficiently to enable them to partly earn their own livelihood. Attention has frequently been drawn to the urgent necessity which exists for some suitable provision for this class, more especially as the lunatic asylums have refused to admit them.

Deaths in Workhouses.

The deaths in Irish workhouses during the year included 15 centenarians, one of whom was stated to be 110 and another 108 years of age.

A table showing the diseases and other causes that produced death in workhouses during the year, together with the number attributed to each cause, will be found in the Appendices.* It will be seen thereby that the total number of deaths was 10,406, which is 49 below the number for the previous year.

The deaths from phthisis remain practically the same, being 1,548, as against 1,547 last year. Having regard to the satisfactory decrease in the deaths from this cause throughout the country, the foregoing indicates that there is a larger proportion of cases entering the workhouses, thus lessening the number of infectious centres, which is desirable.

Infant Mortality in Workhouses.

1,515 children of 15 years of age and under died during the year. Of these 781 were infants of one year old and under, and 408 were from one to five years of age. The question of the infantile mortality in the South Dublin Workhouse has engaged the attention of the Board during the past year, and at present there is a scheme under the consideration of the Guardians for removing the nursery to a more healthy portion of the workhouse and separating from the others the mothers with their first babies. It is expected that these changes when carried out will prevent overcrowding in the nursery, which unfortunately has been gradually increasing for some time.

In our last report we referred to the inquiry on oath held into the condition of the nurseries in Cork Workhouse, owing to the number of deaths of children which occurred therein. As the

* See page 203.

result of that inquiry the Guardians have made great changes in the structural accommodation for the sick and healthy infants. Two large separate nurseries, properly ventilated and equipped, have been provided on the ground floor for the healthy hand-fed and suckled infants, respectively, with separate airing yards which, when completed, will contain roofed, open-fronted shelters for use in wet weather. A large airy ward with windows on both sides has been provided on the first floor for the sick infants, and new apartments—sleeping rooms, sitting rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.,—have been fitted up for the nurses in charge.

Nursing in Workhouse Hospitals.

Further improvements have been effected in the nursing staffs of workhouse hospitals during the year. Fifteen "trained" nurses have been appointed; ten of these were in place of "qualified" and five in place of unqualified nurses. Five "qualified" nurses were also appointed; three to replace unqualified nurses, and two to fill additional appointments, while thirty paid attendants were substituted for pauper inmates who had previously been employed.

There are now 248 "trained" nurses employed in 145 workhouses, besides 230 "qualified" nurses, and 360 Nursing Sisters (Nuns).

Dietaries.

The subject of workhouse dietaries has engaged our attention for a considerable time past, and we have now drawn up a number of scales of rations for the different meals of the different classes of inmates. These scales have been most carefully calculated, having due regard to the nutritive value of the constituents, and as they offer a wide field of selection, it is believed that Guardians in every part of Ireland will have no difficulty in drawing up a dietary suitable to the local requirements.

New dietaries framed from these scales of rations have already been adopted by some Boards of Guardians, and the result has been that a more varied and nutritious diet has been provided at a reduced cost.

Accommodation in Workhouse Fever Hospitals.

Outbreaks of typhus as well as scarlet fever and diphtheria occurring from time to time have directed increased attention to the importance of providing sufficient and suitable hospital accommodation for fever cases. Great difficulty has been experienced with regard to this matter, as it is not always possible to provide such accommodation in every place where it might be required. We have, however, urged Guardians, wherever it seemed necessary, to cause adequate preparation to

be made for the reception of infectious cases, and in Waterford very great improvements in this direction have been carried out, while in Naas, where a severe epidemic of scarlatina was experienced, the value of hospital tents and portable huts for coping with such an emergency was satisfactorily demonstrated.

Arrangements for Conveyance of the Sick.

The Guardians' attention has been frequently drawn to the many defects in the arrangements for the removal of patients to the Union Infirmaries and Fever Hospitals. The vehicles are in some cases defective in construction and otherwise unsuitable for the safe carriage of persons prostrate with disease. Nurses to accompany the sick are frequently provided, but in some cases the patients travel alone, or they are accompanied by friends. Inquiries have been instituted by the Board on several occasions where it was alleged that patients had died owing to the want of due care being taken during removal.

We have impressed on Guardians the necessity for paying more attention to the arrangements for the conveyance of the sick, as regards the suitability of the ambulances, and the care of the patients on the journey from their homes to hospital.

Emigration.

We issued consent orders authorizing assisted emigration of 26 persons during the year, the expenditure incurred being £176 7s. 6d. This assistance was given by the Guardians out of the rates towards defraying the cost of the outfits, &c., of persons emigrating to relatives who were in a position to maintain them and provide them with employment.

Foundlings.

The Poor Relief Act of 1838 provided for the extinction of the old Dublin Foundling Hospital. There were at the time some 4,200 children chargeable to the institution, and for the maintenance of these persons funds were provided by Parliament to supplement the income of the small estate of the hospital transferred to us. Only one of the original foundlings* survived on the 31st March, 1911, and her support was charged to this estate.

* Since deceased.

Expenditure on Poor Relief.

The usual detailed statement of expenditure for the year ended 30th September, 1910, as compiled from the audited abstracts of union accounts, will be found in the Appendices.* The following summary gives the main figures of interest in connection with poor law expenditure during that and the preceding year:—

	Year ended 30th Sep- tember, 1910	Year ended 30th Sep- tember, 1909
	£	£
Poor Relief, other than Dispensary Medical Relief under the Medical Charities Act :—		
Indoor Relief,	483,401	490,141
Outdoor „	203,786	203,330
Salaries and Rations of Officers,	214,505	213,223
Children boarded out,	21,713	20,023
Children maintained in Trim and Glin District Schools,	7,986	7,685
Cost of maintenance of paupers sent to extern hospitals, blind asylums, &c., by Guardians,	23,199	22,652
Cost of Medicines in Workhouses,	11,752	10,611
Other expenses,	134,274	137,663
Total,	£1,100,616	1,105,328
Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act, and other Acts administered by the Guardians,	£250,446	258,786
Total poor relief expenditure,	£1,361,062	1,364,114

It will be observed from the foregoing that the total poor relief expenditure during the year ended the 30th September, 1910, was £3,052 less than in the preceding year.

Dispensary Medical Relief.

A table prepared from returns furnished by the Clerks of Unions, showing the expenditure of each dispensary district under the usual heads of outlay, during the year ended the 31st March, 1911, will be found in the Appendices.† Statistical information as to the medical relief afforded under the provisions of the Medical Charities Act during the year, which has been obtained from the medical officers of the districts, is also embodied in the table, together with particulars as to the area of each district, its population, and the number of officers authorized.

* See page 210.

† See page 288, *et seq.*

The following is a summary of the cases in which medical relief was afforded, and of the expenditure under this enactment during the year in question, and the previous year, arranged under the usual headings:—

	Year ended 31st March, 1911.	Previous year.
Number of new cases attended and registered during the Year:—		
1. At Dispensaries	479,644	483,170
2. At Patients' homes	163,115	163,218
Total Number of new cases	642,759	646,388
Number of Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations performed	81,412	80,076
	£	£
Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers	104,057	103,262
Remuneration of temporary Dispensary Medical Officers	14,736	15,221
Total payment in respect of salaries of permanent and remuneration of temporary Medical Officers	118,793	118,483
Salaries of Compounders of Medicine	3,770	3,715
Salaries of Midwives	17,833	16,975
Cost of medicines and appliances	18,399	18,166
Expenditure from Loans under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879	2,352	3,528
Other expenses	24,972	25,159
Amount of fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879	8,034	7,800
Total expenses of Dispensary Districts	£194,153	£193,826

The above figures are normal and do not call for any special comment.

Salaries and Superannuation of Dispensary Medical Officers.

The increased payments to the Medical Officers during the year were due, to some extent, to the operation of the graded scales of salaries now in force in 79 of the Unions in Ireland. A list of the scales in question is printed in the Appendices.*

Three cases came under notice during the year 1909 in which Boards of Guardians, on the retirement of Medical Officers after full periods of service, awarded very meagre pensions. In one case the Medical Officer of a Dispensary District, with over forty years' service, who was eligible for a retiring allowance of £83 18s. 2d. annually, was granted only £40 a year. In another the Medical Officer of a Workhouse and Dispensary District, after thirty-five years' service, who was eligible for an annual allowance of £134 17s. 6d., was granted a pension of £86 a year; and

* See page 35, *et seq.*

in the third case the Medical Officer of a Dispensary District, with over forty years' service, who might have been awarded an annual allowance of £87 5s. 8d., was granted £55 a year. A further case has arisen in the present year, where the Guardians have proposed to award a pension of £80 a year to the Medical Officer of a Workhouse and Dispensary District, who had over forty years' service, and whose maximum annual pension might have been £207 8s. 2d. In all four cases the doctors had been excellent officers.

Pensions are a reward for past good service, and should be regarded as deferred pay and not as compassionate allowances; and we would, therefore, point out that the Guardians, in dealing with the four cases under review, were apparently not guided, as they ought to have been, by the merits of the claims founded on length of service and satisfactory performance of duty, but took into account extraneous considerations. Whilst not absolutely refusing superannuation, the Guardians fixed the sum in each case at the lowest possible point to provide bare subsistence for the individual officer concerned.

Under the Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Acts, as applied by the Medical Officers' Superannuation Act, Poor Law Medical Officers on retirement owing to permanent infirmity of mind or body, or to old age—that is, being over sixty years of age and having served at least twenty years—are eligible for superannuation allowances not exceeding in any case two-thirds of the officer's salary and pensionable emoluments. The granting of a pension under the above recited Statutes is at the discretion of the Board of Guardians concerned, but Section 118 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, conferred an absolute right to superannuation upon such of the Medical Officers in office on the 25th March, 1899, when the Act came into operation in Poor Law Unions, and who had then the twenty years' qualifying service and had attained the age of sixty years.

The Boards of Guardians, as a whole, have been generous in granting pensions to old and deserving Medical Officers, but in view of the fact that cases of undoubted hardship occur, such as the four cases referred to, we should be glad if there was in operation a more uniform scale of superannuation, somewhat on the lines of Section 118 of the Local Government Act, so that deserving officers might count with certainty upon suitable pensions when retiring from the Poor Law service on account of old age or ill health.

I.—Bribery at Election of a Medical Officer.

Communications have in recent years reached us from time to time to the effect that bribery had been prevalent at the election of certain Poor Law officers in particular localities in Ireland; and in August last a specific complaint of this nature was received in regard to an election held by the Scariff Board of Guardians to fill a vacancy in the Medical Officership of the Annacarriga Dispensary District, and we, thereupon, ordered an Inquiry on Oath by a Medical Inspector into the matter.

After giving full consideration to the evidence of the various witnesses examined at the Inquiry, and to our Inspector's report, we arrived at the conclusion that bribery had been practised at the election on behalf of the successful candidate with his full knowledge and authority; and we, therefore, declined to approve of the appointment, and further intimated that we would not sanction the employment of this medical practitioner in the Poor Law Medical Service for a period of five years.

II.—Medical Officer of a Dispensary District Reported by Election Court as having been Guilty of Bribery at the Parliamentary Election in December, 1910.

A Report, dated the 28th February, 1911, was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Justice Gibson and Mr. Justice Madden, two of the Judges of the King's Bench Division, High Court of Justice in Ireland, on the rota for the time being for the trial of Parliamentary Election Petitions, reporting and certifying that at a trial before their Lordships of an Election Petition in respect of the Parliamentary Election of the 8th December, 1910, for the North Louth Division of the County Louth, Dr. Joseph O'Brien was proved to have been guilty of bribery at the election. Under the Statute Dr. O'Brien's office as Medical Officer of the Barronstown Dispensary District was vacated upon his being reported by the Election Court, and he is debarred from holding a public office under the Poor Law and Public Health Acts for a period of seven years. We had no option in the case but to inform the Guardians of the disqualification of Dr. O'Brien and instruct them to proceed to an election to fill his vacancy.

We consider that Poor Law Medical Officers, owing to the nature of their duties and responsibilities, should act with respect to the election of Members of Parliament with the same degree of reserve that members of the permanent Civil Service observe at such elections, and that they should refrain from interfering in such contests beyond exercising any statutory right to vote they may possess.

A similar line of conduct should, we think, be followed by Medical and other Poor Law Officers in connection with the local elections for Poor Law Guardians and Councillors under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

Midwives.

Further progress has been made during the year by Boards of Guardians in supplying midwives for dispensary districts, and the number of such midwives now authorized is 729, being an increase of fifteen in the year.

As pointed out in our last Annual Report, the percentage of deaths of women in the parturient state is higher each year in Ireland than either in Scotland or in England and Wales, and that in order to reduce this death rate to a normal standard

trained midwives should be universally available for the care and skilled nursing of women at the lying-in periods. The necessity for the appointment of qualified midwives in all the rural districts in Ireland is much felt, and our Medical Inspectors have, accordingly, been instructed to use every effort in their power to induce the Guardians to make these appointments in the dispensary districts where such officers have not hitherto been employed.

Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.

The competition for the contracts for 1910-11 was keen, and the discounts allowed off the Prescribed Prices ranged high and averaged 84.86 per cent. for medicines, and 37.3 for medical and surgical appliances.

The quality of the drugs supplied during the past year was satisfactory, though in some instances not quite up to the standard of previous years.

The total expenditure is somewhat in excess of that of the previous year, and also of the year 1908-9, but the increase has been due solely to the extra duty payable on Proof Spirit, which spirit enters largely as an ingredient into the manufacture of a number of drugs and medical preparations. The requisitions of Medical Officers for their supplies have, on the whole, been framed upon the economical scale that has generally prevailed for the past seven or eight years.

A Report from our Advising Pharmacist, dealing with the year's medical supplies, is printed in the Appendices.*

Vaccinations.

(i.) Number of Operations.

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations performed during the year by the Medical Officers of Workhouses and Dispensary Districts, and by Dr. Montgomery at our Vaccine Institute:—

	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.
By Dispensary Medical Officers, . . .	76,651	4,761	81,412
By Workhouse Medical Officers, . . .	670	120	790
At the Vaccine Institute,	1,115	17	1,132
Total,	78,436	4,898	83,334

These figures show an increase of 1,219 in the number of primary vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators during the year, as compared with the previous year, and 1,045 as compared with 1908-9. The opposition to vaccination in the

* See page II, *et seq.*

Enniscorthy Union, referred to in our last report, would appear to be still active, as the Board of Guardians have persisted in their refusal to take any steps to discharge the statutory duties devolving upon them under the Vaccination Acts. This instance, however, is an exceptional one, as the bulk of the population of this country believe thoroughly in the value of vaccination as a safeguard against the danger of death or disfigurement from Small Pox, and the children are readily presented for vaccination on the parents being served with formal notice at the instance of Guardians.

The delay on the part of the parents to comply with the Vaccination Law within the prescribed period of three months is due in the vast majority of cases to mere carelessness, and not to objection, conscientious or otherwise, to the operation of vaccination.

(ii.) *Vaccine Department.*

The supplies of glycerinated calf lymph have, as in previous years, been obtained from Dr. Knox Denham under contract, and issued as usual to the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts and Workhouses on application.

The following table shows the number of tubes issued:—

Issued to.	Year ended 31st Mar., 1911.	Previous Year.
Dispensaries,	114,554	110,656
Workhouses,	1,043	1,467
Total,	115,597	112,123

Dr. Montgomery, Secretary of the Vaccine Department, reports most favourably regarding the activity of the lymph and its absolute purity.

The Report of our Bacteriologist, Professor E. J. McWeeney, is to the effect that no purer lymph can be produced than the glycerinated calf lymph supplied and distributed by our Vaccine Department.

Both reports are printed in the Appendices,* and also the one furnished by the Contractor, Dr. Knox Denham.

We think it desirable again to point out that the glycerinated calf lymph supplied to Public Vaccinators from our Vaccine Department is prepared with the greatest care, and is thoroughly examined by Professor McWeeney, who satisfies himself as to its absolute purity and freedom from harmful germs before he certifies it as fit for use. The lymph is then tested by Dr. Montgomery as to its activity, and a further practical demonstration is thus obtained of its purity before its distribution for public vaccination.

* See page 6, *et seq.*

Dispensary Houses (Ireland) Act, 1879.
(42 & 43 Vic. cap. 25).

We issued certificates during the year under Section 4 of the Act enabling Guardians to obtain loans to provide Dispensary Buildings in the following cases:—

Union.	Dispensary District.	Purposes for which certificates issued.
Antrim, . . .	Connor, . . .	Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence.
Castlebar, . . .	Balla, . . .	Medical Officer's Residence.
Enniscorthy, . . .	Newtownbarry, . . .	Dispensary.
Mountmelick, . . .	Emo, . . .	Dispensary.
Mullingar, . . .	Ballynacargy, . . .	Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence.
Swineford, . . .	Kiltamagh, . . .	Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence.
Thurles, . . .	Moyné, . . .	Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence.

The Act does not confer compulsory power for taking lands, and Guardians have consequently been hampered in dealing with proposals when prohibitive prices were demanded for the requisite sites. However, a large number of dispensaries and residences have been erected since the inception of the Statute in 1879, but there are still a number of remote districts where such buildings are urgently needed and will, we trust, be provided in the near future.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH, &c., ACTS.

We print in the Appendices* reports which we have received from our Medical Inspectors in relation to the public health of the districts under their charge. These reports give details as to the general state of the sanitation of their respective districts, and also full particulars respecting any serious outbreaks of infectious disease which have occurred therein during the year.

Particulars of the mortality in the twenty-two principal town districts in Ireland, as published in the Annual Summaries of the Registrar-General, are set out in the several reports of the Medical Inspectors.

The improvement in the vital statistics of the principal towns, to which we referred in our last Annual Report, was satisfactorily maintained in the year 1910, the aggregate death-rate falling to 18.9 per thousand. Notwithstanding a large increase of deaths under the heading of Principal Epidemic Diseases, caused by the excessive prevalence of measles, there was a net saving of two hundred lives in the Irish town districts as compared with the year 1909, a result to which diminished mortality from Pneumonia and Diseases of the Respiratory System and from Phthisis mainly contributed. The death-rate, however, in the Irish towns is still

* See page 43, *et seq.*

much in excess of that of the great towns of England and Wales (13.4 per thousand in 1910) and of the eight principal towns in Scotland (15.1 per thousand in 1910). The highest death-rates recorded for the year 1910 occurred in Clonmel Urban District (21.2 per thousand), Kilkenny Urban District (20.8 per thousand), Waterford County Borough (20.2 per thousand), Dublin Registration Area and Wexford Urban District (19.9 per thousand respectively). In view of the unsatisfactory position in which Waterford County Borough has stood in point of death-rate for the past four years, we caused inquiry to be made into the sanitary circumstances of that County Borough by our Medical Inspector, Dr. E. Coey Bigger, and our Chief Engineering Inspector, Mr. P. C. Cowan, whose report is included in the Appendices.* The result of their investigations went to show that the housing accommodation available for the working classes was limited in extent and often of a defective character, while the Sanitary Authority had not made suitable arrangements for the removal of house refuse, the enforcement of their powers under statute and bye-laws, the supervision of meat and milk supplies, and the co-ordination of the sanitary staff. We trust that the information obtained at the Inquiry and the consequent recommendations which have been addressed to the Sanitary Authority will rouse local opinion in Waterford to a due appreciation of the value of energetic sanitary administration.

The Local Government Board, Whitehall, kindly furnish us with copies of their Weekly Return of the prevalence of Cholera and Plague in Foreign Ports, which we circulate amongst the Medical Officers of the principal ports in Ireland.

We also receive each month copies of the Bulletin of the International Bureau of Public Health, established at Paris under an International Convention of the 9th December, 1907. This publication contains important articles on various sanitary matters, together with a tabulated statement showing from time to time the districts and ports infected with Cholera, Plague and Yellow Fever. A summary of literature dealing with subjects concerning the public health is also included. We transmit copies of the Bulletin to the Medical Officers of the County Boroughs and of the Port Sanitary Authorities in Ireland.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

On the 31st March, 1911, the provisions of this Act had been adopted in 144 Rural and 84 Urban Districts. During the year there were 2,931 and 6,321 cases of infectious disease notified in Rural and Urban Districts, respectively, being an increase of 846 in the total number of cases notified the previous year. Tables showing the number of cases notified in each District will be found in the Appendices.†

* See page 343, *et seq.*

† See page 180, *et seq.*

Small-Pox.

The number of deaths in workhouses from small-pox, and the number of cases of the disease treated by Dispensary Medical Officers during each of the last nine years are given in the following table:—

Deaths in Workhouses from Small-pox.		Number of cases of Small-pox treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	
Year ended.	Number of Deaths.	Year ended.	Number of Cases.
28th March 1903, .	1	Year ended 31st March, 1903,	24
26th March, 1904, .	4	" " 1904,	176
1st April, 1905, .	5	" " 1905,	175
31st March, 1906, .	2	" " 1906,	25
30th March, 1907, .	—	" " 1907,	1
28th March, 1908, .	1	" " 1908,	5
27th March, 1909, .	—	" " 1909,	—
26th March, 1910, .	—	" " 1910,	—
25th March, 1911, .	—	" " 1911,	—

One case of Small-Pox occurred during the year. The patient, a youth employed in the General Post Office and resident in Pembroke Urban District, was promptly isolated in hospital and was subsequently discharged cured. The source of infection could not be satisfactorily traced, and no further cases occurred.

*Fever.**(a) Typhus Fever.*

The cases of Typhus Fever notified under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, numbered 186, as compared with 182 in the preceding year. These figures, however, do not fully disclose the incidence of the disease, partly because notification of infectious diseases has not been universally adopted, and partly because, as investigation not infrequently shows, the initial cases in outbreaks of Typhus Fever are liable to escape recognition. The most serious outbreak in the past year occurred in a remote island off the coast of County Galway, and is described in a detailed report* furnished by our Medical Inspector, Sir Acheson MacCullagh, of whose energy and resource in organising preventive measures under circumstances of exceptional difficulty, appreciation was expressed by the local authority, the Oughterard Rural District Council, in a resolution of thanks passed on the termination of the outbreak. The primary origin of this outbreak could not be definitely established, but, as is commonly the case,

* See page 57, *et seq.*

the appearance of the disease was associated with conditions of poverty and defective house accommodation. Several other rural districts in County Galway and in the adjoining County Clare suffered from outbreaks of Typhus Fever to an extent which has not been experienced in recent years. On the other hand, County Mayo and the North-Western and South-Western portions of the country were comparatively free from visitations of this disease.

Among the Urban Districts, Waterford County Borough, Dublin County Borough, Galway Urban District, and Arklow Urban District furnished a considerable number of cases of Typhus Fever.

Recent scientific investigation has called attention to the instrumentality of vermin in the dissemination of Typhus Fever, and to the consequent importance of the effective sterilisation of all body clothing which has been in contact with patients. We have made frequent inquiries with the object of testing this theory of the causation of Typhus Fever, but the information obtained has seldom been of a positive character.

(b.) *Enteric Fever.*

The year has not been marked by any widespread outbreak of Enteric Fever, but local epidemics of limited extent have appeared in a number of urban and rural districts, the most usual vehicle of infection being contaminated milk. To this cause was due a sudden recrudescence of Enteric Fever, which occurred in part of Dublin County Borough during the months January to March last, about fifty cases being found to be connected with the milk supply from two inter-related dairies, in one of which a case of suspicious illness had previously occurred.

Special interest attaches to an outbreak of Enteric Fever at Donacloney in Moira Rural District, particulars of which are given in a report from our Medical Inspector, Dr. Brian O'Brien, included in the Appendices,* by reason of the discovery of a typhoid carrier in the person of a dairymaid employed at the farm from which the milk supply of the patients was derived. This girl was admitted for treatment to the Fever Hospital of Lurgan Union, but there appears to have been no abatement of her adverse symptoms. In the Appendices† is also included a continuation report from our Bacteriologist, Professor E. J. McWeeney, upon the case of the typhoid carrier to whom was attributed the outbreak of enteric fever at Kilworth Camp in 1909, referred to in our last Annual Report. In this instance, operative intervention seems to have effected a temporary cure, but owing to the patient's discharge from hospital, the subsequent progress of her case has not been subject to continued observation.

Much evidence has been accumulated in the past few years illustrating the danger to the community arising from chronic typhoid carriers, especially when engaged in occupations involving the handling or preparation of food, and although in the

* See page 78, *et seq.*

† See page 86, *et seq.*

present position of knowledge there are good reasons for avoiding precipitate action, some restrictions may ultimately have to be imposed by further legislation on such persons with a view to the due protection of the public.

It is gratifying to record that the diminution in the incidence of enteric fever in Belfast County Borough has progressed still further during the past year, when only twelve deaths from this disease were registered. This figure stands in striking contrast with 341 deaths from enteric fever registered in Belfast in 1901, or even with ninety deaths recorded five years later.

Cases of fever treated in Dispensary Districts.

The following table shows the number of cases of fever (other than scarlet fever) reported to us by Medical Officers of dispensary districts as having been attended by them in each of the last nine years:—

Year.	Number of cases.	Decrease ^a compared with last preceding year.	Increase compared with last preceding year.
1903,	1,985	634	—
1904,	1,611	374	—
1905,	1,497	114	—
1906,	1,806	—	309
1907,	1,249	557	—
1908,	1,150	99	—
1909,	1,170	—	20
1910,	1,041	129	—
1911,	1,039	2	—

On examination of these figures it will be seen that the number of fever cases in Ireland reported by Medical Officers of dispensary districts during the past year was two less than in the preceding year, and we are glad to note that it is the lowest on record. There has been a remarkable diminution of fever since 1878, the year in which the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, became law, when nearly 11,000 cases were reported.

Scarlatina.

For the second year in succession, scarlatina has been widely prevalent throughout the country, both Urban and Rural Districts being affected by it to an unusual extent. The disease has for the most part assumed a mild form, which has tended to facilitate its spread, owing to medical advice and aid not being invoked.

The number of cases of scarlet fever (1,797) treated by medical officers of dispensary districts in the year ended the 31st of March, 1911, was 512 greater than the number treated in the previous year.

Measles.

The severe epidemic of measles which occurred in Belfast County Borough during the past year again emphasises the inefficiency of the preventive measures at present adopted for checking this form of infectious disease. As may be seen from the following table, a year seldom passes without one or more of the principal town districts in Ireland being visited by a widespread epidemic of measles, accompanied by heavy mortality, and yet no practical lessons for future guidance appear to be gained.

Year,	District.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000.
1906	Londonderry,	42	100
1906	Newtownards,	22	241
1907	Kingstown,	29	165
1907	Limerick,	34	89
1908	Waterford,	56	209
1908	Tralee,	25	253
1910	Belfast,	504	129
1910	Lurgan,	28	238

The incidence of measles is subject to extreme fluctuations, for example, in Belfast the disease in 1909 claimed only ten victims in contrast with over five hundred in the following year. Statistics seem to show that measles assumes special activity in any particular town district at intervals varying from two to four years. In rural districts, where fewer opportunities of intercourse and contact exist, the cycle of recurrence is more extended and the mortality much smaller than in urban districts.

The primary difficulty in controlling measles lies in the public indifference towards it, the disease being regarded as an inevitable and trivial ailment inseparable from childhood. Until parents come to look on measles in its true character as a dangerous disease, which demands both medical attendance and careful nursing, not only in the height of the attack, but during convalescence, a permanent diminution of mortality under this head cannot be expected.

The second difficulty arises from the infectious nature of measles in its early stages, and before the symptoms become markedly developed. This peculiarity is doubtless accountable for the unsatisfactory results, which, according to general experience, have attended the application of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act to measles. If, as a result of education, parents could be induced to notify the earlier cases of measles or seek for medical advice when children are ailing, much would be done to prevent epidemics and to reduce the high mortality from the disease. Sanitary authorities would do well to impress upon residents in their districts the necessity for taking suitable precautions of a preventive and curative nature. They would also be well-advised to try and establish relations with the managers and teachers of Primary Schools for an interchange of information with regard to children who are suffering from infectious diseases.

Hospital treatment is a matter of importance for the children of the poorer classes, in whose homes suitable arrangements for isolation and for nursing cannot generally be obtained. Fatal results in measles come not only from the disease itself but also from supervening complications in the form of chest affections arising from the premature exposure of the patient. It would no doubt be beyond the resources of a Sanitary Authority to seek to provide hospital accommodation for all measles patients, particularly when an epidemic is at its height, but hospital treatment of the earlier cases might afford valuable protection against an extensive outbreak, and would be a practical method for impressing public opinion with the danger of the disease and the necessity of careful treatment and nursing.

Tuberculosis.

The notification of tuberculosis in pursuance of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, has been adopted in thirty-eight Sanitary Districts, as shown in the following table:—

Urban Districts.	Date of Commencement.	Rural Districts.	Date of Commencement.
Belfast Co. Borough,	2nd Nov., 1909.	Ardee No. 2 .	1st Nov., 1909.
Dublin Co. Borough,	1st Oct., 1909.	Athlone No. 1, .	1st Oct., 1909.
Armagh, . . .	1st Feb., 1910.	Ballymena, .	1st April, 1910.
Athy	1st Feb., 1910.	Ballymore, .	1st Jan., 1910.
Ballymena, . .	1st Nov., 1909.	Balrothery, .	1st Jan., 1910.
Banbridge, . .	9th Jan., 1910.	Belfast, . . .	1st Jan., 1910.
Bangor,	1st Jan., 1910.	Castlereagh, .	1st Feb., 1910.
Cloone,	1st Mar., 1910.	Celbridge No. 2, .	1st Feb., 1910.
Coleraine, . . .	1st Jan., 1910.	Dublin North, .	27th Nov., 1909
Dalkey	1st Jan., 1911.	Dublin South, .	7th Jan., 1910.
Drogheda . . .	8th Aug., 1910.	Kenmare, . . .	1st Mar., 1901.
Kingstown, . .	21st Nov., 1909.	Mullingar, . .	1st Jan., 1910.
Limavady, . . .	1st Jan., 1910.	Navan,	26th April, 1910
Lurgan,	1st Nov., 1909.	Newry No. 1, .	15th Dec., 1909.
Naas,	1st Mar., 1910.	Newry No. 2, .	1st Nov., 1909.
Navan,	1st May, 1910.	Newtownards, .	1st Jan., 1910.
New Ross, . . .	1st July, 1910.	Trim,	30th Oct., 1909.
Newtownards, .	1st Jan., 1910.		
Pembroke, . . .	1st July, 1910.		
Portadown, . .	1st Nov., 1909.		
Portrush, . . .	1st Jan., 1910.		

It is to be hoped that, before long, steps will be taken to introduce the compulsory notification of tuberculosis in all the larger Urban Districts. Such a course is specially desirable in the County Boroughs of Cork and Waterford where the incidence of phthisis is particularly heavy.

We append a summary of notifications received in Belfast County Borough and Dublin County Borough classified according to age and sex.

Belfast County Borough.

Notifications of Tuberculosis for year ended 31st March, 1911.

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years,	7	5	12
5 years and under 10,	6	11	17
10 years and under 15,	16	35	51
15 years and under 25,	93	156	249
25 years and under 35,	98	140	238
35 years and under 45,	58	101	159
45 years and upwards,	58	48	106
Total,	336	496	832

Dublin County Borough.

Notifications of Tuberculosis for year ended 31st March, 1911.

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years,	10	7	17
5 years and under 10,	8	4	12
10 years and under 15,	11	14	25
15 years and under 25,	85	106	191
25 years and under 35,	130	99	229
35 years and under 45,	112	109	221
45 years and upwards,	88	68	156
No age stated,	—	1	1
Total,	444	408	852

The foregoing figures are worthy of notice as regards the different incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis on the two sexes. It would appear that the disease is more prevalent among males in Dublin and among females in Belfast, a difference possibly due to local conditions of employment. The available material is not, however, sufficient to enable any reliable conclusions to be drawn as to the effect of occupation in those cities on the causation of tuberculosis.

The Sanatorium established at Streamhill, near Buttevant, by the Cork Joint Hospital Board has during the past year been opened for the reception of patients, and, we understand, has been attended with satisfactory results. The erection of the Sanatorium of the Dublin Joint Hospital Board at Crooksling has been completed, and the institution will shortly be ready for the admission of patients.

In County Clare, Lady Inchiquin has offered to present a Cottage Hospital, with six beds, for the treatment of consumptives, and the Clare County Council have agreed to exercise their powers under Part II. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, in furtherance of the project. In County Galway, arrangements have been made by the County Council for contributing to the cost of maintenance of patients affected with tuberculosis in the Clifden Health Home, established by the Women's National Health Association of Ireland.

In the Appendices* are included reports from our Inspectors, Dr. E. Coey Bigger and Dr. Joseph Smyth, upon the extent to which arrangements have been made by Boards of Guardians for the segregation and treatment of pauper patients suffering from tuberculosis. In the majority of Union Infirmaries, accommodation in separate wards has been provided for such cases, but there are still many institutions where even this minimum precaution has not been adopted.

The steady and sustained decline in the mortality from tuberculosis forms a gratifying sequel to the movement promoted in Ireland during the past few years with the object of preventing the spread of this form of disease. The death-rate from this cause has undergone an uninterrupted reduction since the year 1904, and in 1910 reached the figure of 2.3 per thousand—the lowest on record since the introduction of the registration of deaths in 1864. While the incidence of tuberculosis in Ireland is still much heavier than in other portions of the United Kingdom, the progress already effected encourages the hope that, with the increasing knowledge on the part of the public as to the means by which the disease may be averted, and with the wider adoption by Sanitary Authorities of active preventive measures, an even greater improvement may be accomplished.

Plague Precautions.

In consequence of the discovery of the existence of plague among rats in certain parts of England, we deemed it advisable, as a precautionary measure in view of the danger of the communication of plague from rats to human beings, to place Sanitary Authorities in Ireland in a position to deal with a similar state of affairs, should arise in this country, and we issued a temporary Order under the provisions of Section 149 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, authorising Sanitary Authorities to incur the necessary expenditure for the destruction of rats in their respective districts.

Under the terms of the Order, it devolves on the Sanitary Authority to ascertain whether there is any evidence of disease among rats in their district, and if such is found to be the case, the nature of the disease should be established by means of bacteriological examination. Where the presence of plague is detected it will become obligatory on the Sanitary Authority to take precautions to prevent the dissemination of the disease, and even though plague be not found among rats, the Order enables Sanitary Authorities to make arrangements for the destruction of these vermin.

* See page 2 of 1910.

In issuing the Order to Sanitary Authorities, we pointed out that precautionary measures are especially called for in and about docks and wharves, and in places where rats abound, such as granaries, meat markets, slaughter houses, piggeries, and dumping grounds for refuse, and that private slaughter houses in the immediate neighbourhood of dwellinghouses are a special source of danger, being commonly over-run with rats.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts of 1878 and 1886, and the Order thereunder, Local Authorities, i.e., the District Councils of Urban and Rural Districts, are empowered to make Regulations for any or all of the following purposes:—

- (a) For the registration of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk;
- (b) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cowsheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen;
- (c) For securing the cleanliness of milkstores, of milkshops, and of milk vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons;
- (d) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

Considerable progress has been made in arranging for the execution by local authorities of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1908. We have strongly recommended District Councils, where the dairying industry is extensively carried on, to appoint Veterinary Surgeons as Chief Inspectors to superintend the work of the ordinary inspector. The number of districts in which Veterinary Surgeons have, up to the present, been employed for the administration of the Order is 157, while in eighty-seven further districts other inspectors have been appointed. It will thus be seen that provision for the control of the sources of the public milk supply has been made in 244 out of a total of 309 sanitary districts.

A case of much importance was decided in the Court of Appeal in December last on proceedings instituted by us against the Kilmallock Rural District Council with a view to securing compliance with an Order made by us in pursuance of Section 11 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, requiring the Rural District Council to appoint as a Sanitary Officer a person with the qualifications of a registered Veterinary Surgeon for carrying out the inspection and supervision of the milk supply. The main issue turned upon the question whether the two remaining sections of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 and 1886, which constitute the statutory authority for regulations for the control of the milk trade, could be read in conjunction with the Public Health Code, or whether they formed a separate and independent code. Originally the statutory provisions as to the control of the milk supply were included in an Act of 1878 relating to the

diseases of animals under which, in Ireland, the Central Authority was the Privy Council, and the Local Authority the Board of Guardians of each Union. In 1886 the functions of these authorities, so far as the regulation of the milk trade was concerned, were transferred respectively to the Local Government Board and the Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities. By subsequent legislation, a consolidation of the Acts relating to diseases of animals was accomplished under which the two Sections affecting milk in the earlier Acts were excepted from the general repeal, while still later the Boards of Guardians and the Privy Council were severally replaced by the County Councils and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, in connection with the control of diseases of animals. It will thus be seen that the many administrative changes which had taken place since 1878 formed an element of uncertainty as to the true relation in which the provisions relating to milk stood, and rendered it open to argument whether there was any legal authority for the appointment of officers for the purposes of those provisions. The Court of Appeal reversing a previous judgment of the Court of King's Bench decided that we were legally justified in proceeding under the provisions of Section 11 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and granted a peremptory writ of *mandamus* against the Kilmallock Rural District Council. This judicial pronouncement, confirming as it did the line of policy which we had adopted in pressing for the execution of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, has been of assistance in removing the doubts which had deterred a certain number of local authorities from making arrangements for the administration of that Order.

From a return which we recently obtained from the clerks of local authorities, it appears that 28,448 persons are now registered as carrying on the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk. No doubt, with a more extended enforcement of the Order, this number is capable of being increased, but the supervision over dairy premises, even as at present exercised, cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results to public health. The information which has reached us goes to show that the Order is working well, and is steadily effecting an improvement in the conditions under which the milk supply is produced. The progress, however, must necessarily be gradual.

Alleged Default of Sanitary Authorities.

Section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, provides that, where complaint is made to us that a sanitary authority has made default in providing their district with a proper supply of water, or with sufficient sewers, or in enforcing any provisions of the Public Health Acts which it is their duty to enforce, we may, if satisfied after due inquiry of the alleged default, make an Order limiting a time for the performance by the sanitary authority of their duty in the matter of the complaint. Such Order may be enforced by writ of *mandamus*, or we may appoint

a person to perform such duty at the expense of the defaulting authority. During the year under review we made Orders under this enactment in respect of default by the Loughrea Rural District Council in regard to the water supply and sewerage of Athenry.

Investment of Rural Sanitary Authorities with Powers of Urban Authorities under the Public Health Acts.

Under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, we are enabled, on the application of the Sanitary Authority of any rural district, or of persons rated to the extent of at least one-tenth of the net rateable value of such district, or of any contributory place therein, to declare any provision of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts in force in urban districts to be in force in such rural district or contributory place, and to invest the Rural Authority concerned with all the powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities, and obligations of an Urban Authority under those Acts. Particulars of the several Orders made by us during the year in pursuance of this enactment, are given in the Appendices.*

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, we are empowered, upon the application of a local authority, to declare the provisions of Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X., or any Section contained therein, to be in force in the district of such authority, or in the case of a rural district, in any contributory place. A number of applications have been received by us from local authorities under this Act, and Orders have been made in the following cases:—

District.	Date of Order.	Parts or Sections applied.
Athlone Urban District, .	7th July, 1910,	Part VI.
Belfast County Borough, .	21st July, 1910,	Parts II., III., IV., V., VI. and X.
Cavan Urban District, .	14th Sep., 1910,	Parts II., III., IV., V., and VI.
Coleraine Rural District (Portstewart Sanitary Area).	26th April, 1910,	Sections 21, 25, 30, 31 and 33 in Part II., Parts III., IV., V., and X.
Kenmare Rural District, .	27th Oct., 1910,	Part IV.
Killarney Rural District, .	29th June, 1910,	Section 94 in Part X.
Killiney and Ballybrack Urban District.	15th Feb., 1911,	Parts II., III., IV., V., VI. and X.
Newry Urban District, .	20th Feb., 1911,	Section 93 in Part X.
Tipperary Urban District,	22nd Feb., 1911,	Part II., Sections 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51 in Part III., Parts I. and V., and VI.
Tralee Urban District, .	17th Jan., 1911,	Part III.

* See page 197.

Orders fixing the limit of expenditure in respect of bands in public parks or pleasure grounds were made by us in the case of Cork, Dublin and Waterford County Boroughs.

We also made an Order empowering the Corporation of Clonmel to appropriate for the purpose of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, certain lands acquired by them under a Local Act and not required for the purpose originally contemplated.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The adoption by local authorities of this Act, which provides for a notification of birth being furnished to the Medical Officer of the district within thirty-six hours after the birth, is subject to our consent. Belfast County Borough and Dublin County Borough have, up to the present, been the only districts in which the Act has been put into operation in Ireland. It appears to us that in the larger towns the Act might be adopted with advantage.

Closing of Burial Grounds.

Under Sections 162 to 164 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, we are empowered to order that burials in any city, or town, or other limits, or in any burial ground or place of burial, shall be discontinued, wholly, or subject to any exceptions or qualifications where, on representation made to us or otherwise, it shall appear, after due local inquiry, that an Order is necessary for the protection of the public health, or for the maintenance of public decency, or to prevent a violation of the respect due to the remains of deceased persons. We are also authorized by Section 168 to grant licences for interment in closed burial grounds; and in pursuance of this authority we issued thirty-six such licences during the year ended the 31st March, 1911.

In connection with the above the following Orders were made during the same year:—

Date of Order.	Description of Burial Ground.	Purpose of Order.
13th April, 1910,	The Burial Ground of Todavnet, in the Rural District of Monaghan.	Postponing to the 30th day of September, 1910, the time appointed by our Order of the 12th October, 1909, for the discontinuance of burials.
10th May, 1910,	The Myshall Burial Grounds in the Rural District of Carlow.	Prohibiting burials on from and after the 1st day of January, 1911, subject to any exceptions which we may hereafter see fit to make.
25th May, 1910,	The Rosenallis Old Burial Ground in the Rural District of Mountmelick.	Prohibiting burials on from and after the date of the Order subject to exceptions specified therein.
4th Feb., 1911,	The Burial Ground attached to Roscommon Parish Church in the Rural District of Roscommon.	Prohibiting burials on from and after the 1st day of January, 1912, subject to exceptions specified in the Order.
22nd March, 1911	The Burial Ground of Taghmaconnell in the Rural District of Athlone No. 2.	Prohibiting burials on from and after the 1st March, 1912, subject to exceptions specified in the Order.

On the 21st day of March, 1911, we granted a licence for the removal of a body interred in the Dean's Grange Burial Ground, County Dublin, to a grave in the Enniskerry Churchyard, County Wicklow.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Mr. Robert F. Blake, of the Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast, has been appointed Analyst for the counties of Antrim and Tyrone in room of Mr. R. Barklie, deceased. Mr. C. McMullan has been appointed to the vacancy caused by Mr. Barklie's death in the post of Analyst for County Donegal, and Mr. J. Harold Tatton to the vacancies in County Londonderry and the Borough of Belfast.

We have also recognised the sufficiency of the qualifications of Mr. S. G. Liversedge, Mr. R. D. Carty, and Mr. M. Dechan to act as Analysts.

Post Office Guarantees.

Under the Post Office Act, 1891, and since the 1st May, 1909, under the Post Office Act, 1908, any rural sanitary authority may assist in the establishment of any post or telegraph office or the provision of additional facilities (postal or other) for the benefit of any contributory place or places within their district, by undertaking to pay to the Postmaster-General any loss he may sustain by reason of the establishment or maintenance of such office, or in providing such facilities.

The extent to which such sanitary authorities have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act will be seen by the following table, in which is set forth the number of Orders made each year in pursuance of Section 232 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, determining areas of charge for the cost of undertakings given to the Postmaster-General:—

Year.	Number of Orders determining areas of charge for this purpose.				
1891-2,	1
1892-3,	7
1893-4,	5
1894-5,	2
1895-6,	6
1896-7,	54
1897-8,	17
1898-9,	12
1899-1900,	5
1900-1901,	12
1901-1902,	8
1902-1903,	11
1903-1904,	9
1904-1905,	13
1905-1906,	18
1906-1907,	25
1907-1908,	17
1908-1909,	14
1909-1910,	20
1910-1911,	7
Total,	263

Byelaws.

A list of the byelaws made by local authorities under the provisions of the Acts relating to public health and other Statutes, which we confirmed during the year, together with lists of market tolls, and of scales of charges for interment in burial ground, of which we approve, will be found in the Appendices.*

IV.—PROVISIONAL ORDERS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACTS, 1878 TO 1907, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 TO 1902, AND THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES (IRELAND) ACTS, 1890 TO 1908.

Twenty-seven Provisional Orders were made during the year under these Acts, of which six were made under the Public Health Acts, six under the Local Government Acts, and fifteen under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. A full list of these Orders is given in the Appendices†

We also dealt with Petitions for ten other Provisional Orders under the above Acts. In three instances the making of a Provisional Order was eventually found to be unnecessary, and we were unable upon consideration of the case to accede to the prayer of each of the remaining seven Petitions.

We decided Petitions which were presented to us by persons interested against Provisional Orders made under the Housing Acts by our Inspectors, and during the year we confirmed twelve such Orders, in some cases with amendment.

There has been a large increase in the yearly average number of Provisional Orders made under the Housing Acts since the passing of the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Act, 1908. During the eighteen years which elapsed from the passing of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, to December, 1908, we made thirty-seven Provisional Orders under the Housing Acts, while, as above stated, fifteen such Orders were made during the single financial year 1910-1911.

During the year we issued a revised Memorandum of Instructions as to Provisional Orders under the Public Health Acts and the Local Government Acts, and we also issued a revised and enlarged Memorandum as to Provisional Orders under the Housing Acts. This latter Memorandum contains very full information with regard to the procedure to be followed by local authorities in making application for these Orders.

* See page 96, *et seq.*

† See page 92, *et seq.*

V.—LABOURERS ACTS.

Under this head we have to record that during the year ended 31st March last twenty-two improvement schemes were received by us from the District Councils of twenty-two Rural Districts.* These schemes proposed to provide 2,056 new cottages, and also to acquire 24 existing houses, 917 additional half-acre plots for cottages already erected, 29 allotments for cottages not belonging to the local authority, and 2 tracts of land, containing in the aggregate twenty-two acres, to be parcelled out into allotments to be let to persons living in neighbouring villages and towns.

Within the same period eight local inquiries were held by our Inspectors, and Orders were made in respect of seven improvement schemes, authorising the Rural District Councils concerned to provide 316 cottages and plots, 25 additional allotments to cottages already provided, and 5 allotments for the use of persons living in houses which were not provided by the Councils. The Orders as actually confirmed during the year, including those made but not confirmed at the close of the previous year, authorise 712 cottages and plots, 93 additional half-acres for cottages already provided, and 8 other allotments. The cost of the schemes so confirmed is estimated at £124,000.

There are twenty-two cases now remaining where schemes have been received, but in respect of which it has been necessary to suspend proceedings pending the provision by Parliament of additional funds for the purposes of the Acts.

Under the Act of 1906, petitions against Orders made by our Inspectors provisionally confirming improvement schemes may be presented to us or to the County Court having jurisdiction where the lands comprised in the schemes are situated. The number of petitions presented to us since the Act came into operation, in respect of cases where the prescribed period for lodgment of petitions against the Orders expired on or before 31st December, 1910, was 276, relating to 321 cottages and 40 allotments, and of these we confirmed the Orders as regards 225 cottages and 27 plots, and disallowed the remaining 96 cottages and 13 plots. The corresponding figures in relation to petitions to County Courts were 2,556 appeals, affecting 3,030 cottages and 223 plots, of which 1,696 cottages and 101 plots were confirmed, 1,298 cottages and 122 plots disallowed, and 36 cottages are still under consideration.

The work of the Department was much increased during the year in connection with the making of Letting Regulations by local authorities in pursuance of Section 29 of the Act of 1906. That Section imposed upon each Rural District Council for the first time the duty of making Regulations with respect to the letting of cottages and allotments, and provided, amongst other things, that the Regulations should contain a Schedule of Rents to be reserved in the lettings, and that such rents "should be so fixed as to secure a reasonable return, having regard to the circumstances of the locality affected, on the expenditure of the Council under

* See page 178, *et seq.*

the Labourers Acts." The Section also enacted that the Regulations should not be of any force until confirmed by us in like manner and subject to like provisions, as in the case of Bye-Laws under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and it, therefore, became necessary for us to consider in each case before confirming any Regulations submitted whether the rents proposed for future lettings had been fixed with due regard to the provisions of the Act in this respect.

While in the majority of cases the rents appeared to us to be such as we might properly confirm, we were obliged in several instances to take exception to the rents suggested, some on the ground that they were too high and others that they were too low. We are glad, however, to be able to record that as the result of correspondence the district councils concerned varied their proposals and fixed a reduced or increased rent as the case might be that we could approve of. Local Inquiries were also held in four districts where mutual agreement was not arrived at after correspondence with the local authority. The general result at the present time is that we have confirmed Regulations (including the Schedules of Rents) in respect of 134 Rural Districts, and that we have provisionally approved of such Regulations for 35 other districts. Of the remaining 42 Rural Districts in which cottages have been authorised to be provided, 33 have forwarded draft regulations for our provisional approval which we have now under consideration, leaving only 9 by whom such Regulations have not yet been submitted.

With a view to keeping down the legal expenses of carrying out improvement schemes we found it necessary on the 6th October, 1910, to amend our General Order of the 2nd July, 1909, in regard to the cost of proving title of occupiers of lands by providing that tenants of holdings subject to a judicial rent, tenants from year to year, or tenants who had signed agreements to purchase their holdings under the Land Purchase Acts, but in whom such holdings had not been vested shall not be regarded as "owners" or "lessees" to whom costs were payable on a higher scale than that allowed to occupiers by the Order referred to.

We publish in the Appendices* the usual Tables (A, B, C, and D) setting out the particulars regarding past and pending operations under the Acts which are required by Section 30 of the Act of 1906, and by Article 66 of the Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1906.

Table A gives general statistics as to what has already been done by local authorities under authorised improvement schemes and as to the rents charged for cottages and plots. It will be seen that 48,375 cottages have been authorised, of which 35,409 have been provided, and 35,121 actually let. The rents paid during the year amounted to £91,324 5s. 8d., and the arrears on 31st March were £7,009 3s. 8d., which would be equivalent to an average arrear of about 3s. 11d. per cottage provided.

Table B gives details of the latest completed scheme in each Rural District, including the amount of expenses incurred in connection with its preparation and confirmation.

* See page 134, *et seq.*

Table C sets forth particulars regarding the financial operations of local authorities under the Acts, including the amounts of loans sanctioned and issued, the poundage rates levied, and the further expenditure incurred under various heads, during the year ended 31st March, 1911.

Table D shows that further improvement schemes have been submitted for approval or are being framed by District Councils proposing 8,754 cottages with garden allotments, 2,111 additional allotments to cottages already authorised, 157 acres 1 rood and 4 perches to be let in allotments to persons who are not tenants to local authorities of dwelling-houses, and 32 acres 3 roods and 12½ perches to be parcelled out in allotments for labourers living in villages and towns. The cost of these pending schemes if carried out in their entirety would be about £1,600,000.

A table is also given showing that during the year we sanctioned loans in respect of fifty-three Rural Districts, amounting to £236,188. This sum, added to the amount of loans previously sanctioned, makes a total authorised to be borrowed since the passing of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, of £7,873,581, of which £4,224,480 will be advanced by the Irish Land Commission out of the fund of £4,250,000 provided for the purposes of the Labourers Acts by Section 16 of the Act of 1906. The small balance remaining (£25,520) is already allocated for schemes which have been approved of.

VL.—LOANS SANCTIONED FOR SCHEMES UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, AND UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH, &C., ACTS.

1. *Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Acts, 1890 to 1908.*

Under these enactments Urban Sanitary Authorities and the Commissioners of Towns which are not Urban Sanitary Districts are enabled to carry out schemes for the provision of housing accommodation for the working classes.

The passing of the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Act, 1908, has enabled local authorities to borrow for longer periods and at a lower relative rate of interest than has hitherto been allowed. In addition to the list of cases given below, under Part III. of the Act of 1890, local authorities are still actively engaged in promoting schemes under these Acts, either by Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of sites or by taking the sites by agreement.

In pursuance of Section 5 of the Act of 1908 we ascertained and certified the amounts in respect of which certain local authorities were liable under the Section, and payments from the "Irish Housing Fund" have been made during the year to the following Urban District Councils:—Coleraine, £2 13s. 9d.; Dalkey, £48 4s. 1d.; Enniscorthy, £33 5s. 6d.; Galway, £9 18s. 11d.; and Kingstown, £265 13s. 3d.

The foregoing list of local authorities receiving payments under the Section will be supplemented in our next Report by the fresh cases in respect of which we have issued certificates in the year.

Part III.

We sanctioned loans to the Councils of Urban Districts and to Commissioners of Towns under Municipal Government under this Part of the Act during the year as follows:—Athlone, £2,200; Ballymoney, £2,300; Blackrock, £500; Callan Town Commissioners, £4,000; Castlebar, £4,000; Cavan, £3,500; Clonmel, £5,000; Dalkey, £650 and £1,350; Drogheda, £15,000; Ennis, £13,760; Galway, £9,389; Kilkenny, £2,000; Killarney, £350; Limerick County Borough, £1,700 and £3,000; Mullingar Town Commissioners, £3,500; Navan, £10,000; Newcastle West Town Commissioners, £3,000; Newry, £13,850; Omagh, £1,700; Pembroke, £3,600 and £19,900; Portrush, £1,650; Roscommon Town Commissioners, £2,500; Trim, £2,800; Waterford County Borough, £14,240; Westport, £2,152. These loans, added to £857,302 mentioned in our last Report, make a total of £1,004,893 sanctioned for the purposes of this Part of the Act.

2. *The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.*

Loans of £10,000 and £140 have been sanctioned on the applications of the Corporation of Dublin and the Urban District Council of Portadown, respectively, for the purpose of making advances to persons purchasing their houses under the provisions of the Act. The Corporation of Dublin have made advances during the year to the extent of £8,109.

3. *Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907, &c.*

Schemes for Sewerage, Water Supply, and other local improvements are carried out by Sanitary Authorities in Urban, Rural, and United Districts (Urban and Rural) chiefly by means of loans which we sanction in pursuance of Sections 237 and 247 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and of local enactments. The loans sanctioned for these purposes during the year amounted to £205,787.

Section 237 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, applies to borrowing under the headings 1 and 2 above, as well as to those under 3, and the loans under these heads amounted to £363,518, which, added to the like loans previously sanctioned, gives a total of £9,191,400.

Detailed lists of all loans sanctioned during the year will be found in the Appendices, and, in addition to the loans above specifically referred to, we have sanctioned loans of £2,200, £450, £2,000 and £1,500 towards the provision of Technical Schools in the Urban Districts of Armagh, Clonmel, Larne, and New Ross, respectively. Supplemental loans of £780 and £2,500 were sanctioned for a Public Library and Technical School in the Bangor Urban District, and the erection of a School of Science in the County Borough of Cork, respectively, and a loan of £500 sanctioned by us is being expended by the Fermanagh County Council in the conversion of gaol premises in Enniskillen in to Technical School.

VII.—PAYMENTS FROM THE LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNT IN AID OF LOCAL RATES.

1. Grants under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

(a.) *In respect of Guardians' Medical and Educational expenditure and of Sanitary Salaries paid in Rural and Urban Districts.*

The following statements show the amounts paid under Section 58 (2) (a) (b) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, as amended by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902, to county councils on behalf of boards of guardians and rural district councils, and to urban district councils and the boards of management of Glin and Trim district schools during the year ended the 31st of March, 1911,* and the preceding year:—

Year ended 31st March, 1911.	Amount Claimed.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Purposes, { Salaries, . . .	73,043 18 10	
{ Medicines, . . .	14,195 3 10	
Educational Purposes, . . .	8,399 4 6	
	95,638 7 2	64,771 17 5
For Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878—		
Rural District Councils, . . .	11,362 15 8	7,884 3 10
Urban " " " . . .	9,911 18 10	5,720 18 6
Total,	116,913 1 8	78,376 19 9

Year ended 31st March, 1910.	Amount Claimed.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Purposes { Salaries, . . .	72,147 11 5	
{ Medicines, . . .	14,208 4 7	
Educational Purposes, . . .	8,506 15 3	
	94,862 11 3	87,719 11 11
For Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878—		
Rural District Councils, . . .	11,101 19 2	10,600 13 4
Urban " " " . . .	9,594 5 8	7,737 5 5
Total,	115,558 16 1	106,117 10 8

* Schedules giving details of the amounts will be found at page 110, *et seq.*

It will be observed by the foregoing tables that there was a decrease of £27,740 10s. 11d. in the sums paid to, or on behalf of, the bodies mentioned during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year. This decrease was due to the insufficiency of the amount paid under Section 58 to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account in the year to meet the sums payable thereout in the same period under the Section, and, consequently, Your Excellency found it necessary, in pursuance of the provisions of Sub-section (5) of the Section, to direct proportionate abatements of the sums so payable having regard to the said insufficiency. These abatements amounted in the cases of unions and district schools to £22,987 2s. 10d., and in those of rural and urban districts to £2,799 2s. 5d. and £2,029 5s. 1d., respectively, making a total of £27,815 10s. 4d.

(b.) *Agricultural Grant.*

Under Section 48 (1) (2) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, an annual sum of £727,655, known as the Agricultural Grant, is paid from the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account in aid of local rates, of which the County Councils receive £727,337 6s. 6d., the balance, £317 18s. 6d., being paid to the Council of the County Borough of Dublin, pursuant to Section 50 (1) (2) of that enactment, in consequence of the extension of the area of the borough by the Act 63 and 64 Vict., ch. cclxiv. Of the total amount a sum of £316,730 10s. is allocated towards Poor Law purposes, "Union charges," £271,824 10s. towards the expenditure of Rural District Councils, "District charges," and £139,100 towards county expenditure in general, "County at large charges."

2. *Grant under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888 (the Estate or Death Duty Grant.)*

Under Section 19 of the Finance Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vic., chap. 30), the Grant provided by the above enactment which was formerly payable out of probate duties is now payable out of the estate duty derived from personal property, and is known as the Estate or Death Duty Grant.

It forms the first item of the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund established under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, to meet deficiencies in the land purchase account in respect of dividends on land stock and sinking fund payments, and the sums required for such purposes, in the case of each county, are withdrawn from the Fund under certificates of the Land Commission. By the Irish Land Act, 1903, the Agricultural Grant is added to and made applicable to the purposes of the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund next after the Estate or Death Duty Grant, and charges on the Fund resulting from operations under the Act of 1903, are likewise, in the case of each county, withdrawn under certificates of the Commissioners of National Debt, these certificates, and those above-mentioned, also setting forth repayments made to the Fund in respect of sums previously withdrawn.

Under the Irish Land Act, 1909, however, local bodies are relieved of all liability in connection with the issue of stock for the purpose of land purchase, but they continue to be liable for purchasers' annuities in arrear, and for sums drawn from the Guarantee Fund under Section 29 of the Act of 1903.

For the purpose of adjusting these withdrawal and repayments in the case of each county, among the public bodies in the county who are entitled to share in the Estate or Death Duty Grant, viz., Boards of Guardians and Road Authorities, we are furnished with copies of the certificates referred to on the occasion of the distribution of the second instalment of the Grant, which is made in the month of March each year. On the recent occasion it appeared from the certificates that £109,798 8s. 7d. had been withdrawn from all the counties, and £99,039 10s. 6d. repaid, and as the repayments in the cases of eight counties exceeded the withdrawals by £794 16s. 9d., the local bodies in these counties received their proportionate part of that amount additional to their share in the instalment, while £11,553 9s. 10d. was deducted from the shares of the local bodies in the remaining twenty-five counties.

A schedule will be found in the Appendices,* showing the amount so deducted from, or added to, the share of each local body participating in the Grant, and the full amount paid to, or on behalf of, each during the year ended the 31st of March last.

The total amounts paid during that year were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Boards of Guardians	121,938	15	3
Road Authorities	123,046	4	0
	244,984	19	3

VIII.—AUDIT.

(a.) *Accounts audited.*

The following statement shows the number of Public Bodies whose accounts are audited by our Auditors, from which it may be seen that in the course of a year 1,349 accounts are required to be audited:—

Half-yearly Audits.

- 33 County Councils.
- 213 Rural District Councils.
- 158 Boards of Guardians.
- 23 Committees of Management of District Lunatic Asylums.
- 17 Drainage Boards and Committees.
- 2 Committees of Management of District Schools.
- 1 Joint Committee of Urban and Rural District Councils for the management of a cemetery and of sewerage and water supply.
- 10 County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.
- 23 County Joint Committees for Technical Instruction.
- 23 County Committees of Agriculture.
- 4 Hospital or Infirmary Boards.
- 4 Burial Boards and Cemetery Committees.

Yearly Audits.

- 6 County Borough Councils.
- 5 Non-County Borough Councils.
- 85 Urban District Councils.
- 28 Governing Bodies of Towns other than Urban Districts.
- 130 Educational Endowment Accounts under the Endowment Schemes.
- 1 The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.
- 3 Committees of Gasworks.
- 2 Waterworks Authorities.
- 4 Harbour Boards.
- 6 Port Sanitary Authorities.
- 6 Burial Boards and Cemetery Committees.
- 2 Drainage Boards.
- 10 Hospital or Infirmary Boards.
- 1 Fairs Committee.
- 1 Board for cleansing of foreshore.
- 6 County Borough Committees of Technical Instruction.
- 29 Urban District Committees of Technical Instruction.
- 2 Joint Urban and Rural Committees of Technical Instruction.

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(b.) *Surcharges, Disallowances, &c.*

The statement required by Statute with regard to the audit of union accounts will be found in the Appendices.*

During the year we decided appeals against 473 charges, disallowances, and surcharges. A table setting forth our decisions is given in the Appendices.†

In some cases there were no appeals against the Auditors' decisions; in others the question of appeal did not arise, the various items of expenditure, to which exception was taken, having been lodged before the completion of audit, thus obviating the necessity of formally disallowing them.

IX.—EXAMINATION OF PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.

Following the usual course the local and personal Bills introduced into Parliament affecting this country were referred to us for consideration, and we have reported to Parliament such amendments in them as we deemed necessary or expedient.

The following list sets forth the local Bills upon which we reported to Parliament after examination:—

- Sligo Corporation Bill.
- Belfast Corporation Bill.

The under-mentioned Bills were examined by us, but were not formally reported upon, as the subject matter was not within our jurisdiction:—

- Sheil's Charity Bill.
- Sligo and Arigna Railway (Abandonment) Bill.

* See page 268, *et seq.*

† See page 273.

In deference to the desire expressed in the session of 1909 by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Local Legislation in their Special Report, we directed our Legal Assistant to represent us before the Committees dealing with the Irish local Bills upon which we had reported, for the purpose of affording such information in our possession as the Committee might require.

X.—DEPUTATIONS RECEIVED.

During the year under review we received deputations from the undermentioned local bodies, associations, &c., who conferred with us on subjects of public interest:—

Date.	Local Body, &c.	Subject.
5th April, 1910,	Cork Ratepayers' Association.	Increase in expenditure on Salaries, &c., in Cork Union.
24th May, 1910,	Belfast Corporation.	(a) Application of sinking funds to purposes for which borrowing is authorised. (b) Appointment of a permanent local Auditor with periodical checking of Corporation Accounts. (c) Inspection of meat.
15th July, 1910,	Ratepayers of Bangor Urban District.	Objecting to loan for hot salt water swimming baths.
18th July, 1910,	Bangor Urban District Council.	Explaining attitude of Council in regard to loan for hot salt water swimming baths.
28th July, 1910,	Monaghan Urban District Council.	Appointment of temporary Town Surveyor.
25th Aug., 1910,	Holywood Urban District Council.	(a) Contribution to Joint Board. (b) Boundaries of Belfast Union.
26th Aug., 1910,	Sligo County Council.	Proposed division of rate collection district.
20th Oct., 1910,	Rathmines Urban District Council.	Provision of site for Public Library.
21st Oct., 1910,	Public Health Committee—Dublin Corporation.	Proposed increase of salary of Inspector of Dairies.
29th Nov., 1910,	City of Dublin Distress Committee.	Unemployed Workmen Act.
16th Dec., 1910,	Drogheda Distress Committee.	Unemployed Workmen Act.
4th Jan., 1911,	Edenderry Town Commissioners.	Loan for paving.
24th Jan., 1911,	City of Dublin Distress Committee	Unemployed Workmen Act.
7th Feb., 1911,	City of Dublin Distress Committee and Citizens.	Unemployed Workmen Act.
15th Feb., 1911,	Clonakilty Rural District Council.	Courtmacsherry Water Supply.
8th Mar., 1911,	Irish Association of County Surveyors.	Application of grants from Road Board having regard to existing contracts.
30th March, 1911	Belfast Victuallers' Association.	Qualifications of Meat Inspectors.

XI.—DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

We have to report the death, in June 1910, of Mr. Robert Agnew, one of our General Inspectors. During the nineteen years he was connected with the Department Mr. Agnew proved himself a most useful and efficient officer and his unexpected death was much regretted. The vacancy thus caused in the staff of Inspectors was filled by the appointment of Mr. Francis J. McCarthy, who had acted for some time as a temporary Inspector in connection with work arising under the Labourers Acts. Mr. R. J. Pack-Beresford was selected to succeed Mr. McCarthy as a temporary Inspector, having had considerable previous experience in our service, both as Auditor and Inspector.

We have to record two changes in our staff of Medical Inspectors. In November last Surgeon Colonel D. Edgar Flinn, Medical Inspector for the Dublin District, resigned on his appointment to the posts of Chief Inspector of Industrial Schools and Medical Member of the Irish Prisons Board, and Dr. C. J. Clibborn, Medical Inspector for the Belfast District also vacated his position on attainment of the age of 65. Both these gentlemen had done excellent work in connection with the Medical Charities and Public Health administration in their respective districts, and we desire to place on record our appreciation of their services. Dr. C. J. MacCormack, Medical Officer of the Athlone Workhouse and Dispensary District, was appointed to succeed Colonel Edgar Flinn, and Dr. Brian O'Brien, of Belfast, replaced Dr. Clibborn.

During the course of the year Messrs. James O'Donnell and F. A. S. King were appointed as temporary Architects for work under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1906.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, *President.*

H. A. ROBINSON, *Vice-President.*

J. B. DOUGHERTY, }
T. J. STAFFORD, } *Commissioners.*
EDMUND BOURKE, }

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

REPORTS.

Reports under Poor Relief Acts and the Medical Charities, &c., Acts.

I.

- (i.) REPORT BY DR. E. COEY BIGGER, MEDICAL INSPECTOR, ON TUBERCULOSIS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE TREATMENT AND ISOLATION OF SUCH CASES IN UNION INFIRMARIES.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report dealing with the general question of Tuberculosis, but more particularly with the treatment and isolation of the disease in the union infirmaries.

Of the 79 union infirmaries in my charge, some provision has been made in 51 for the isolation of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis; in the remaining 28 there is no separate provision for the isolation of such cases. During the year ended 31st March, 1911, there were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 13 union infirmaries out of the 79 in my charge. On the other hand, there are several where there have been many deaths from this disease in which the Guardians have made no provision for the isolation of such cases, although their attention has frequently been drawn to the matter. The following five unions are the worst in this respect:—Galway, where there were sixteen deaths during the past year; Omagh, fourteen deaths; Banbridge, eight deaths; Boyle, eight deaths; Dundalk, seven deaths.

These are all situated in enlightened communities, and none of them can claim to be poor unions, which makes it very difficult to understand why the Guardians have not made the necessary provision for at least isolating the patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The new sanatorium at Brittas, Co. Dublin, which is in course of erection by the Dublin Joint Hospital Board, is now almost complete. The site is a most desirable one, the building is 950 feet above sea level, and it is fairly well sheltered from the north and east, while it is open to the south. The buildings have cost £4,375, the waterworks and plumbing £1,975, drainage and outfall works about £1,900, the electric lighting, architects fees, furniture and other expenses £1,750, in all about £10,000.

There will be accommodation for 50 patients; in case, however, the Board should at any time decide to increase this number to 70 or 100, they will be able to do so at a comparatively small cost, as they would only require to increase the dormitory accommodation. The other arrangements would in all probability be found to be sufficient. In this way the cost would be reduced to a little over £100 per bed, which would be very reasonable.

The results obtained in the County Cork Sanatorium, at Heatherside, Doneraile, which has only been open for the past nine months are most encouraging.

It has been pointed out in a previous report that the arrangements in many of the union infirmaries consist of two wards (one for each sex), and these can be only looked upon as providing isolation to some extent, for the patients suffering from consumption, thus removing a source of danger from the ordinary non-infectious patients who are treated there. The making of similar provision for the isolation of such patients is the very minimum which it should be the imperative duty of every Board of Guardians to provide for the purpose of safe-guarding the ordinary medical and surgical patients from infection. Where this minimum provision has alone been provided it has a tendency to prevent patients suffering from consumption from entering these infirmaries, which from every point of view is much to be regretted. There is, however, no reason why the Guardians should limit this provision to the minimum (which means that as far as patients suffering from consumption are concerned, it is simply a home for the dying), but rather that they make provision where early cases would have a fair prospect of recovery, which would have the effect of drawing cases into hospital. It is too obvious that curing early cases is not only most desirable, but it also prevents such cases becoming late cases, with consequent suffering and misery which is inseparable from prolonged illness and subsequent death.

It has been found in those instances, where the arrangements are such as to give a fair prospect of recovery, there are always a larger number of patients seeking admission than can be accommodated. This is notably the case in both the South Dublin Union Hospitals and the Abbey Sanatorium, Belfast. The buildings at the Abbey Sanatorium are of the most modern description and the surroundings are delightful. While the dietary nursing and general arrangements leave little to be desired.

In the consumptive hospitals of the South Dublin Union, the visiting medical officer, Dr. Frank Dunne, continues the treatment of the different forms of tuberculosis, including pulmonary tuberculosis, with Professor Denny's tuberculin, with excellent results. The following is the record for the year ended 31st December, 1910:—

"Number of patients treated, 140. Number of injections given, 2,560. These patients were suffering from—pulmonary tuberculosis, 91; tubercular joints, 24; tubercular glands, 17; lupus, 2; general tuberculosis, 2; tubercular peritonitis, 2; tubercular

cystitis, 2. Seventy-four of these patients completed the course of treatment, 42 of them leaving the hospitals without any sign of active disease, 25 others leaving considerably improved, 7 remaining in hospital at the end of the year. Though less than in former years a large proportion of those treated do not or cannot remain for the full period of treatment. Unfortunately, amongst these are numbered some of the most promising cases, such as glands, and the earlier stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. They feel improved, and fit for work, many of them have families dependent on them, so they go out, only to break down again shortly. The only satisfactory way to deal with this difficulty would be by means of the tuberculosis dispensary. Once they had been restored to working capacity in the hospital, their tuberculin treatment could be continued at the dispensary without interference with their work. For example, of my pulmonary cases twenty-seven were restored to full working capacity, and of these only five were early cases, while fourteen were in the second stage, and eight in the third stage, that is having more than one lobe involved; while of these I have classed improved, four were first, seven second, and three third stage.

"In the tubercular gland cases, in six instances the glands had practically disappeared, and in five other cases all inflammation had subsided, temperature was normal, the glands much reduced in size and number, and there was no reaction to tuberculin before the patients left. The other six cases did not finish the treatment.

"In twenty-four cases of tubercular bone or joint disease, nine were very satisfactory, and six considerably improved; in two cases the children being able to run about, where previously crutches had been used.

"The two general tuberculosis patients died, but two I have classed as tubercular peritonitis might justly be classed as general tuberculosis, as in one case three joints were involved as well as the abdomen, while in the other the cervicle glands on both sides, left axillary, and other glands were much enlarged. Both these cases recovered. Two other cases of special interest finished their treatment during the year: a boy, aged 8 years, sent from St. Vincent's Hospital with laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis, was sent to Cork Street Hospital, suspected of having whooping cough, and was sent by Dr. Day to our Children's Infirmary, as suffering from laryngeal phthisis. He made a good recovery, getting sixty-six tuberculin injections, and put up 2 stone 5 lbs. in weight, leaving the Infirmary September last, and keeping well since.

"Another interesting case was a man 56 years of age; his foot was amputated in the Meath Hospital for tubercular disease, and never properly healed up; subsequently the leg was amputated below the knee at the Mater Hospital, with the view of allowing an artificial leg to be fitted, June, 1909. The stump healed, but shortly broke down again. A lumbar tubercular abscess was opened by the dispensary medical officer, 10th January, 1910, and

he came under my care 21st January, 1910. The stump healed up, the lumbar abscess healed, his weight increased from 8 st. 13 lb. to 10 st. 12 lbs., and he has been walking without the aid of a crutch on a 'pin leg,' provided by the Board of Guardians, for the past three months."

Having seen a large number of the patients, and followed the result of the treatment for some years past, I have been so impressed with the benefits derived from the use of tuberculin that I have urged medical officers in other unions to use it in the treatment of their tubercular patients, and I am happy to be able to say that several have acted upon the advice.

While I am principally concerned with the treatment of tuberculosis in the union infirmaries, still I may be permitted to refer shortly to the use of tuberculin outside these institutions. There are a very large number of patients who do not seek admission to institutions, and in whose treatment tuberculin would be most beneficial. I cannot do better than quote Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson, who is one of the highest authorities on the subject. Referring to pulmonary tuberculosis, he says—"I have come to the conclusion that at least in 80 per cent. of the cases in the first stage one can dispense altogether with sanatoria, that at least in 60 per cent. of the cases in the second stage sanatorium treatment is not indispensable, and that even in cases in which sanatoria utterly fail to do any permanent good, tuberculin can often bring the disease to a stand-still, at any rate for many years.

"I worked out the idea of establishing and maintaining a dispensary in the City of Sydney, at which early diagnosis and prompt treatment by means of tuberculin should offer to poor patients the relief which they could not possibly obtain at sanatoria. By means of this dispensary system, of dealing with pulmonary tuberculosis among the poor, I have every reason to hope that in the majority of cases treatment with tuberculin at the dispensary could be carried out without loss of employment, and, therefore, without the loss of the daily wage."

It is to be hoped that tuberculosis dispensaries will soon be established in all the large towns in this country, and that tuberculin will not only be used for the curative treatment of tuberculosis, but also for the early diagnosis of the disease, which is of the utmost importance.

It is not uncommon to hear people remark that too much attention has been drawn to the subject of consumption. This is far from being the case, as we cannot hear too much about the matter until adequate and satisfactory arrangements are made for the treatment of all patients who have not the means to provide such for themselves. Public attention requires to be continually directed to the question, as no sudden or short-lived enthusiasm will effect the object in view—the complete eradication of this dreadful disease.

Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen and the Women's National Health Association have done and are doing a noble work in this respect, the far-reaching effect of which it would be almost impossible to over-estimate.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. COEY BIGGER,

Medical Inspector.

(ii.) REPORT from Dr. JOSEPH SMYTH, Medical Inspector, as to the Accommodation for Consumptives in Workhouses.

Out of seventy-nine unions in my district, I find that there are forty-nine in which the guardians have made some provision for separate sleeping accommodation for consumptives, and thirty in which there was no separate accommodation at all.

In many of the workhouses the provision made cannot be described as sufficient or satisfactory.

The consumptives, though they may sleep in separate wards, are often in close association with the other patients, especially when crowding round the fires.

In several places the consumptive ward is a passage to other wards beyond it, or other wards are a passage to the consumptive ward.

Often the consumptive wards are unoccupied because consumptives are either unwilling to enter the workhouse infirmary or are unwilling to be placed in wards separated from the other patients.

Many Boards of Guardians have done all that was within their power, and others have had to meet difficulties and objections which under present circumstances and prospects they could not be expected to satisfactorily overcome.

JOSEPH SMYTH.

II.

REPORTS ON THE WORK OF THE VACCINE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911.

(i.) REPORT of the SECRETARY of Vaccine Department.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that during the year ended 31st March, 1911, the glycerinated calf lymph used by me at the Vaccine Department and issued to the Public Vaccinators in Ireland has proved to be very good and active in my hands, and absolutely pure; the resulting vesicles, as a rule being typical on the eighth day, there are a certain number of children with

whom vaccination with calf lymph runs a slow course throughout, but this tendency is often hereditary, as previous children in the same family had exhibited like results, and in most cases had to be vaccinated twice before success was attained.

During the year, eight infants failed to respond to calf lymph at the first attempt, but three took the second time, however in each case the vesicles were slow on the eighth day, showing that these children were difficult to vaccinate with calf lymph; five failed twice with active calf lymph, but I afterwards successfully vaccinated them all at the first attempt with fresh humanised vaccine lymph.

My methods of testing the various lymphs supplied by Dr. J. Knox Denham are the same as formerly, and are absolutely a reliable proof of the activity of the lymphs when issued from this Department.

The failures reported to me by public vaccinators have been fewer in number than in past years, but there are still a considerable number of these gentlemen who never return any of their result forms to this Department although they have been several times written to on the subject.

There is unfortunately a great wastage of valuable lymph going on, as can be seen by the number of tubes asked for, and the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the year.

I beg to suggest to the Board how this wastage might be prevented.

1st, Public vaccinators should only write for small supplies of tubes at a time and use them within a few days after receipt. 2nd, Certain days during the month or quarter might be appointed for vaccinations, this would avoid the necessity of always having lymph stored in the dispensary, which is frequently not used, or kept too long, so that it loses its activity. 3rd, Only one tube of lymph should be used for each case; it is quite sufficient, but some vaccinators still continue to use two tubes for a vaccination. 4th, Insistence on the returning of all result forms properly filled up to this Department. 5th, The Inspectors might be asked to bring the above points before the Public Vaccinators when making their periodic visits, as I feel sure that word from them in season would have a most beneficial effect.

During the Year ended 31st March, 1911, the lymph was distributed as shown in following summary :

Calf Lymph issued to Applicants.	Number of Applications.	Number of Tubes.
(1) Dispensary,	13,363	114,554
(2) Workhouse,	212	1,043
Total,	13,575	115,597

Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations, at the Vaccine Department in the past Year :—

Primary Vaccinations.			Revaccinations	Total.
Under four months.	Over four months under one year.	Over one year.		
702	388	25	17	1,132

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. NIXON MONTGOMERY, F.R.C.P.I.,

Secretary.

(ii.) REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST to the Local Government Board.

84 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

I have the honour to report that during the year ending March 31st, 1911, I have subjected to careful bacteriological examination specimen tubes from every instalment of calf lymph issued to public vaccinators under the auspices of the Board. The results have been, on the whole, similar to those noted in previous reports. The usual bacterial flora, consisting of staphylococci forming white, cream-coloured, and yellow colonies, the *corynaebacterium lymphæ vaccinae*, together with occasional colonies of sporing forms such as *B. mesentericus* and *B. subtilis*, was found on each occasion in varying numbers. The only intrusive organism that made its appearance with unwonted frequency on the culture plate was a form of white streptothrix, the harmlessness of which is proved not only by the fact that it only appears on the cultures after they have been removed from the incubator, and therefore does not thrive at blood heat, but also by the fact that lymph containing it has been used on thousands of occasions for vaccination without reaction other than that occasioned by, and inseparable from, the development of the true *materies morbi* of vaccinia. The source of this organism is, in all probability, the air of the laboratory, whilst that of the other above-mentioned micro-organisms is undoubtedly the skin of the calf, in the deeper recesses of which they are normally present and escape destruction by antiseptics unless applied with such vigour as to run the risk of destroying the parasite to which the lymph owes its vaccinal virulence.

As regards the nature of this parasite, so long in doubt, we have derived some welcome information from recent experimental researches. It has, for example, been shown that the virus of

vaccinia and of *variola* is filtrable, which means that it is so small as to pass through the pores of certain patterns of the Berkefeld earthenware filter. These filters arrest the passage of all known bacterial germs, and, indeed, of all particulate matter large enough to be distinguished by the most powerful microscope. The virus is therefore—at any rate at one stage in its development—too small to be seen with our present optical resources. Much time, labour, and ingenuity have been devoted to the preparation of nutrient media upon which it might be expected to grow outside of the body, but hitherto without success. The micro-organism of cowpox and smallpox is, therefore, both invisible and uncultivable, facts which abundantly account for the differences of opinion that have hitherto prevailed as to its true nature. In the possession of these characters the vaccine virus does not, however, stand alone. The micro-parasites which produce scarlatina, trachoma, *molluscum contagiosum*, and yellow fever in the human subject; foot-and-mouth disease in bovines; some forms of canine distemper; certain pustular diseases of fishes (carp and barbel); as well as a malady of the silk-worm, are now held, as the result of recent investigations, to belong to the same class of ultra microscopic parasites. An attempt has been made to group them together under the name of Chlamydozoa (v. Prowazek). Although ultra-microscopic in its more finely divided form—that in which it passes the Berkefeld filter—the virus of *vaccinia* appears, under certain conditions, more especially in the perfectly limpid, bacterially-uncontaminated lymph from a typical mature vesicle on the human infant, in the form of particles which can be demonstrated by the aid of refined staining methods, or without staining, by the optical device known as dark-ground illumination. It takes the form of minute granules smaller than micrococci and only just visible with the highest powers. These granules are probably to be regarded as germ-aggregations, possibly produced by physical causes, possibly by some such process as that which, in the case of Bacteria, we term agglutination. The *habitat* of the *vaccinia*-parasite is now generally conceded to be in the interior of the epidermal cells, where it probably resides under conditions as regards oxygen-tension and nutrition which it has hitherto been found impossible to imitate—hence our incapacity to cultivate this virus. The cells in which it is present contain certain minute granules (Guarnieri's corpuscles), and show special changes of a degenerative character which are not known to occur under any other morbid condition, and are, therefore, regarded as due to the presence of the ultra-microscopic parasite.

The ideal method of vaccination would be to confer the desired immunity by the aid of a pure culture of the virus, containing no other living matter whatever. But until we are in a position to do this we shall have to content ourselves with the use of lymph obtained from the calf under strict bacteriological control, and with every possible precaution against contamination with germs other than those which appear to be the inseparable companions of vaccine infection in that animal, and which have been shown by the most conclusive experimental evidence to be innocuous.

I will conclude by saying that I have carefully inspected the Vaccine Laboratories at Sandymount where the lymph is produced under the direction of Dr. Knox Denham, and have assured myself that all the processes are carried out in the best possible manner and with the most scrupulous asepsis. No purer lymph can be produced by any known means, and the result of thousands of vaccinations performed each year affords the best possible experimental proof of its harmlessness.

E. J. McWEENEY.

- (iii.) REPORT for the year ended 31st March, 1911, on the preparation and storage of the glycerinated calf-vaccine lymph used by the Vaccine Department.

NATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTE,
SANDYMOUNT GREEN,
DUBLIN, *May 4th*, 1911.

I have the honour to report that during the year ending March 31st, 1911, I supplied to the Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board for Ireland 119,000 tubes of glycerinated calf lymph. It will be noticed from the table which I append that for the last three years there has been a small steady increase in the number of tubes supplied. This, I am satisfied, is due to the greater care taken by the medical officers, in accordance with the instructions of the Vaccine Department, to secure good results by not using lymph which they have had long in hands.

As I mentioned in my Report to the Board for the year ending March 31st, 1910, I have adopted the system of keeping the lymph stored at a very low temperature, viz.: -6.6°C . On the whole, the results of this change of procedure have been good. It enables me to perform all the vaccinations of calves I am likely to require during the whole year within the colder months. This is certainly a help in obtaining active lymph, as my observations go to prove that the warmer months of the year are undoubtedly inimical to the production of vaccine on calves.

An important point in connection with cold storage is that as rapid changes of temperature are deleterious to lymph, it is necessary to lower and raise the temperature very gradually. Thus, after the lymph has been collected and prepared with glycerine for storage, we keep it for some time in an ordinary refrigerator before placing it in the cold storage chamber. When removing it for any purpose from the cold storage, we keep it for a week or so in the higher temperature of the refrigerator before manipulating it further, so that there may be no sudden change. This observation is confirmed by butchers who use cold storage for meat, who state that if freshly killed meat is placed in cold storage before it is thoroughly cold, although it is perfectly good when taken out, yet it is necessary to use it immediately, as putrefaction rapidly takes place.

I am of opinion that in this country, where we have few extremes of heat and cold, the main advantage of the cold storage system is that we may accumulate a reliable supply of lymph in case of emergency. I may point out that we are rapidly approaching the epidemic danger zone, not only because it is now seven years since we have had an epidemic of smallpox in Ireland, but also on account of the deplorable unvaccinated condition of a large number of the population in England, and, unfortunately, latterly in Ireland also. It has been stated by Dr. Hillier in the House of Commons that 25 per cent. of the children in England are unvaccinated, and our proximity renders our situation very precarious in case of a severe outbreak there.

J. KNOX DENHAM, F.R.C.S.I.

TABLE showing number of tubes of Glycerinated Calf Lymph supplied to the Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board for Ireland during years ending March 31st.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
April,	10,000	12,000	12,000
May,	14,000	12,000	15,000
June,	12,000	14,000	12,000
July,	8,000	8,000	8,000
August,	10,000	8,000	12,000
September,	14,000	14,000	14,000
October,	12,000	13,000	12,000
November,	12,000	10,000	8,000
December,	4,000	6,000	4,000
January,	6,000	6,000	8,000
February,	6,000	6,000	8,000
March,	6,500	8,000	6,000
Totals,	114,500	117,000	119,000

III.

REPORT OF THE PHARMACIST TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ON THE ANALYSIS OF DRUGS, &c.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report upon the working of my department during the past year, and am happy to be enabled to state, that although the same high level of excellence in the quality of the medicines supplied has not been reached, as in the year immediately preceding, the results of the year's working have been satisfactory.

The number of Analysts' certificates dealt with was

from Dispensaries	...	...	2,332
Workhouses	...	...	565
Total,	...	...	2,897

8,793 samples of medicines were examined and reported on by the Union Analysts; by whom 139 samples were rejected, as not being up to the required standard. They represent a percentage of 1.58 per cent., as compared with 1.26 per cent. in 1910 and 1.82 per cent. in 1909.

The slight falling off is due to a number of rather low class galenical preparations supplied by one firm of contractors.

The usual summary is attached, showing the average analytical results obtained from the examination of a large number of preparations for which standards have been laid down; and the figures there set out show, that the same high standard is still maintained in the general quality of medicines supplied.

The statistics for Alcoholic preparations prove to be better than ever, as only 26 samples were found deficient in Alcohol out of 4,329 examined (0.6 per cent.).

Summary of Drugs unfavourably reported on by Union Analysts, showing the particulars in which they were defective.

CLASSES OF DRUGS.	DEFICIENCIES.				EXCESSES.				Adulterations	Substitutions	Not agreeing with the standard of Pharmacopoeia	TOTALS
	Volatile Constituents	Extractive	Alkaloids and Chemical Constituents	Alcohol	Volatile Constituents	Extractive	Alkaloids and Chemical Constituents	Alcohol				
Acids,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chemical Salts, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	9
Liquors,	1	15	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	31
Liquid Extracts, . .	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Liniments,	8	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
Mixtures,	-	2	5	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Oils and Ointments,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	5
Pills,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Powders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Spirits,	†9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Syrups,	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Tinctures,	-	12	7	4	-	2	12	1	-	-	-	38
Wines,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sundries,	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	9
TOTALS,	18	30	32	25	-	2	17	1	2	-	21	148*

* Nine samples were defective in more than one particular, 139 samples being the actual number of rejections.

† Eight samples of Spiritus ætheris Nitrosi deficient out of 142 examined.

Prescribed Lists.

No change of any moment has been made in the lists for the coming year; but prices have been adjusted to the current market rates.

Contractors.

With one exception, alluded to above, the medicine contractors have been careful in standardising their supplies. One firm, which supplied 75 Unions, had a record of only 0.418 per cent. of rejections; another firm had not a single unfavourable record.

There were few and very trivial complaints affecting Appliances supplied.

The average discounts allowed by Medicine Contractors for the year were 34.36 per cent., and for Appliances 37.3 per cent.; which are almost exactly the same as 34.35 per cent. and 37.5 per cent. respectively in the preceding year.

The only ground of complaint against contractors was that there was, in some cases, a want of promptness in despatching orders.

The number of firms competing for these contracts is yearly becoming less, and, unless new firms come into the field, a very limited competition must be faced in the immediate future.

Analysts.

There was a decided improvement in the degree of promptness with which analysts made up their reports, but there is still one to whom it is to be desired that this improvement should extend.

Owing to the death of Mr. Robert Barklie, of Belfast, the office of analyst to a number of Unions became vacant; to most of these analysts who had been already recognised were appointed, but one fell to Mr. Martin Dechan, of Hawick, whose qualifications have been recognised by the Board.

Medical Officers.

The duties of medical officers relating to the analysis of drugs have, on the whole, been more efficiently discharged during the year, but there is still a limited number of these officers who appear unable to realise the importance of this part of their duties.

Claims for Recoupment.

The accounts for the half-year ended in March and in September, 1910 were examined as usual.

The results of the examination for the first period were not at all satisfactory, inasmuch as I found it my duty to report unfavourably upon matters arising out of the accounts of 41 Dispensary Districts and 5 Workhouse Infirmaries, distributed over 24 Unions.

In the second period matters were more satisfactory, and my special reports, affecting 19 Unions, relate to less serious instances of neglect of economy.

The cost of the year, as shown by the recoupment claims, was.

For Half-year ended 31st March, 1910—

Workhouses	...	£5,474	0	11		
Dispensaries	...	£9,542	3	7	£15,016	4 6
For Half-year ended 30th September, 1910—						
Workhouses	...	£5,018	15	9		
Dispensaries	...	£8,833	5	10	£18,852	1 7
Total,					£28,868	6 1

This total includes a sum of about £1,400 for increased spirit duty on Alcoholic preparations.

The total for the corresponding period of 1909 was £28,505, including £546 for increased spirit duty.

A comparison of these figures will show that the total expenditure is still on the same moderate scale as in the past seven years.

Annexed is a Summary giving the analytical results of the analysis of galenical preparations.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BRUNNER, M.A., Dub.,

Pharmacist to the Board.

SUMMARY.

Table A.—TINCTURES.

Tinctures.	No. of Samples	Defective as to			Extractive Grammes in 100 Mils			Alcohol by volume.		
		Extractive	Alkaloids, &c.	Alcohol	Averages of all samples	Averages of normal samples	L. G. B. minimum standards	Averages of all samples	Averages of normal samples	L. G. B. minimum standards
Aconiti,	5	-	-	-	2.12	2.12	1.2	67.86	67.86	65
Asafoetida,	2	-	-	-	10.85	10.85	10	66.3	66.3	65
Aurantii,	52	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	1.8	73.1	73.1	72
Belladonna,	33	-	-	-	1	1	.5	58.7	58.7	57
Benzoini Comp.,	31	-	-	-	17.7	17.7	16.5	73.8	73.8	73
Buchu,	40	3	-	-	4.65	4.8	3.5	56.75	56.75	55
Calumbæ,	104	-	-	-	1.19	1.19	.9	55.26	55.26	53
Camphore Comp.,	421	-	-	-	.47	.47	.33	57.84	57.84	57
Cannabis Indica,	1	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	3.5	85.5	85.5	87
Cantharidis,	4	-	-	-	.23	.23	.15	87.7	87.7	86.5
Capsici,	22	-	-	-	1.14	1.14	1	67.3	67.3	66
Cardamomi Comp.,	123	-	-	-	7.38	7.38	6	55.7	55.7	54
Catechu,	33	1*	-	1*	17.6	17.36	15	52.5	52	50
Chloroformi et Morphine,	24	-	-	-	31.8	31.8	30.5	45.1	45.1	44
Cinchona,	40	-	1	-	4.7	4.7	-	64.6	64.6	63
Cinchona Comp.,	74	-	2	-	5.04	5.04	4.3	65	65	63
Colechici Seminum,	6	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.15	42.3	42.3	41
Digitalis,	147	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	3	54	54	53
Ergotæ Ammoniata,	6	-	-	-	4.06	4.06	3.5	52.3	52.3	51
Ferri Perchloridi,	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	22
Gelsemii,	5	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1	55.3	55.3	53
Gentiana Comp.,	208	1	-	2	5.5	5.51	4.7	42.54	42.6	41
Guaiaci Ammoniata,	8	-	-	-	15.96	15.96	13	71.4	71.4	70
Hydræstis,	8	1*	-	1	3.5	2.95	2	57.35	57.35	53
Hyoscyami,	87	-	-	-	3.07	3.07	2.7	43.2	43.2	42
Iodi,	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.8	85.8	85
Jaborandi,	4	-	-	-	3.27	3.27	3	42.8	42.8	41
Jalapæ,	6	-	-	-	4.5	4.5	3.5	66.9	66.9	66
Kino,	10	1	-	1	23.47	23.47	19	46.8	46.6	45
Lavandula Comp.,	15	-	-	-	.8	.8	.4	88.2	88.4	87
Lobelia Ætheres,	9	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1	62.4	62.4	62
Myrrina,	7	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	4.5	83.5	83.5	83
Nucis Vomica,	134	-	11*	1	2.7	2.7	2	63.2	63.35	62
Opii,	107	-	1*	1	4	4	3	43.6	43.6	42
Podophylli,	2	-	-	-	4	4	3.5	88.4	88.4	86
Quinina,	21	-	2	-	3.7	3.7	3.2	73.1	73.1	72
Quinina Ammoniata,	71	-	1	-	-	-	-	53.9	53.9	52
Rhei Comp.,	56	-	-	-	16	16	14.8	50.27	50.27	48
Scilla,	138	7	-	-	11.37	11.58	10	53.65	53.6	51
Senega,	112	1	-	1	6.7	6.7	6	54.85	55	54
Senna Comp.,	8	-	-	-	10.9	10.9	9	40.7	40.7	38
Stramonii,	9	-	-	-	4.4	4.4	3.8	41.8	41.8	41
Strophanthi,	5	-	-	-	.82	.82	.45	67.7	67.7	66
Valeriana Ammoniata,	19	-	-	-	4.36	4.36	3.5	54.3	54.3	52
Zingiberis,	50	-	-	-	.51	.51	.4	88.1	88.1	87
Total,	2,443	15	18	5	38	-	-	-	-	-

* Excess.

Table B.—LIQUORS.

LIQUORS.	No. of Samples	Defective as to			Extractive Grammes in 100 Mils			Alcohol by volume.		
		Extractive	Alcohol	Total	Average of all samples	Average of normal samples	L. G. R. minimum standards	Average of all samples	Average of normal samples	L. G. R. minimum standards
Calumbæ Conc	92	—	—	—	4.45	4.45	3.3	19.86	19.86	18
Hamamelidis, .	14	—	1	1	.045	.045	.03	16	16.5	16
Iodi Fortis, .	16	—	—	—	11.85†	11.85	11.5	72.9	72.9	70
Piceæ Carbonis, .	9	—	—	—	3.83	3.83	2.75	81.6	81.6	80
Quassia Conc., .	54	—	—	—	.46	.46	.25	19.7	19.7	18.5
Rhei	21	5	3	8	10.33	11.1	10	17.7	18.1	17
Sassa	5	2	—	2	9.7	11.7	9	19.6	19.6	19
Senega	52	8	2	10	10.7	11.2	10	22	22.27	21
Senna	10	—	—	—	13	13	11	19	19	18
	273	15	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Iodine.

Table C.—LIQUID EXTRACTS.

LIQUID EXTRACTS.	No. of Samples.	Defective as to			Extractive Grammes in 100 Mils			Alcohol by volume.		
		Extractive	Alcohol	Total	Average of all samples	Average of normal samples	L. G. R. minimum standards	Average of all samples	Average of normal samples	L. G. R. minimum standards
Cascara Sagradae, .	287	—	1	1	22.9	22.9	21	18.3	18.3	17
Ergotæ, .	79	—	1	1	14.5	14.5	12	31.46	31.6	30
Glycyrrhizæ, .	27	—	—	—	40.6	40.9	38.5	18.4	18.4	17
Opii, .	2	—	—	—	3.42	3.42	—	16.9	17.2	17
	395	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

IV.

REPORTS OF LADY INSPECTORS ON BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

(i.) REPORT of Mrs. DICKIE.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report on the system of boarding-out in Ireland.

During the year ended 31st of March, 1911, the system has, in my district progressed—if somewhat uneventfully—yet, on the whole satisfactorily.

In two Unions in which the children have hitherto been kept in the Workhouse, boarding-out has now been commenced, and I am glad to say that, in a large number of the Unions in my charge, all the children eligible for boarding-out are so treated. There are, however, still some Boards of Guardians which have made no attempt to improve the condition of the children who come under their charge, by dealing with them in a manner which the general consensus of opinion admits to be one of the most successful, as it is also one of the most natural, methods of nurture. This is the more to be regretted because, in face of the continuous cry for reform of the Poor Law, it shows either that Guardians are not in truth anxious for reform, or that they have failed to grasp that here at their hand lies one of the most far-reaching means of reform, pregnant with the most permanent results, ready to be worked at once, and without delay. True, as the law at present stands all children cannot, as is most desired, be swept entirely out of the Workhouse, but in such Unions as keep all the children, be they eligible for boarding-out or not, within the prison of the Workhouse walls, it would be a very large reform if the Guardians, without waiting for tardy legislation, busied themselves in organising a good system of boarding-out. What keeps them back they alone best know, but on them must inevitably lie the blot of helping to increase the pauperism of the country, instead of to decrease it, and of deliberately thrusting down into the depths the little lives of those whom it was their privilege to have lifted out of the mire, and to have guided towards better things.

This, of all ages, is the age of the children. At no period were children ever so prominently in the public eye, nor at any previous time was their present and future well-being the object of so much care and deliberation. Yet here, in this country, in which, of all others, childhood amongst every sort and condition is essentially a happy time, one finds men and women, many of them probably most-kind-hearted individuals, playing the role of gaolers to little helpless children, who have as good a right to freedom as they have. To some, it may be, the idea of boarding-out is not yet familiar, or they may have subordinated the interests of the children (which, I may point out, are the interests of Ireland

in the future) to the many "vested interests" which the removal of the children from the Workhouse would injuriously affect. Others are but waiting until the "Workhouse" will be a thing of the past. To all I would say—Wait no longer, put this pressing reform into practice at once. Give the children over whom you have at this moment control their chance in life—one might indeed say *for life*. The law, as it stands, affords a wide field for good work; if you work well now, and organise well, you will be ready with your organisation when the law is extended, and able to take advantage of it at once, instead of wasting further precious time in feeling your way.

If half the body of law already on the Statute Book were put into active practice, many of the problems for which legislation is now required, would not be in existence.

The Unions in which boarding-out is practised may be roughly divided into those which succeed by luck, those which succeed by good management, and those whose success is questionable, or difficult to ascertain. In the first and third categories may be placed the considerable number of Unions which board-out, either because they have a vague idea that children are better out of the Workhouse, or because it is cheaper to keep them in that way, or because the system having been in force for some time, the least troublesome course is to continue it. In the former of these two categories it has probably happened that the class of parent was exceptionally good, or that the Guardians were fortunate in having a good Relieving Officer who was interested in the children, and who saw, at least, that nothing was seriously wrong with any of them, so that, sometimes by the efforts of the foster parents, sometimes by those of the Guardians themselves, the children have been fairly well launched in life. In the latter, the children are usually boarded-out because it is cheaper than keeping them in the Workhouse, especially if, as is often the case in this class of Union, the foster parents take them for little or nothing. This is exactly the Union in which the need for close supervision is greatest, and in which the Guardians exercise it the least, and the foster parents, taking their cue from the Guardians, care little about the child in their charge. If the child doesn't "suit" them, which may be usually taken to mean that it cannot perform enough work, they return it and get another, and when the age of fifteen years is reached, instead of the child's future being carefully considered, its name is crossed off the Workhouse books; it is supposed to remain on with its late foster parent, but there is no record of its after career, and it is certain that a long time elapses before it becomes a wage-earner, if it ever is fortunate enough to reach that goal.

I would like to see this class of boarding-out cease, and I think, even under present circumstances, it could be stopped, if a minimum sum for maintenance and clothing were laid down, which at least it would be compulsory for the Guardians to pay, and that the Regulation whereby it is incumbent on Boards of Guardians to appoint a Boarding-out Committee could be enforced. At all

events, it is easier to control foster parents where they are being properly paid for the children, as they have always a greater fear of losing them, and I invariably find that the estimation in which children are held by foster parents, or would-be foster parents, is in proportion to the estimation in which they are held by the Board of Guardians. When the Guardians show that they intend to have good conditions for their children, they will get them—when they do not do their duty in this respect, the standard will be low.

In the second category is a smaller number, but composed happily of the more influential and far-seeing Unions, by which boarding-out is recognized as a system which, if properly worked, will help towards the removal of pauperism in the future, and which will be of advantage to the State, by recruiting it with citizens who will, both from the economic and the moral point of view, contribute to its greatness. But to achieve this aim requires unremitting care, constant vigilance, and an "understanding heart" on the part of those entrusted with its administration. The foster homes and foster parents have to be carefully sought and chosen to suit the needs of the particular children to be boarded-out in them. The personal element must be introduced by the Boarding-out Committee into whose charge the children should be entirely trusted. The demands made on the interest and sympathy of the members of such Committee will be great, and it is necessary that they should have a wide perception and knowledge of child-life, to enable them to guide children and foster parents successfully over the many difficulties which arise in that relationship—one which is, at the same time, such a curious mixture of artificiality and reality. Then comes the time when the children are growing up, and the aim of the Boarding-out Committee is to serve the best interests of the child, without weakening the tie which it has been their object for so many years to deepen. If the foster parent has no good opening in view for the children, it devolves on the Committee to prepare a future for the children, and to so interest the foster parents in that future that the leaving of the home will not close its doors to the former nursling. Here the work of a Boarding-out Committee is specially valuable, as Poor Law children, even more than other children, need friendly help at that critical period when they are first trying to stand on their own feet, and it is often when that help is not forthcoming, that one failure followed by another brings despair, and consequent defeat.

Reviewing in my mind the work of various Boarding-out Committees, I am more than ever impressed with the necessity for their existence, and I say again, unhesitatingly, that where children are boarded-out without enjoying the supervision of a good Boarding-out Committee, the best results are not obtained. The improvement both in the condition of the children and the class of foster homes available where such a Committee is working is surprising, and not only this, but the attitude of the Guardians towards the children steadily improves. I have watched this in some Unions in neighbouring counties in which Committees were

started a few years ago, and not only has the class of foster homes offered greatly improved, but the Guardians are becoming accustomed to the need for having physical defects attended to without delay, and for endeavouring to start the children successfully in life, even when considerable outlay is thereby incurred. The influence which Committees have, too, in getting the children boarded-out is most important, and when one is appointed they usually succeed in getting every child out of the Workhouse; I have known Unions in which it was formerly stated foster homes could not be found, whereas not a single child eligible for boarding-out is now left in the Workhouse, since the Boarding-out Committee has taken the matter in hand. A new Committee has just been started in another Union of this class, and I trust the same result will shortly follow.

I think it is most desirable, especially in large Unions, that before children are boarded-out, the Guardians should make diligent search for their parents, or for other relatives who might be willing to take them. Once they are boarded-out, and when they have been reared for years at the ratepayers' expense, and are approaching the wage-earning period, the Guardians should not allow relatives who suddenly find themselves unable to repress their feelings of affection, so long dormant, to make successful claim for the children. The majority of Boards of Guardians now adopt the children under Part I. of the Poor Law Act, 1899, previous to boarding them out, and they should neither rescind such adoption, nor hand over the children, unless the circumstances are very exceptional. As a rule, the relatives who make their claim are disreputable, and calculated to immerse the children once again in the miseries of pauperism, so that, if handed over to them, not only will the expenses already incurred be wasted, but the way will be opened for similar useless expenditure.

It is regrettable that the History Sheet system is not in more general use in this country. One large Union in my district put it into use some little time ago for the children, and even now advantageous results are beginning to show. In some cases, respectable relatives or brothers and sisters who are able and willing to befriend the children have been discovered, and the children removed permanently from the Guardians' care. In others, children who had entered the Workhouse neither as orphans or deserted have, in the review of the family history which has taken place, been found to be one or the other, with the result that about twenty-five children who would have otherwise remained in the Workhouse Schools, will be immediately boarded-out. When the system is in force for the family as well as the children, much valuable information could be obtained as to the physical antecedents of the latter, which would materially assist the Guardians afterwards in their efforts to deal with these little ones in the most hopeful way.

Unfortunately, when children are boarded-out, little is known about their previous history, even by the Committee which is trying to select the homes, and there is no doubt but that fuller knowledge on this subject would be useful in guiding the choice.

Considerable progress has, I am glad to say, been made in attention on the part of the Guardians to the physical condition of boarded-out children. In several cases glasses have been supplied when necessary, operations for adenoids performed, and other ailments carefully attended to. The question of systematic attention to the children's teeth, which I have long been urging, is at last receiving proper consideration, and it is pleasant to record that in two of the most important Unions in my district dentists have been appointed, so that not only the boarded-out, but also the children of the schools benefit thereby. In some of the smaller Unions also the teeth of individual children have been attended to, from time to time, but I trust that even in these a regular, periodical examination of all the children will soon be a matter of course. As the Guardians have the responsibility of providing medical care for the children, it is important that attention should be paid to the question of feeding, and I am inclined to the opinion that the feeding generally of children in this country is far from what one could wish. The difficulty of obtaining milk which is experienced by the labouring classes, and the now frequent absence of buttermilk amongst the small farmers, cannot fail to have a serious effect on the child population of the country. Then again, the present-day contempt for porridge, and the substitution of the bread and tea diet, is calculated to provide a ready soil for disease in after life. The want of regularity in meals is much against growing children, and it is to be hoped that, with the introduction of cookery classes at National Schools, will come further instruction in simple hygiene, the relative nutritive value of the commoner foods, and the importance of regular hours both for food and sleep. If the simple rules of health were better understood and practised, and if growing children were brought up to enjoy cleanliness, fresh air and sufficient plain, wholesome food, there would be comparatively little heard of tuberculosis in after life. In one Union in my district an experiment in the medical inspection of school children is being awaited with interest. A number of schools, in which the children number about two thousand, are to be thus inspected, and it is hoped that, from the data gained in this way, strong argument for the periodical medical inspection of all such children may be adduced.

The problem of how to deal with defective and crippled children is, unhappily, without attempt at solution in this country. Even tubercularly affected children are still a difficult problem for Boards of Guardians. I have in previous Reports alluded to Invalid Schools of Rest in Germany, which do much for these classes, and in France, to a greater extent than in any other country, has been developed the system of Sanatoria for tuberculous and pre-tuberculous children. In one spot on the coast the Assistance Publique of Paris maintains one thousand beds for this class of child. Here, one has no alternative, if a child is defective, crippled, or tubercularly disposed, but to return it to the Workhouse, where the unfortunate child remains immured as long as it drags out existence. Expense, of course, is the great difficulty, but one must still hope that, even on a small scale, some means

may be devised for dealing with these cases—cases all the more distressing because one feels so powerless to alleviate their misery. Three such came before me recently, cases in which I see little chance of the children being able to earn a living of any sort, and it seems a hopeless proceeding to have to immure them once again in the Workhouse.

The pressure of present-day existence is so hard, and the putting forward of ordinary children in life is often a matter of such difficulty, that it may not be surprising that Boards of Guardians are inclined to shirk the problem, and leave the children to chance. It would be well, however, for them to recognise that, difficult of solution as the question is, by failure to grapple with it at once, they are only postponing the evil day, and creating a danger which may threaten to overwhelm them later on. The question of obtaining employment for boys is even more difficult than for girls; for the latter, good-class domestic service offers a wide and well-paid field, if Guardians would only get suitable girls trained so as to be able to take good situations. The boys, however, who are not suited for agricultural labour, unless apprenticed to trades, are liable to drift into casual employment, and thus, subsequently, create a further economic difficulty. Much has been done in Germany to solve the present question of apprenticeship, and in Prussia alone thirty thousand boys are apprenticed under the supervision of the State, and protected by a special code which is vigorously enforced. Although here we have not as yet attacked the problem at its roots, every effort counts, and it would be worth the Guardians' while to forward each boy as he leaves their charge, in the manner best suited to his tastes and ability. Happily, some Boards of Guardians are already endeavouring to start their boarded-out children satisfactorily in life, and I know of several girls who, having received thorough training in domestic service, have commenced in good situations, at wages of from twelve to sixteen pounds per annum. One girl has been apprenticed to the millinery business, in a good-class shop, and others have been got into warerooms where the work is of an agreeable nature, and the pay good. In the same Union, a boy has been apprenticed to the engineering business, and in another two boys who are apprenticed to the carpentry and building trades are doing well. Good accounts have been received by another Union from two boys who were sent last year to Canada, one of whom writes that he has signed an agreement to go West with his master for three years, for which he is to receive £100 and a team of horses. A girl who, owing to the interference of undesirable relatives, had little hope of success, was sent to England from the same Union, and is there receiving training for service, in which it is confidently expected she will do well. Another country Union, in which boarding-out has been carried on for perhaps ten or twelve years, makes a point of considering each individual case when the time arrives at which the children must be taken off the books. In one or two cases, children have been apprenticed, in others they have gone to service, but wherever they have remained with their foster parents, an agree-

ment was entered into, and wages on a rising scale have been paid from the start.

Instances of this kind show what can be done, if only trouble is taken; no branch of Poor Law Administration calls for more patient and repeated effort than that concerned with the care of the children, but there is none from which greater and more far-reaching results may be expected.

It may, perhaps, be asked what sort of child the system of boarding-out produces. With the exception of babies and children who have been but a short time in the Workhouse, the children when first boarded-out are often slow and backward, but the change which takes place in their mental capacity, after a year or two, is remarkable. They become more alert and self-reliant, and in the majority of cases, they are in every way up to the level of the average school-child. In the case of older children, on first leaving the Workhouse, many little difficulties have often to be overcome, and foster parents frequently have considerable trouble in correcting faults of dishonesty and carelessness. I find, however, that foster parents are not unreasonable, and that they understand that the novelty of unaccustomed surroundings, and the fact that within the Workhouse opportunities for pilfering do not occur, are sufficient explanation. After a time, complaints of this class, as a rule, cease, and the children become more and more imbued with the moral sense, for the development of which their upbringing within the Workhouse afforded no scope. I am disposed to think that the average boarded-out child who has been reared in a respectable home, where the training has been sensible and upright, starts life with a character as firm and as well-formed as the average child who has never been associated with the Poor Law.

The knowledge that a short Parliamentary Bill had been drawn up, in order to enable Guardians to board-out children who had been adopted under Section I., Sub-section II., of the Poor Law Act, 1899, came as a matter of great satisfaction to several Poor Law Boards, and it has been a source of much disappointment to them that this Bill has not yet been carried through. A considerable number of children have, in consequence, to be kept within the Workhouse, and unfortunately, the time in their lives during which it is possible by different treatment to achieve good results, is rapidly passing away, so that, against their will, such Boards of Guardians are still helping to manufacture paupers.

The conditions under which children are hired-out are, on the whole, unsatisfactory, and there is great need for a revision of the law under which this system is worked. Where hiring-out is much practised, the situations are, as a rule, poor, and the wages low, and, unfortunately, the Guardians make little effort to improve the latter. In the larger Unions, one of the Members of the Boarding-out Committee often undertakes the work of visiting hired-out children, and in one Union splendid work was done by a lady who seemed to be endowed with a special gift for getting into touch with them. When wages are so small, it is not

easy for the children to save anything, if they are to clothe themselves decently, but I am glad to say many of them now have their Savings Bank Book, and succeed in keeping even a small sum steadily in it.

The value of Part I. of the Children Act 1908 is nowhere more apparent than with regard to one-child cases; in one large Union in my district in which, under the Infant Life Protection Act, the number of cases registered is peculiarly small, two hundred and eleven one-child cases are now under supervision. The appointment of Women Inspectors to carry out this Act is bringing about valuable results in improving the health of the infants at nurse, and it is usually found that the nurses are amenable to friendly instruction and advice. Another beneficial result is, that it is now becoming possible for such officials to compile a list of homes suitable for the reception of infants which, through matrons of maternity homes or otherwise, will be available for mothers who are in search of such; much suffering and loss of infant life will, in these ways, be saved. It is probable that in country Unions, in which little has yet been done with regard to putting this Act in force, a considerable number of one-child cases are in existence, but it is to be hoped that the Guardians will eventually put into general practice an Act which is fraught with such important results to the infant life of the country.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MARIE L. DICKIE, M.A., LL.B.

(ii.) REPORT of Miss FITZGERALD-KENNEY.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the Boarding-out system and on the Hiring-out system in my district, for the year ended March 31st, 1911.

The total number of children at nurse, on that date, was 1,615, distributed as follows:—Munster,* 821; Leinster,† 695; Connaught,‡ 99.

In continuation of the table I submitted last year, I add a column showing the figures for 1911.

It will be observed from this table, that there is a decrease in the number of children dealt with; but this is in part accounted for by the fact that the parents of many children have been traced and compelled to take them in charge. And I may here observe, that

* The whole Province is in my district.

† 23 Unions are in my district.

‡ 18 Unions are in my district.

the result of the efforts on the part of certain of the Boards of Guardians has been such as to convince me that were more active measures taken in all Unions to trace the parents of children now in the workhouses, the rates would be relieved of a considerable burthen. The existing practice of passing children over from the workhouse hospital, when admitted through illness, to the body of the house, when convalescent, accounts in some Unions for a not inconsiderable number of children left on the Guardians' hands.

Province.	Number of Children Boarded out.							
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Province of Munster,	657	629	656	653	666	789	832	821*
Province of Leinster,	415	419	447	498	556	623	730	695
Province of Connaught	53	56	53	45	58	84	98	99†
Totals, . . .	1,125	1,104	1,156	1,196	1,280	1,496	1,660	1,615

Of the forty-seven Unions embraced by the Province of Munster, County Clare accounts at present for the largest number of those in which the Boarding-out System is not in force. The names of the Unions in this Province, in which Boarding-out or Nursing-out is not now practised, are as follows:—Ballyvaghan, Ennistymon, Killadysert, Bantry, Castletown, and Cashel.

Since the district now in my charge was allotted to me the Unions of Corrofin, Ennis, Scariff, Clonakilty, Skull, Caherciveen, and Clogheen‡ have adopted the Boarding-out system.

Of the twenty-three Unions in Leinster referred to, Castlecomer is now the only Union in which the System is not in force. The Unions of Birr, Enniscorthy, and of Urlingford§ have recently adopted it.

Of the thirteen Unions referred to in the Province of Connaught,|| Westport, Glennamaddy, and Ballinrobe,¶ have now fallen in

* In addition there are three children in a certified school.

† In addition there is one child in a certified school.

‡ Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining foster-parents within the limits of this Union.

§ Page 195, Appendix No. 8, Local Government Board Report, 1902-3.

|| In this Province, the Unions of Clifden and of Oughterard have no children at nurse; but there are no children, in either of these workhouses, who are eligible for boarding-out under the existing law. Two children at nurse in Oughterard, 1909-10, were found to be illegally boarded-out, and their respective parents have been compelled to take charge of them.

¶ Page 198, Appendix No. 8, Local Government Board Report, 1902-3.

with the majority; consequently, of the Connaught Unions in my charge, Ballinasloe,* Portumna, and Claremorris are at present the only Unions in which all the workhouse children are brought up within the workhouses. The backwardness of these Unions, in still retaining all children in the workhouses, is greatly to be deplored; but, in my opinion, even here Boards of Guardians would put into force the boarding-out provisions, if only some encouragement were given them, by way of information and assistance from those whose experience is wider than their own. This is the more necessary since in Ireland there are, practically, no methods of dealing with Poor Law children except boarding-out or workhouse up-bringing.

Moreover, in the Unions in which boarding-out is the practice there is still room for effort in the direction of removing eligible children from workhouse life.

In spite of the fact that the Viceregal Report on Poor Laws, and, subsequently, that of the Royal Commission on Poor Laws, recommended that "the maintenance of children in the workhouses be no longer recognised as a legitimate way of dealing with them," no one, unfortunately, is charged with the duty of having children removed to more healthy surroundings. I drew attention to this fact in a former Report; but the situation still remains unaltered. As it is, this initiative must come from the Boards of Guardians, and it is only by degrees that they can be persuaded to act upon their own conviction: the workhouse system of rearing children has had its day, and was a mistake from the very first.

The sooner this blunder is remedied the sooner will the workhouses be freed from their occupants. During the experience I have gained in the past few years, no truth has come home to me more forcibly than this, that the workhouse-reared children of to-day do unquestionably furnish a considerable proportion of the inmates of to-morrow. Neither is this merely a personal conviction. After careful investigation several inquirers who have specialised in this matter have come to the conclusion that the community in every country is saddled with a race of hereditary paupers. In a recent number of the "*Eugenics Review*," Mr. Lidbetter contributed a paper, tracing the pedigree of pauper families for several generations, and showing how the same inherent defects of character showed themselves from one generation to another. It is from the children of persons of this class that the workhouse population is recruited, and, therefore, as a rule, we start with children who have an hereditary inaptitude for work.

The only hope which these children can have of becoming useful citizens is that they should be reared under conditions as different as possible from those which accompanied the up-bringing of their parents. If they are reared in the workhouse, they look on the workhouse as their natural home, and the examples

* One child at nurse in 1902-3 has been adopted by the relation with whom he was boarded-out.

and the moral standard of the workhouse remain with them through life. To the workhouse, consequently, they inevitably return. It is only a spirit of independence, a sense so to speak of shame, which renders the idea of entering the workhouse unthinkable for the ordinary working man or his family. In sickness or when out of work no workhouse-reared child regards a workhouse in any such spirit. He knows that with no trouble to himself he can return to his earliest surroundings; that the community will provide him with a bed, good clothes, and plenty of food, of a kind to which he is accustomed. He may squander his earnings or idle away his life; but need never fear hunger or cold. Old age and sickness have no terrors for him.

The only remedy for this mental condition is to break the association in early years by boarding-out the children amongst honest, thrifty people. If this be done, there is hope, a hope justified in a large percentage of cases, that we may succeed in developing the strength of character, the independence and pride, normal in the class amongst whom they have been reared.

With the permission of the writers, I give extracts from two letters I have received, showing how experienced workhouse officials regard the retention of children in the workhouse.

From the master of a workhouse: "I am very sorry to say the 'Guardians have not put the provisions of the Act of 1908 in force here. There is something tragic in the rearing up of children, absolutely devoid of any ideal in life, in our workhouses. . . . Poor little mites, when they do get out when old enough, the attraction proves too strong. I regard the retention of children in workhouses as the creation of a fresh supply, in due time, of inmates to succeed them."

Yet another from the matron of a large workhouse: "Many of those who have left the schools to go out to situations have returned to the workhouse (their Alma Mater), where they have been born and reared and live on, week in, week out. Coming back like that looks as if they did not realise that there was anything to be ashamed of. I have six of this class before my mind, five of whom are mothers, and one of whom has a second child. It is as appalling as it is depressing to witness such immorality, and there is no sign of amendment whatever, but things go from bad to worse. It seems as if they had nothing else to live for but this kind of life, and the mothers think nothing of their shame. It is a frequent habit of theirs, when the first child is about twelve months old, to go out and put the child to nurse while they work. In less than a year they return again for the birth of a second child, and there are cases in which they come back with a third. It is very regrettable, but it is the truth."

The question of the workhouse school-teachers, as I pointed out in my report for 1909-10, is one which seriously affects the Boarding-out System, for the removal of the children must mean the dismissal of the teachers, and Ireland does not afford many openings in the profession. On the one hand, the position of these teachers deserves to be sympathetically dealt with. They should not be thrown upon the world without provision being made

for them. The Guardians and the teachers' friends point out that the salaries paid to the teachers are not borne by the local rate-payers, but are paid by the Treasury. Consequently, the saving of their salaries would be no gain to the local ratepayers, whereas, pensioning off the teachers would mean a local charge. This creates a difficulty, but it must be faced.

The abolition of the office of workhouse school-teacher means depriving a class of deserving people of their work. It is not the teachers' fault if they have failed in performing an impossible task. Neither is it owing to them that the workhouse child starts so heavily handicapped in life; for, as a class, these teachers strive against insuperable odds to turn out children who will in mature years have the force of character essential to success. Nature, as we know, is a strict mistress; she exacts, without mercy, the uttermost farthing for the infringement of the smallest of her laws, and in a workhouse upbringing, this severe mistress is set at defiance. There, her laws of self-reliance, independence and personal exertion cannot be inculcated, and her chastisements fall heavily later on, perhaps most heavily on the girls. The "ideal" of the home does not exist for the workhouse child, and no amount of skilled teaching can save the bulk of them, poor victims, in after life, from the sad penalties of unemployment and degradation.

If these children were in youth placed in decent homes, amongst the respectable, industrious poor, many of them might develop into the best of agricultural and the best of domestic servants; but, for such a career of usefulness, they require training and not merely teaching, and for this training there can be no possible machinery in a workhouse. It would not be, humanly speaking, possible for officials in workhouses, where life's failures are congregated, to instil into a child an adequate horror of the sins which debase and degrade. For it must be borne in mind that mothers who are workhouse inmates have a right to the company of their children, and these children, and those of the "In and Out" classes, mingling with the other children, sow seeds of evil knowledge, which will, sooner or later, germinate, notwithstanding all the efforts of the teachers.*

It seems to me, then, that fully recognising the need and also the difficulty of finding some suitable form of compensation for the workhouse school teachers, who may be thrown out of employ-

* Here are examples within the last year which the matron of a workhouse furnishes to me:—

GRANDMOTHER IN HOUSE.	MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN IN HOUSE.
L. I.	O. I. with 4 children and 1 dead.
E. A.	O. A. with 4 children.
L. U.	A. U. with 3 children.
A. L.	† O. L. with 1 child.
—	L. H. with 1 child.
—	† A. C. with 1 child.
	A. M. with 1 child. Died.

† Cousins.

ment, it would be folly to persist in the fatally mistaken system of past years, merely because it happens to be the line of least resistance.

In my report to the Board, for the year ended 31st March, 1908, I drew attention to the desire felt by many Boards of Guardians that powers should be obtained to enable them to board-out children in respect of whom they would be willing to assume parental control under the Poor Law Acts of 1889 and 1899, that is to say, in cases where their parents are unfit, by reason of mental deficiency or of vicious habits or mode of life, to have charge of them.* The Royal Commission upon Poor Law in their Report were of opinion that "this power of 'adoption' should be more widely used"; but in Ireland, Boards of Guardians and the Local Government Board are bound down by the Poor Law Act of 1902. By this Act, what was merely an Order of the Local Government Board for England,† has been made part of the Statute Law of Ireland. Under it, while it remains unrepealed, Boards of Guardians are, with few exceptions, bound to retain such "adopted" children in the workhouses, where the examples are, to say the least, no better than the society of their own parents, from whom it is sought to rescue them. Recently, the Board of Guardians of Kilmaethomas Union, greatly handicapped in their desire to rescue and board-out the children of certain parents, asked for the repeal of the Poor Law Act of 1902, and the resolution which they passed and sent to all the other Boards of Guardians in Ireland has been adopted by all practically without exception.

It is, in my opinion, an absolute necessity for the successful working of the Poor Law in Ireland, with regard to children of undeserving parents, that powers should be granted by Parliament to board-out such children as Irish Boards of Guardians may deem it desirable to "adopt."

While the Boarding-out System is working satisfactorily, and the homes are more carefully chosen than has in the past been the case, there still remain many points in which there is room for improvement. It is very desirable for example, that in connection with the system, some arrangement should be made by which scrofulous and rickety children could easily, and without prolonged delays, be sent to suitable hospitals for special treatment, and by which anæmic, weakly, or sickly children, for whom hospital is not necessary, but whose state of health could be improved by a stay at the sea-side, might be placed temporarily with families living on the coast. This system could readily be worked by the medical officers for the district in which the children are boarded-out. It would be easy, for example, to empower them to grant a certificate for "change of air to the sea-side," which might be transmitted to the Boards of Guardians, who,

* Page 148, Local Government Board Annual Report, 1907-8.

Page 6. Article 16. Boarding-out Order, 1889, Whitehall.

(This Order of 1889 has been rescinded, and Boards of Guardians are empowered by the Boarding-out Order, 1909, to board-out "adopted" children, both in England and in Wales).

in their turn, should at once take steps to send the children away for a suitable time. Many homes are available either on the sea-coast or at a very short distance from the sea.

Considerable trouble exists as to the boarded-out children's clothes. Some Boards of Guardians will not make a clothing allowance, and the foster-parents rightly complain that they cannot clothe the children properly upon the allowance which they receive for their maintenance. On the other hand, in Unions in which adequate allowance is made, some foster parents manage very much better than others do. I am disposed to think that, in some of these Unions, foster-parents will have to be compelled to provide stockings and boots out of the allowances granted to them. I see no other way of making them mend the children's stockings, or keep within reasonable limits of expenditure on boots.

A further, and much-needed, improvement would be to apprentice deserving children to suitable trades or domestic callings. No matter how clever the boarded-out children may be, they are seldom selected for such technical instruction. This is not always due to indifference on the part of the Guardians; but to the fact that the abilities of such children are, generally speaking, unknown to them.

I am still strongly of the opinion, which I have expressed in my previous reports, that for the Boarding-out system to attain its most complete development, it is necessary that it should be carried on outside the limits of the home union. There the child's history is unknown, and it can be reared up in new surroundings, far from its old and, perhaps, evil associations. The greatest thanks are due to the Parish Priests of the various districts where the children have already been so placed. An immense expenditure of time and trouble on their part is often entailed—a fact which is not always appreciated by the Guardians of the Union from which the children are sent.

During the year dealt with, 169 children were taken off the boarded-out registers. Of these, 87 have been adopted by their former foster-parents; 36 have gone to service; one has been taken to America by relatives; 32 have been taken charge of by relatives at home; one has gone to business in a neighbouring town; four have been placed in institutions; one is in an extern hospital for treatment; one is in a school of Domestic Economy; five have died*; one is unaccounted for.†

One hundred and fifteen children have been brought back to the workhouses, or sent back in circumstances made clear by the following table:—

* Of these, a girl, aged 13, was found dead after a search of five weeks had been made for her by the police, and the neighbours of the foster-parent. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "death from exposure and exhaustion," adding a rider that "no blame attached to the foster-parent."

† A boy who has disappeared, no trace has been discovered as yet of his whereabouts.

Age when boarded-out.		Age when returned to workhouse.		Reason of return to workhouse.	Subsequent action, if any, taken by the Guardians or others.
yrs.	mts.	yrs.	mts.		
9	0	15	0	Illness,	In and out of hospital during the term of boarding-out through illness.
5	0	11	0	Death of foster parent.	None.
3	0	9	0	Do.	Do.
8	8	11	8	Complained of ill-usage.	Boarded-out in a different home but ran away again. Under consideration as a suitable subject for a certified school.
5	0	5	3	Illness,	In hospital in one case, the second child has gone back to foster parent.
5	0	5	3		
6	3	8	3	Neglected by their foster parent.	Sent to nurse in a different home.
5	3	7	9	Would not attend school.	Adopted by a friend, but was sent into workhouse later as "unmanageable."
6	6	13	0		
3	6	4	5	Unsuitable home, .	None.
Infant		6	9	Foster parent grown too old to care child properly.	Placed at nurse in suitable home.
4	0	4	6	Illness of foster parent.	None as yet.
9	0	13	0	Taken in by Guardians for not attending school.	Claimed by a sister; has since returned to live with her former nurse.
13	0	13	3	Refused to attend school.	None.
6	0	8	0	Owing to delicacy could not be kept.	Arrangements under consideration to transfer this child to a home on the sea coast.
13	1	14	5	Foster parent unable to manage this boy.	Boarded-out in a different locality.
7	0	8	0	Death of foster parent.	Boarded-out again.
4	0	5	0	Returned by foster parent.	Boarded-out again.
9	0	12	0	Do.	Do.
12	0	13	0	Claimed by father.	—
9	0	11	0	Not under control .	Boarded-out again.
0	3	0	11	Illness,	Still in workhouse infirmary.
10	8	11	9	Not sent regularly to school.	Boarded-out in another house.
10	6	12	0	Unmanageable, .	Sent to Poor Law School at Glin.
2	0	12	3	Illness,	In hospital still.
6	0	11	9	Foster parent left the locality.	Boarded-out again.
8	0	13	0		
0	4	10	0	Illness of foster parent.	None.
9	6	14	3	Ill,	Sent out to service.

Age when boarded-out.		Age when returned to workhouse.		Reason of return to workhouse.	Subsequent action, if any, taken by the Guardians or others.
Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.		
Three children				Illness,	Sent back to nurse.
5	0	6	0	Accident,	In hospital.
1	3	2	0	Unsatisfactory foster parent.	Boarded-out in a different family.
0	6	12	6	Ran away,	Boarded-out again in a different family.
Infant		11	0	Weak intellect,	Taken by his grandmother.
Infant		7	0	Illness,	In hospital.
13	0	13	9	Suspected of stealing money.	None.
2	0	7	0	Returned for delicacy	Boarded-out in a different family.
7	6	11	0	Illness	In hospital.
10	9	13	0	Do.	Do.
4	0	15	0	Too delicate to earn a living.	Foster parent too poor to keep him.
4	6	6	6	Illness of foster parent.	Under the consideration of Ladies' Committee.
5	0	6	0	Do.	Do.
4	6	5	0	Skin trouble,	Boarded-out again in a different family.
10	0	10	3	Do.	Do.
9	0	9	6	Foster parent leaving district.	Boarded-out again.
3	0	6	6	Do.	Do.
10	0	13	0	Troublesome,	Boarded-out again.
3	0	3	0	Delicate,	Boarded-out again.
12	0	14	11	Got a situation, but brought in by Guardians.	At 15 went to work with a farmer.
7	0	7	0	Delicate	Under medical treatment.
7	0	11	0	Suffered from St. Vitus dance.	Cured and sent out to nurse again.
1	9	9	9	Illness,	Boarded-out again.
8	0	13	0	Would not attend school.	Sent to service.
7	0	10	0	Returned by foster parent.	None.
8	0	10	0	Lung trouble,	None.
10	7	11	6	—	Taken by a relation.
4	0	11	3	Illness,	None.
13	0	15	0	Of age,	Gone to service.
6	1	8	0	Sore eyes,	None.
8	0	15	0	Of age,	At service.
8	5	8	10	Unmanageable,	Under consideration.
12	0	13	3	Mother's whereabouts discovered.	Mother made take charge of child.
13	0	14	1	Father's whereabouts discovered.	Father made take charge of child.
10	0	10	1	Do.	Do.
12	0	13	1	Do.	Do.
7	0	8	1	Do.	Do.
5	6	6	8	Do.	Do.
6	6	7	8	Do.	Do.
8	0	9	4	Do.	Do.

Age when boarded-out.		Age when returned to workhouse.		Reason of return to workhouse.	Subsequent action, if any, taken by the Guardians or others.
yrs.	mths.	yrs.	mths.		
1	0	1	7	Mother's whereabouts discovered.	Mother made take charge of child; she is now in workhouse.
6	0	6	9	Deformed.	Child in a Dublin hospital.
2	0	3	2	Mother's whereabouts discovered.	Mother took charge of child.
0	2	1	3	Do.	Do.
4	0	5	7	Do.	Do.
6	0	7	6	Do.	Mother now in house with this child.
0	4	1	5	Do.	Mother left this child out when coming in.
4	0	5	6	Do.	Mother now in house with child.
7	0	8	6	Do.	The mother sent the child out to same persons as boarded with.
4	0	5	6	Do.	New in house with child.
0	1	0	9	Came into Hospital delicate.	Has been boarded-out recently.
1	0	1	1	Do.	Child died in Hospital.
3	0	4	7	Mother's whereabouts discovered.	Mother has taken charge of child.
2	0	3	6	Do.	Solicitor instructed to write to mother to take charge of child.
8	6	8	11	Do.	Do.
6	2	6	11	Illness.	None.
5	6	13	8	Taken in by the request of nurse.	Went to a situation.
2	0	8	8	Taken in by request of visiting Committee.	Sent out to nurse in a different home.
2	0	2	0	Taken in by request of nurse.	Died.
1	11	2	4	Do.	Claimed by his mother.
6	0	7	7	Mother's whereabouts discovered.	Solicitor instructed to write to mother to take charge of child.
1	10	2	1	Illness.	In auxiliary school.
10	0	10	3	Foster parent unable to control them.	No action taken.
8	0	8	3	Father traced.	Father took charge of child.
0	2	1	8	Mother traced.	Mother took children.
0	9	1	11	Do.	Do.
0	8	1	1	Do.	Do.
0	6	1	1	Do.	Do.
12	0	13	6	Father traced.	Matter in solicitor's hands.
3	0	4	4	Unsuitable foster parents.	No action taken.
11	0	11	8	Mother discovered.	Child taken charge of by relative.
8	0	10	2	Foster parent came to live in town.	Do.
0	4	1	3	House where child was boarded-out badly kept.	No action taken.
11	0	12	5	Mother discovered.	Mother has taken children.
2	9	4	0	Do.	Do.
4	7	5	0	Accidentally burnt.	Died.
10	0	11	0	* Child considered badly treated.	Boarded-out again.

* A prosecution was instituted in this case by the police, and a penalty of £5 imposed by the presiding magistrates, but the child absconded twice from the second foster-parent, returning to the nurse charged with ill-treating her though she had a long distance to walk to reach this woman's home.

Hired-out Children.

Eighty boys and sixty-four girls are hired-out in my district; of these, nine children are placed in situations beyond the limit of the home Union.

The Hiring-out System has somewhat improved, in so far as inspection by the Guardians' Officers is concerned; nevertheless, much closer inspection will be necessary before the System can be regarded as a satisfactory method of dealing with workhouse children. Success in this matter mainly depends on constant and careful inspection, and if the Unions of the country in general would put in force a system such as I have repeatedly drawn attention to, and which is carried out by the Guardians of Galway Union, I see no danger of ill-treatment passing unnoticed and no reason why, in any single instance, the wages of the hired-out child should not be paid, or why they themselves should be badly clad, or neglected in health, as is now too often the case. At present public opinion is not brought to bear on the employers of such children as it bears upon the foster-parent. The reason is that everyone is aware of the extreme difficulty of obtaining a servant in a farm-house; and while this difficulty is recognised, the average neighbour considers that the workhouse child need not remain at service if it is unhappy or ill-used. But I have already pointed out in previous Reports the disadvantages a child has to face in seeking employment for itself unaided.

Moreover, the employer of the workhouse child obtains his services at a very cheap rate, one at which it would be impossible to obtain the services of the child of the labouring man, and neighbours are disposed to think that any remark from them would be set aside as due to jealousy on their part, or as without sufficient foundation. It may be added that, owing to the anxiety of the farmers in some districts to obtain the services of these hired-out children, officials of the workhouses have frequently considerable trouble in preventing the Guardians from sending out to service children who are too young in years for the heavy work of a farm.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANEENEE FITZGERALD-KENNEY.

LIST OF APPROVED SCALES OF SALARIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
ABBEYLEIX, .	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £110 a year.	Increase of £10 each to the six Medical Officers.
ATHLONE, .	Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year each. Applied retrospectively for half the period of service of each Officer.
ATHY, .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and two at £130 a year each.	Each Medical Officer is to receive an increment of £10 on completion of ten years' service, and afterwards increments of £5 quinquennially to the maximum salary of £145 a year. Applied retrospectively.
BALLINBOROUGH, .	Two Medical Officers at £90 a year each; one at £92 and one at £100 a year.	Salaries increased to £110 a year in each case, to rise by £10 every three years to a maximum salary of £150 a year.
BALLINASLOE, .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, one at £130 a year, and one at £60 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £130 a year, with triennial increments of £7 10s. to a maximum salary of £180 a year each. One Medical Officer at £60 a year, rising by triennial increments of £7 10s. to £90 a year. (This latter Medical Officer holds a small-sized dispensary district in Ballinasloe Union, and another dispensary district in the adjoining Union.) Applied retrospectively.
BALLYCASTLE, .	Two Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £155 a year.	Increase from £155 to £177 10s. a year to one Medical Officer, and a further increase of £7 10s. on his completing twenty years' service. Increase from £120 to £135 a year to another Medical Officer, with a further increase of £5 on his completing twenty years' service. The salary of the third Medical Officer to rise from an initial salary of £120 a year by quinquennial increments of £5 to a maximum salary of £140 a year.
BALLYMORON, .	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £120.	Salaries in each case to rise by £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. One Medical Officer to get an immediate increase from £100 to £120 a year.
BALLOUTHERY, .	Five Medical Officers at £125 a year each, and one at £167 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by triennial increments of £5 to the maximum salary of £180 a year each; and one Medical Officer at £165 a year, rising by triennial increments of £5 to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Applied retrospectively to existing officers, viz., £5 for each quinquennial period served.
BARTINGLASS, .	Two Medical Officers at £178 a year each, and two at £120 a year each.	Medical Officers to get increments of £10 quinquennially until a maximum salary of £200 a year is reached in each case. Applied retrospectively.
BARNBRIDGE, .	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £150 a year; and one at £80 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by quinquennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £150 a year each; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by quinquennial increments of £15 to a maximum salary of £225 a year.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
BANDON, . . .	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to the maximum salary of £150 a year each. An immediate increase of £20 to each of the existing officers granted.
BELFAST, . . .	Seven Medical Officers at £100 a year each, three at £110 a year each; two at £115 a year each; two at £125 a year each; and one at £135 a year.	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £130 a year for each officer. Nine Medical Officers at £115 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £145 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CANHERCIVEN, . .	One Medical Officer at a salary of £80 a year; two at £90 a year each; one at £104 a year and one at £150 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer.
CALLAN, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £120 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every five years to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
CASHIEL, . . .	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Immediate Increase of £20 to each Medical Officer; salaries to increase afterwards by triennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
CASTLECOMER, . .	One Medical Officer at £100 a year; one Medical Officer at £120 a year, and one Medical Officer at £130 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CELBRIDGE, . . .	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years, to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CLOSHEREN, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £130 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £150 a year each. Initial salary in future to be £150 a year for each Medical Officer, to rise by increments of £15 every five years to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CLONMEL, . . .	One Medical Officer at £50 a year; one at £100 a year; one at £130 a year, and three at £140 a year each.	One Medical Officer at £50 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £50 a year; one Medical Officer at £130 a year, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £230 a year; and three Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £290 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
COLERAINE . . .	Varied—One Medical Officer had £130 a year; one £125 a year; one £115 a year; one £114 a year; one £100 a year; and one £75 a year.	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
COKESTOWN, .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one Medical Officer at £125 a year.	One Medical Officer at £115 a year, rising by £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £155 a year. One Medical Officer at £100 a year rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Two Medical Officers at £90 a year each rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
COKE, . . .	Thirteen Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and eight Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Ten Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Nine Medical Officers at £105 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum of £175 a year; two Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum of £170 a year. Applied retrospectively to existing officers, viz., £10 for each quinquennial period of service.
CORROFIN, .	One Medical Officer at £100 a year.	Salary raised to £160 a year.
CROOM, . .	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Retrospectively applied.
DELVIN, . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DINGLE, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £130 a year each.	Initial salary of £130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Immediate increase of £15 each granted to three existing officers.
DROGHEDA, .	Six Medical Officers at £110 a year each; one at £115 a year.	The Medical Officers' salaries were increased to £125 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £165 for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DROMORE WEST, .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £125 a year each.
NORTH DUBLIN, .	Four Medical Officers at £150 a year each; one at £120 a year; one at £60 a year; and eight at £165 a year each.	Thirteen Medical Officers at £145 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SOUTH DUBLIN, .	Salary £110 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year.	Sixteen Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £4 annually to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DUNDALE, . .	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each; three at £115 a year each; and one at £125 a year.	Salary £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Applied retrospectively.
DUNMANWAY, .	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £145 a year each.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
EDENDERRY, .	Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The Medical Officers with five years' service got £10 increase, those with 10 years' and under twenty years' service got £15 increase, those with over twenty years' and under forty years' service got £25 increase. The increased salaries were, one Medical Officer at £120 a year, three at £135 a year each, and two at £145 a year each.
ENNIS, . . .	Five Medical Officers at £110 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively for a period of twenty years in the case of existing officers.
FERRY, . . .	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year each. An immediate increment of £20 granted to each Medical Officer.
GLENNAMADDY, .	One Medical Officer at £55 a year, one Medical Officer at £100 a year, and one Medical Officer at £120 a year.	An immediate increase of salary from £55 to £80 a year granted to one medical Officer, to rise in future by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year. An immediate increase of salary from £100 to £120 a year granted to second Medical Officer, to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. The salary of the third Medical Officer to rise from £120 a year by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
GORRY, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each Medical Officer. Applied retrospectively.
KANTURK, . .	One Medical Officer at £110 a year; one at £120 a year and two at £130 a year each.	Four Medical Officers received an immediate increase of £15 each. Salaries then to increase by £3 a year to a maximum of £170 a year each.
KILLS, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each; and one at £105 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £13 6s. 8d. every four years to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £105 a year, rising by increments of £11 13s. 4d. every four years to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Applied retrospectively.
KILKENNY, . .	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The six Medical Officers received an immediate increase to £130 a year each. Salaries then to increase by increments of £5 every four years to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each Medical Officer.
KILLARNEY, .	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £120 a year; one at £125 a year, and two at £150 a year each.	Two Medical Officers at £125 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £175 a year for each officer. One Medical Officer at £145 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year; and two Medical Officers at £175 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £225 a year for each officer. Final increment of £5 to be granted to each Medical Officer after twenty years' service. Applied retrospectively.
KILMALLOCK, .	One Medical Officer at £112 a year; two at £115 a year each; two at £130 a year each; and one at £155 a year.	Five Medical Officers received increases:—Three £15, one £22 10s., and one £20, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
KINSALE,	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year, and one at £115 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. An immediate increase of £20 granted to each of four Medical Officers, and £5 to one Medical Officer.
LIMERICK, . . .	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £117 a year; one at £125 a year; two at £130 a year each; and one at £130 a year.	£150 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £12 10s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
LISMORE, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Immediate increase granted to each Medical Officer from £120 to £150 a year, to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
LISTOWEL, . . .	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £121 17s. 6d. a year.	£130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
LONGFORD, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Immediate increase of £20 each granted to two, and £40 to one. Salaries then to rise by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Scale in future to commence at £130 each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
LOUGHREA, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each; one at £125 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
MACROOM, . . .	One Medical Officer at £135 a year; four at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
MALLOW, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each; two at £130 a year each.	Six Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Four of these who had over five years' service granted an increase of £20 each.
MIDLETON, . . .	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £125 a year each.
MITCHELSTOWN, . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year.	Immediate increase of salary to £150 a year granted to each Medical Officer. Salaries to increase in future by increments of £15 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year each.
MOUNT BELLEW, . .	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. An immediate increase of £7 10s. granted to each Medical Officer.
MULLINGAR, . . .	Two Medical Officers at £130 a year each, and five at £120 a year each.	Seven Medical Officers at £130 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
NAA8, . . .	One Medical Officer at £100 a year, and eight at £125 a year each.	One Medical Officer received increase from £100 a year to £125 a year, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year. Eight Medical Officers received increase from £125 a year each to £150 a year each, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer.
NAVAN, . . .	One Medical Officer at £120 a year; one at £125 a year, and one at £130 a year.	Salary of one Medical Officer increased from £120 to £125 a year, to rise by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Salary of another Medical Officer increased from £125 to £175 a year, to rise by increments of £12 10s. annually to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Salary of the third Medical Officer increased from £130 to £160 a year, to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year.
NENAGH, . . .	One Medical Officer at a salary of 280 a year; four at £100 a year each, and one at £115 a year.	Initial salary of £130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year each. Applied retrospectively for a period of fifteen years in cases of existing officers.
NEWCASTLE, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £110 a year.	An immediate increase of £20 granted to each Medical Officer, in addition to an allowance of 10s. a year for the time each officer has been in office, rising by increments of £8 annually to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer.
NEWTOWARDS, . . .	One Medical Officer at £150 a year; one at £125 a year; one at £110 a year; three at £100 a year each.	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £120 a year, rising by increments of £5, quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
OLDBOASTLE, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	£120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
OGHTERARD, . . .	One Medical Officer at £90 a year; one at £120 a year; one at £130 a year; and one at £132 a year.	Salaries in each case to be increased by £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
RATHDOWN, . . .	One Medical Officer at £165 a year; one at £145 a year; two at £130 a year each; four at £125 a year each; two at £120 a year each and one at £110 a year.	Eleven Medical Officers at £125 a year each, rising by increments of 24 triennially to a maximum salary of £165 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
RATHDUM, . . .	Eight Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The Medical Officers with over five years' service, got an immediate increase of £20 each, and those having less than five years' service got an immediate increase of £10 each. Salaries to increase in future by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
BATHURST.	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each; two at £120 a year each.	£120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SCARIFF.	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one Medical Officer at £140 a year.	An immediate increase of £25 a year granted to each Medical Officer. Salaries to increase further by increments of £7 10s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £162 10s. a year each, in cases of five Medical Officers, and of £202 10s. a year in the case of the sixth Medical Officer. This latter maximum to be regarded as personal to existing Medical Officer, and subject to revision on the occurrence of a vacancy. Increments applied retrospectively.
SHILLBURN.	One Medical Officer at £130 a year, and one at £150 a year.	Initial salary of £150 a year each, rising by increments of £6 5s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
SKIBBERDEN.	One Medical Officer at £125 a year; one at £125 a year; and two at £120 a year each.	Four Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SKULL.	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	£120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SLIGO.	Seven Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
THOMASTOWN.	Three Medical Officers at £95 a year each, and one at £100 a year.	Initial salary of £125 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year each. Salary of one of existing officers increased to £145 a year, and of another to £150 a year.
THURLES.	Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Six Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively for a period of ten years.
TIPPERARY.	One Medical Officer at £96 a year; two at £100 a year each; two at £110 a year each; and one at £145 a year.	Immediate increase of £20 granted to each Medical Officer, thence rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
TORRIGUNNY.	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Increase of £7 10s. granted to each officer for each triennial period of past service. Initial salary of £125 a year subsequently fixed for two Medical Officers, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £150 a year.
TRALEE.	One Medical Officer at £70 a year; three at £90 a year each; one at £90 a year; one at £100 a year; one at £120 a year; and one at £125 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £130 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year; two Medical Officers at £145 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year; one Medical Officer at £75 a year, rising by increments of £3 15s. triennially to a maximum salary of £100 a year; one Medical Officer at £65 a year, rising by increments of £3 15s. triennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
TRIM, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
TUAM, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £130 a year.	Salaries to be increased by increments of £7 10s. triennially until each Medical Officer has received a maximum increase of £60.
TULLAMORE, . .	One Medical Officer at £120 a year; one at £110 a year; two at £100 a year each; one at £90 a year.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
WATERFORD, . .	One Medical Officer at £113 a year; five Medical Officers at £120 a year each; and one Medical Officer at £145 a year.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 every five years, to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer. All Medical Officers having ten years' service, or over, got immediate increase of £20.
YOUNGHAL, . . .	Two Medical Officers at £120 a year each; one Medical Officer at £150 a year; and one Medical Officer at £155 a year.	Two Medical Officers at an initial salary of £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £145 a year for each officer. One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £150 a year rising by increments of £5 every five years to a maximum salary of £175 a year. One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £155 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. The two last-mentioned salaries to be considered personal to the present officers, and subject to revision on the occurrence of vacancies.

APPENDIX B.

I.—REPORTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

(a) Report of Dr. T. J. BROWNE, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the public health of the district under my charge during the year 1910-1911.

Owing to the fact that I have only been in charge of the Dublin District since the 1st of January of the present year, having been transferred from the Cork District from that date, the report is necessarily superficial and incomplete, as there has not been time for me to visit the various parts of the district and obtain the requisite information.

Small-Pox.

One case of small-pox was reported during the year. The case occurred in the Pembroke Urban District early in January last. The patient, a boy employed in the Post Office, was immediately removed to the Isolation Hospital at Clonskea, and prompt measures of prevention carried out, including re-vaccination of contacts. There was no further development of the outbreak. Careful inquiries failed to elicit the source of infection.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

One case of cerebro-spinal fever was notified during the year. The patient, a boy, aged 14 years, was admitted to the Whitworth Hospital on February 1st, 1911, from Drumcondra. There was no history of exposure to infection.

Typhus Fever.

Dublin County Borough.—During the year, fourteen cases of typhus fever were notified from Dublin County Borough. The first case occurred in a very insanitary dwelling in Cumberland Street. Most of the subsequent cases occurred in this street, Gloucester Street, and neighbourhood, and were due to contact with persons suffering from the disease. Prompt measures of prevention were adopted.

The notification of typhus fever cases in Dublin County Borough for the past five years are as follows:—

1906,	.	.	.	17	cases.
1907,	.	.	.	55	"
1908,	.	.	.	7	"
1909,	.	.	.	18	"
1910,	.	.	.	14	"

The outbreaks occurred in the slum areas, and were attributed to filth, overcrowding and general insanitary conditions.

Arklow Urban District.—In October last, an outbreak of typhus fever occurred in the town of Arklow. Twenty-one persons were attacked with the disease during the months of October, November, and December, eight of the seizures resulting fatally. The outbreak originated in an overcrowded and insanitary dwelling, the infection being spread by contacts. The patients were promptly removed to hospital, and the requisite preventive measures adopted.

Thomastown Rural District.—An outbreak of typhus fever, eleven cases in all, occurred at Graigue, in the Thomastown Rural District, in June last. The first patient attacked was treated for influenza and pneumonia, and died, a wake being held. Several persons who attended the wake, or who visited the patient, subsequently contracted typhus fever, or illness of a suspicious nature. The last case of typhus fever in this district occurred in the last week in August.

Carlow Rural District.—On the 24th August last, a man named J. C., residing in Lacken, in the Leighlinbridge district of Carlow Union, died, his death being certified as due to influenza and acute double pneumonia. The man had attended the wake held on his brother, who died in the Graigue district, Thomastown Union. Subsequently the other members of C.'s family developed illness of a suspicious nature, probably typhus fever, and were removed to hospital, disinfection, &c., being carried out. The outbreak was confined to C.'s family, five of whom were attacked.

New Ross Rural District.—One case of typhus fever was reported in October last from the Carrigbyrne district of New Ross Union. The house in which the cases occurred was in an insanitary state. The requisite preventive measures were adopted, and there was no extension of the disease.

Enteric Fever.

Dublin County Borough.—In the past year, 398 cases of enteric fever were notified in Dublin County Borough. During the final quarter, the disease was especially prevalent in the South City No. 1 Dispensary District, from which 68 cases were reported between 1st January and the end of March. In January last it was discovered that a considerable number of persons attacked in the locality mentioned had a common milk supply, and on inquiry it was ascertained that a member of the dairyman's family had suffered from an illness of a suspicious nature in the month of December previous. Further inquiries showed that this dairy was responsible for a yet larger proportion of the cases than at first appeared, owing to another dairy being supplied from the first establishment. The cause of infection in some fifty cases was traced to this source. Steps were at once taken to have the suspected milk sterilized before being distributed to the public, with the result that no further cases of enteric fever

occurred amongst the customers using the milk. With this exception none of the cases reported could be traced to any particular milk supply. The cases notified occurred all over the City and notwithstanding that careful inquiries were instituted with the object of tracing the source of infection in each case, it was found that with a few exceptions the probable source of infection could not be definitely ascertained. The number of cases of enteric fever notified during each of the past five years is as follows:—

1906,	.	.	.	381 cases.
1907,	.	.	.	328 "
1908,	.	.	.	657 " (Clontarf outbreak)
1909,	.	.	.	418 "
1910,	.	.	.	398 "

Enteric fever cases notified from other Sanitary Districts:—

Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District,	.	.	27 cases.
Pembroke Urban District,	.	.	16 "
Blackrock Urban District,	.	.	2 "
Kingstown Urban District,	.	.	4 "
Drogheda Urban District,	.	.	7 "
Naas Urban District,	.	.	6 "
North Dublin Rural District,	.	.	10 "
South Dublin Rural District,	.	.	10 "
Enniscorthy Rural District,	.	.	7 "
Slievardagh Rural District,	.	.	6 "
Navan Rural District,	.	.	5 "
Carlow Rural District,	.	.	17 "
Callan Rural District,	.	.	3 "
Shillelagh Rural District,	.	.	2 "
Balrothery Rural District,	.	.	2 "

One case of enteric fever was reported from each of the following Rural Districts, viz.:—Baltinglass, Edenderry, Birr, Kilkenny, Kells, Urlingford and Athy.

Polluted water supplies and bad sanitation were in most instances ascribed as the cause of the outbreaks.

(These figures are only approximately correct for the year.)

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria has been very widely distributed over the district under my charge during the past year, scarcely a sanitary district escaping a visitation of the disease, but, fortunately, with the exception of Dublin County Borough and Rathmines Urban District, the disease did not assume an epidemic form. The schools were in most instances responsible for the spread of infection, children either suffering from a very mild form of the disease or convalescing from it attending school and conveying the infection to other school children. In Dublin County Borough and

Rathmines Urban District the schools were closed temporarily, with the result that the notifications of diphtheria markedly declined, but on the re-opening of the schools, the number notified again showed a slight increase. During closure, the schools were thoroughly disinfected and instructions have been given to carry out periodical disinfection, also to exclude members of infected families from attending schools.

The outbreak in Dublin and Rathmines attained its greatest severity in the months of December, January and February last. Since the latter month the notifications have been gradually declining. Removal to hospital in nearly every instance and thorough disinfection have been carried out.

The districts in which the incidence of the disease was greatest are as follows:—

Dublin County Borough,	579	cases notified.
Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District,	89	" "
Pembroke Urban District,	25	" "
South Dublin Rural District,	22	" "
Kingstown Urban District,	17	" "
Kilkenny Urban District,	12	" "
Blackrock Urban District,	23	" "
Meath Rural District,	8	" "
Drogheda Urban District,	6	" "
North Dublin Rural District,	6	" "
Edenderry Rural District,	8	" "
Baltinglass Rural District,	10	" "

Scarlatina.

As regards the distribution and causation of scarlatina outbreaks, the same observations apply as to diphtheria.

The districts chiefly affected are as follows:—

Dublin County Borough,	788	cases notified.
Naas Urban District,	102	" "
Rathmines Urban District,	44	" "
Blackrock Urban District,	39	" "
Pembroke Urban District,	34	" "
Mullingar Rural District,	33	" "
Trim Urban District,	34	" "
Kilkenny Urban District,	26	" "
Trim Rural District,	25	" "
Naas Rural District,	23	" "
Baltinglass Rural District,	19	" "
South Dublin Rural District,	18	" "
North Dublin Rural District,	15	" "
Dalkey Urban District,	12	" "
Kingstown Urban District,	9	" "

Measles.

Measles was prevalent in Dublin County Borough, Drogheda Urban District, Naas Rural District, Carlow Rural District, Mountmelick Rural District, Navan Rural District, and South Dublin Rural District.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping cough was also prevalent in Dublin County Borough, Drogheda Urban and Rural Districts, Thomastown, Kilkenny and Urlingford Rural Districts, and Blackrock Urban District. The deaths registered in Dublin County Borough as due to whooping cough during the past year, numbered 105.

Beyond preventing the attendance of children affected with the disease at schools, not much in the way of prevention was accomplished.

Diarrhœal Diseases.

During the past summer and autumn months diarrhœal diseases were prevalent in Dublin County Borough. The disease is not notifiable, but the deaths registered as due to diarrhœal diseases number 288, as compared with 137 in the previous year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The campaign against tuberculosis inaugurated in Dublin some years ago is being steadily maintained, with encouraging results, the deaths registered as due to this disease having decreased from 1,029 in 1900 to 798 for last year, being 46 less than in 1909, and 231 less than ten years ago.

The succeeding table shows the death rate from tuberculosis in the Dublin Registration Area, which includes the adjoining townships, during each of the nine years 1902-1910, from which it will be observed that the death rate per 1,000 has declined from 4.7 in 1903 to 3.7 in 1910.

TUBERCULOSIS—DEATH RATE PER 1,000.

DUBLIN REGISTRATION AREA.

1902,	.	.	.	.	4.6
1903,	.	.	.	.	4.7
1904,	.	.	.	.	4.7
1905,	.	.	.	.	4.5
1906,	.	.	.	.	4.5
1907,	.	.	.	.	4.6
1908,	.	.	.	.	4.3
1909,	.	.	.	.	3.8
1910,	.	.	.	.	3.7

The preventive measures adopted are set out in the reports submitted by my predecessor in office.

Vital Statistics.

The following table shows the death rate from all causes and from the principal epidemic diseases in the Dublin Registration Area, Dublin County Borough, Drogheda Urban District, Wexford Urban District, and Kilkenny Urban District, for each of the past five years:—

	All Causes.					Principal Epidemic Diseases.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Dublin Registration Area,	22.4	23.1	21.5	20.9	19.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
Dublin County Borough,	24.1	24.7	23.0	22.3	21.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6
Drogheda Urban District,	17.4	17.0	15.7	15.7	18.6	.4	.2	.7	.3	2.0
Wexford Urban District,	23.0	18.6	21.1	17.8	19.9	1.9	.4	1.5	1.3	.9
Kilkenny Urban District,	17.8	21.0	17.9	18.6	20.8	.8	1.4	.3	1.0	.4

A satisfactory falling off is shown in Dublin Registration Area and Dublin County Borough. In the other districts there has been an increase in the general death rate as compared with the previous years. In Drogheda the death rate from the principal epidemic diseases rose to 2.0 per 1,000 and declined to .9 in Wexford and .4 in Kilkenny.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

This Act has been adopted by the County Borough Council of Dublin, and came into force on the 1st November last. The duty of visiting the homes from which notifications have been received and instructing the mothers as to the care and feeding of their infants, sanitation of their houses, &c., has been entrusted to the staff of lady Sanitary Sub-Officers (6). The Women's National Health Association (Dublin Branch) and the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality, have very kindly offered to co-operate in visiting the homes of the poor, and rendering advice and assistance where necessary. The successful working of the Act in Dublin is consequently greatly facilitated, and doubtless a considerable reduction in the infantile death rate will result.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. J. BROWNE,
Medical Inspector.

(b) Report of Sir ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report dealing with the principal outbreaks of infectious disease, the sanitation, and the sanitary administration of the district under my charge for the year ending 31st March, 1911.

No change has taken place in the constitution of my district from that of previous years: the local authorities comprised therein consist of one corporate borough, nine urban and thirty-seven rural sanitary districts.

I regret to say that there has been more infectious disease, especially during the latter part of the year under review than for some years past. A special report is made in regard to a serious outbreak of typhus fever which occurred in the far western part of County Galway.

Small-Pox.

The district has been free from this disease for the past four years. Latterly there has been apparent a certain amount of laxity in enforcing the Vaccination Acts on the part of a few Boards of Guardians.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No case has been notified for the past year.

Enteric Fever.

The number of cases of enteric fever reported during the past year was not so large as in former years and there was no very serious outbreak in any part of the district, except, perhaps, that in Ennistymon where five deaths occurred amongst eighteen patients.

Eighteen cases of enteric fever, as compared with twenty-four last year, were notified in the County Borough of Limerick during the year under review. Though the decrease is not very great, still it is satisfactory to note that for the last three years the cases of enteric fever occurring in the City have been diminishing.

In the Urban District of Galway, fifteen cases of enteric fever were reported, as compared with thirty-nine during the same period last year; they were notified at different periods and from various localities throughout the town, and the probable cause could not be assigned to any common source. I have already mentioned in previous reports that while the main drains of the town are generally good, the connections are in many instances faulty and traps defective, and no proper supervision is exercised over the making of connections. The water pipes also are

frequently defective and leaky, and I think it is possible that through a leakage the water in places may become contaminated with sewage matter. To these defects and to the emanation of sewer gas through faulty and untrapped connections I attribute the yearly occurrence of so many cases of enteric fever in Galway. The water supply of the town is very satisfactory.

Twenty-six cases of enteric fever were reported from Loughrea Dispensary District in Loughrea Rural District during the past year, the first case being notified on the 5th April and the last on the 23rd December, 1910. The disease at first was almost entirely confined to children; of thirteen cases reported between the 5th April and 16th May, eleven were children. It was not possible to assign a common origin for the source of infection. The main drains and sewers of Loughrea are very defective, and though the Medical Officer of Health has frequently called attention to the insanitary condition of the town, the Sanitary Authority, until very recently, declined to take any action. However, they have now taken the matter up and are about to improve the sewerage, &c., and for this purpose a loan has been sanctioned, and plans are being prepared to carry out the work.

Seventeen cases of enteric fever also occurred in the Athenry Dispensary District in the same Rural District. Some two years ago there had been an outbreak of enteric fever in Athenry and cases have been occasionally cropping up ever since. The water supply and sewerage of Athenry have been the subject of complaint for some years past, and a Default Inquiry, under Section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, was held there last year, with the result that the Sanitary Authority, the Rural District Council, are about providing the town with a supply of pure water and improving the sewerage.

Five cases of enteric fever were notified from Bullaun Dispensary District, also in Loughrea Rural District; the first patient was supposed to have contracted the disease in Loughrea, in which town he was a frequent visitor.

Several cases of enteric fever having been reported from Ennistymon, in Ennistymon Rural District, I visited the town early in January, 1911. At the time of my visit, fifteen cases had occurred, eleven of which had been removed to hospital and four were being treated at home. The first case notified was the accountant in the National Bank. He lived in the Bank, but had his meals at the house of Mrs. —, next door. The second case was a clerk in the same Bank, who lodged with Mrs. —. Mrs. — was also a milk-seller, and her milk supply becoming short in December she had to supplement it, so as to continue supplying her customers, by purchasing daily about four quarts from M. L. and about three quarts from J. O'B. Eighteen cases in all occurred and they were each one supplied with milk from Mrs. —. On making inquiries, I learnt that Mrs. —'s own cows' milk was sent to four families, among which no case of enteric fever occurred. Whatever then remained over was mixed with the purchased milk and supplied to the other customers. The accountant and clerk also used the mixed milk. Mrs. —'s

servant had complained to her of the 'dirty state of the can in which the milk came from J. O'B.'s. At an early stage, Dr. O'Dwyer suspected the milk supply and stopped Mrs. — from selling any. J. O'B. sold no milk except what he gave to Mrs. —. M. L. sold to two other houses; no one in these houses took sick. I found the yard and premises of Mrs. — well kept, M. L.'s and J. O'B.'s were also fairly clean, but close to J. O'B.'s house was a very dirty, stagnant pool of water, into which all sorts of nuisance and filth evidently made their way, and though of course the O'B.'s denied it, I have reason to believe that the milk vessels were rinsed out at it. The cows also drank there; the O'B.'s had to go a long distance for the water they used for drinking purposes. We came to the conclusion that the outbreak was caused by using O'B.'s milk, which had been contaminated by the water from this pool. Subsequent bacteriological examination showed that this water was highly suspicious, and the pool was closed up. Five of the eighteen patients died. The rapid cessation of this outbreak when the use of the milk was discontinued and the excessive mortality (five out of eighteen) are remarkable, especially the mortality, as the patients were not of the poorer class but persons who it would be thought were more fitted to resist disease.

Two constables in the Kilfenora Barracks in the same Dispensary District contracted enteric fever but no connection with the Ennistymon outbreak could be traced and no other cases arose.

Some cases of enteric fever having been reported from Querrin, Kilkee Dispensary District in the Kilrush Rural District, I visited the locality with the Medical Officer of Health and made inquiries. With the exception of one, the affected houses were fairly good and clean; their water supply was from a well in close proximity. All the patients had used water from this well, which was undesirably situated and evidently liable to pollution. The use of this water was discontinued and no further cases arose. Ten persons were affected and one death occurred.

Nine cases of enteric fever were notified in Louisburgh Dispensary District, Westport Rural District. They were confined to two families. The Medical Officer of Health assigned the probable source of infection to imperfect sewerage arrangements and defective drainage.

Five cases of enteric fever were reported from the island of Innislacken, in the Roundstone Dispensary District, Clifden Rural District; seven contacts were sent to the Fever Hospital at Clifden, where two of them developed the disease and one died. Two years ago there was a rather serious outbreak of enteric fever on Innislacken.

During the year under review, only nine cases of enteric fever were reported from Listowel Rural District, a remarkable change from former years, as for some years previously there have been more or less serious outbreaks of the disease in various parts of this Rural District.

Seven cases of enteric fever occurred in Glantrasna and five in Cloosh, both in the Oughterard Dispensary District, Oughterard Rural District, the probable cause being the using of water from a contaminated well in the locality; the patients were removed to hospital and the well closed up; two deaths occurred. In the same Rural District, four cases of enteric fever were notified in the Lettermore Dispensary District, six in the Cloonbur No. 1, and three in the Cloonbur No. 2 Dispensary Districts.

Four cases of enteric fever were notified from the Dunmore Dispensary District, Tuam Rural District. A paragraph appearing in the Press that the disease was caused by the patients eating "tinned fish," I was directed to make inquiries and accordingly proceeded to Dunmore. After most careful inquiry, I was satisfied that the patients had not partaken of "tinned fish" nor of tinned food of any kind. In notifying, the Medical Officer of Health assigned the probable cause to the "using of tank water." The patients were a Mrs. Q., her two sons and a daughter, living in an ordinary farm-house some three miles from the village of Dunmore. The Medical Officer of Health wanted them to go to hospital, but they declined, and were nursed at home by an elder daughter. No one would go near the house, and this girl had to do everything herself. The patients did not seem to have been very ill, nor were they considered to be in any danger. However, they all four died in about ten days after being first seen by the Medical Officer of Health, who never anticipated a fatal issue in any of the cases. I think that it is not at all clear that these patients suffered from enteric fever; neither the history nor the course of the disease appeared to point to it.

Five cases of enteric fever were notified in the Rural District of Glennamaddy, as also a few cases from the Rural Districts of Kilrush, Ballinrobe, and Swineford; and five from the Urban District of Ballinasloe.

Typhus Fever.

A larger number of cases of typhus fever than usual was notified during the past year, cases of this disease being reported from localities which were free from it for years previously. A very serious outbreak occurred on the island of Lettermullen in the extreme west of County Galway. I have dealt with this outbreak in a special report.

In the County Borough of Limerick, no cases were reported, but twenty-seven were notified from the Urban District of Galway, three from Ballina, and two from Castlebar Urban Districts.

Ten cases of typhus fever occurred in Ennistymon Dispensary District, Ennistymon Rural District. The disease was confined to two families, relatives; nine of the patients were removed to hospital; one died before removal and one patient died in hospital. Every precaution was observed and there was no extension of the disease. One of the trained nurses in attendance on the patients contracted the disease, and, I regret to say, succumbed to it.

Four cases of typhus fever were notified in the Portumna No. 1 and two in the Portumna No. 2 Dispensary Districts. They seem to have arisen from the insanitary surroundings of the premises. The patients were removed to hospital and all precautions to prevent the spread of the disease taken, and no further cases arose. Two deaths occurred. One of the trained nurses in attendance also contracted the disease, but made a good recovery.

Five cases of typhus fever were reported in the Woodford Dispensary District, Loughrea Rural District. They were isolated cases occurring at different periods, and it was difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to the probable source of infection. One case was notified from Loughrea, a contact. As in Ennistymon and Portumna, one of the trained nurses in attendance contracted the disease; she made a good recovery.

Four cases of typhus fever were reported from the Belmullet Rural District, a great improvement on previous years, as for some time past typhus fever has been more or less endemic in this Rural District.

Twenty-seven cases of typhus fever were notified in the Galway Urban District during the year, the great majority of them being from the Claddagh district and most of them occurring in the months of April and May. The Medical Officer of Health, writing in reference to their occurrence, states that he considers "the principal cause is the congestion and poverty existing in the Claddagh during the winter months; the infection is largely spread by children who get light attacks and are not confined to bed; the people in the district also conceal the fact that they have illness in their houses." Latterly, the Urban District Council are paying more attention to the Claddagh district, removing heaps of stones which served as receptacles for night soil and all sorts of filth, and improving the drainage.

Seven cases of typhus fever occurred in Gort Rural District, Kinvarra Dispensary District. The first case arose in a very small house consisting of only one apartment. The house and its surroundings were filthy. The other cases were all easily traceable to infection from this house which was the only one in which a second case occurred. The patients were removed to hospital, and every precaution observed by Dr. Connolly, who appears to have acted with great promptitude.

Some cases of typhus fever also occurred in the Ardahan and Gort Dispensary Districts of the same Rural District, but the most careful inquiries failed to elicit any connection between them and those that had occurred in the Kinvarra Dispensary District; these cases appear to have originated in the house of a District Councillor, M. L. On the 30th January, 1911, Dr. Foley was called in to see Mrs. M. L. who suffered from mental trouble and went to Gort Hospital. He found two of the children in bed; they were convalescent from whatever illness they suffered from. On the 24th February, Dr. Foley was called to see M. L. who had been ill eight days before he sent for the doctor. Dr. Foley diagnosed influenza and M. L. was sent to the General Hospital at Gort, treated there, and discharged on the 21st March. When Dr.

Foley visited M. L., he found M. L.'s mother, an old woman, in bed dying. She died next morning. M. L.'s married sister, Mrs. C. was in the house and stayed there a couple of days. Opposite M. L.'s was the house of J. L., whose wife was constantly in and out of M. L.'s. On the 18th March, Dr. Foley was called to attend Mrs. J. L., she was pregnant, was prematurely confined that night and removed on the 20th to Gort Fever Hospital suffering from typhus fever. When M. L. was removed to hospital, Mrs. H., his aunt, living ten miles away, took his baby girl to look after her. On the 16th March, Mrs. H. and a daughter were removed to the Fever Hospital suffering from typhus fever, and subsequently the whole H. family were also removed to the Fever Hospital, having contracted the disease. Mrs. C. was also removed to hospital on the 15th March. A man named L., who had been in the General Hospital in the next bed to M. L., was discharged on the 15th March, and readmitted to the Fever Hospital in a few days suffering from well-marked typhus fever. Two deaths occurred. It is difficult to say how the fever originated at M. L.'s, except that the house and its surroundings were in anything but a cleanly condition.

Twenty-five cases of typhus fever occurred in the Kilrush Rural District in Cragaknock Dispensary District. The first cases occurred in the house of a man named R. This was an extremely bad house, filthy and unfit for human habitation. Six persons lived in it, and I attribute the cause of the disease arising to dirt and overcrowding. All the other cases were attributable to infection from the R.'s. When I visited the district with the Medical Officer of Health, I found that though several of the patients had been removed to hospital, some were still allowed to remain at home. As none of the houses were suitable for the treatment of fever cases, I insisted on the removal of all the patients to hospital. This was done, the houses were disinfected, the bedding and clothing being burnt, and the outbreak came to an end. Only two deaths took place.

Dr. Hassard, Medical Officer of Health of the Roundstone No. 2 Dispensary District in the Clifden Rural District, having telegraphed to me that he was attending some patients on Feenish Island, suffering from fever of an ill-defined character, I visited the locality with the Medical Officer. The persons ill were all of one family, the house was a fairly good one, and the number living in it was ten. About six weeks previous to my visit, the eldest son took ill, was seen by Dr. Hassard who diagnosed influenza; he was in bed three weeks, and ill altogether about six weeks. Some three weeks before my visit a sister took ill and Dr. Hassard was sent for. At the time of my visit, five members of the family were ill, suffering from fever of an ill-defined type, but which I, after examination, deemed to be typhus fever. Feenish Island is two miles from the mainland and the journey to Clifden Fever Hospital would then be twenty miles; so after careful consideration, we deemed it best to treat the patients at home, procuring nurses, &c. The whole family contracted the disease; one, the mother, died. There are twenty houses on the island, the popu-

lation being about 100. The affected house was fairly isolated, the neighbours were cautioned, and every precaution observed, and there was no extension of the disease.

Two cases of typhus fever were reported from the Galway Rural District, one being fatal; and one from Castlerea in the Castlerea Rural District.

Diphtheria.

Isolated cases of diphtheria were reported from various localities throughout the district, but nothing in the nature of an outbreak of the disease occurred anywhere, the largest number of cases reported from my district being six in the County Borough of Limerick, four in Galway Urban District, and three from Labasheeda in the Killadysert Rural District.

Scarlatina.

More cases of scarlatina were reported during the year under review than for some previous years, particularly towards the latter part of the autumn and the early spring. The disease was of a more or less mild type, very few deaths occurring. Twenty-one cases of the disease were notified in the County Borough of Limerick. Fifty-six occurred in the town of Roscommon. These cases were all of a remarkably mild type; no deaths occurred. Nine cases with one death were notified from the Kilmihiil Dispensary District, Kilrush Rural District. A few cases were also notified from the Rural Districts of Castlerea, Newcastle West, Oughterard, Croom, Westport, and Ennis.

Whooping Cough.

There were very few cases of whooping cough reported during the past year. In the Clifden Rural District, there was a slight outbreak, but it did not extend beyond one small village.

Beri-Beri.

The Norwegian barque "Ledia" put into Galway Harbour on the night of the 19th February, 1911, having some cases of illness on board. The Port Medical Officer was summoned on the morning of the 20th, and proceeding on board found three of the sailors ill with beri-beri. They were removed to the Isolation Hospital; subsequently a fourth member of the crew was also removed suffering from the same disease. The "Ledia" had been at sea for three and a half months coming with a cargo of guano from the East Coast of Africa. All necessary precautions were observed, the men's quarters, &c., being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and no other cases arose. Two of the patients have been discharged cured, and it is hoped that the other two will be discharged in a very short time.

General Remarks.

During the year under report, the vital statistics of the County Borough of Limerick compare favourably with those of the other County Boroughs in Ireland, the average total death rate for the past four years being 18 per 1,000. The principal epidemic diseases death rate for the past four years was 1 per 1,000, the rate for 1910 being only .8. Eighty-seven deaths took place from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year 1910, and twenty-two deaths were registered as due to other forms of tuberculosis.

In the Urban District of Galway, the average total death rate for the past four years was 19.4 per 1,000, and from the principal epidemic diseases, 1 per 1,000, the rate for 1910 being the same as in Limerick.

Amongst the towns situated in the various Rural Districts a desire is being manifested to improve their water supplies and sewerage arrangements. The question of the area of charge for these improvements frequently causes a serious difficulty, the District Councillors from out-lying portions of the district opposing any scheme unless the charge be made a purely local one: an expense which few of these small towns are able to bear.

Lahinch (Co. Clare) is now having a complete sewerage scheme carried out. Kilkee (Co. Clare), though its water supply is in working order, has not yet been provided with a sewerage scheme. For Claremorris (Co. Mayo), the Rural District Council have now obtained a loan for the purpose of supplying the town with water. The Loughrea Rural District Council have applied for loans for supplying the town of Athenry with a sufficient supply of wholesome water and an efficient sewerage scheme and for improving the sewerage of Loughrea town.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908 is in operation in the great majority of the sanitary districts. Many Councils have now appointed Dairy Inspectors and, in several districts, also Veterinary Inspectors (Veterinary Surgeons) to carry out the provisions of the Order, and a steady, though perhaps slow, improvement is taking place in the conditions of the cowsheds and in the keeping of milk vessels, &c., &c. In some of the poorer portions of my district, where there is practically no sale of milk, the Sanitary Sub-Officers have been deputed to see that the main provisions of the Order are complied with.

A large portion of my district is "congested," and in many instances the houses are ill-ventilated and badly lighted. The insanitary conditions most observable are the generally dirty condition of the houses and their immediate surroundings, with accumulations of manure, which are allowed to remain in the backyards and lanes of the towns and villages, while in the rural portion of the district such nuisances are found close up to the doors and windows of the dwelling-houses. The reluctance of the various sanitary authorities to take proceedings to enforce compliance with their notices for the abatement of nuisances served by their officers and the manner in which they allow the recurrence of nuisances is a bar to any very great improvement

in the sanitary conditions of the district; in many rural districts, the same people are served over and over again with notices for the abatement of nuisances, with which they comply for the time, but the nuisance quickly recurs. Still, undoubtedly, an improvement in the sanitary conditions is taking place; the progress is slow, but is nevertheless apparent to anyone who knows the district.

The building of labourers' cottages and the operations of the Congested Districts Board, especially through their Parish Grants Scheme, have had a marked effect in improving the housing conditions, and must, I believe, also operate as an educative factor.

The practice of keeping pigs and cattle in the dwelling-houses, which exists in portions of the western part of my district, is slowly but gradually diminishing.

The sanitary condition of the town of Gort is most unsatisfactory, and though the matter has been frequently brought under the notice of the sanitary authority, they have so far failed to recognise their responsibilities.

I am, &c.,

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Knt.,
Medical Inspector.

(c) REPORT of Sir ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Medical Inspector, on an Outbreak of Typhus Fever on the Island of Lettermullen in Oughterard Rural District.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you a report on the severe outbreak of typhus fever that occurred in the extreme western part of County Galway, on the island of Lettermullen, in the Oughterard Rural District.

The three islands of Lettermore, Gorumna and Lettermullen, all in the Oughterard Rural District, were, during the Chief Secretaryship of the Right Hon. A. Balfour, connected with the mainland by bridges and a causeway, making communication with them comparatively easy. Had this not been so at the time of this outbreak of fever, the difficulties of dealing with it would have been much greater, as on several occasions when I was there, approach by boat would have been impossible, the weather conditions were so bad.

Towards the end of July, 1910, several cases of fever having been reported by the Medical Officer from Lettermullen, as I was absent on leave in England, Surgeon-Colonel Flinn visited the district, conferred with the Medical Officer, and reported, suggesting that as the distance from the Fever Hospital at Oughterard

was so far, 35 miles, nurses should be procured and arrangements made, for the treatment of the patients at home. On my return from leave a few days later, I attended a meeting of the Oughterard Guardians, at which they directed trained nurses to be procured, and as the dispensary district is very large, with a scattered population, appointed a temporary Medical Officer to take charge of it, Dr. Francis to give his entire time to the fever area. The Guardians also requested me to make whatever arrangements I considered advisable for the treatment of the patients and to limit the extent of the outbreak. I proceeded next day to Lettermullen and, accompanied by Dr. Francis, visited the several patients, and also throughout the district. There were then some sixteen persons being treated in their own homes. Most of the houses were small and ill-ventilated, and all of them quite unsuitable for the treatment of fever patients. Two deaths had taken place at the time of my visit and a couple of patients were dangerously ill. At that time, there was some uncertainty as to the type of fever, but I had no hesitation in diagnosing all the patients, except two, as suffering from typhus fever, and subsequent events proved this diagnosis to be correct, some of the later cases being most typical of typhus and having a well-defined rash. Four patients had already been sent in to the Fever Hospital at Oughterard from the locality and were typical typhus cases. Dr. Francis and I agreed that, to prevent the spread of the disease, it was absolutely necessary to have the sick removed from their homes, and as the distance from the hospital was so far, besides some of the houses being a long way from the road, necessitating the patients being carried a considerable distance to the ambulance, we considered some place in the locality should be secured as a temporary hospital and we consulted with the local Guardians, who endorsed our views. I considered the Congested Districts Board Lace School as the most suitable place for the temporary hospital, and failing it, the National School. The Congested Districts Board were communicated with and most promptly granted the use of the school, and we accordingly made arrangements to have it fitted up, but, unfortunately, the Rural District Council refused to allow it to be used as an hospital, and requested the Parish Priest to give the National School. There was some difficulty in getting his consent and the matter was urgent. I secured an old disused house, which was capable of holding six beds, and Dr. Francis and I had it cleaned up and arranged for the reception of the patients. There was the greatest possible difficulty experienced in the locality in having anything done, as no one would assist or come near the place. The people seemed to be all paralysed with fear, and Dr. Francis, the Sanitary Sub-Officer and myself had practically to do everything in the way of preparing the temporary hospitals and removing the patients from their homes. The necessary equipment for the hospital had to be sent by cart from Oughterard, and, as soon as it arrived, six patients were removed from their homes.

After a few days, the Parish Priest gave us the National School and it was then prepared under my personal supervision and the female patients removed to it, the males being treated in the house already provided. The trained nurses were accommodated in the

house of a Mrs. H., close by the temporary hospitals; before these were procured, the nurses had to go about from house to house attending the several patients. In some cases we experienced much opposition in removing patients to the hospital; in one case I had reluctantly to threaten to use force. Were it not for the help and assistance of Father Adams, C.C., our task would have been harder, and I should like to cordially acknowledge his kindness and co-operation.

The outbreak was confined to Lettermullen, the furthest of the three islands, with the exception of three cases in one house on Gorumna close to the bridge connecting it with Lettermullen. In Lettermullen are also included the small islands of Furnish, Innisherik and Dinnish. There are in Lettermullen proper, 83 families, comprising 442 persons; in Furnish 18 families, 77 persons; Dinnish 10 families, 51 persons; and Innisherik 5 families, 24 persons; making a total in the district of 116 families with 594 inhabitants, practically five persons per family.

There were in this outbreak 53 cases altogether occurring in sixteen different families; seven cases were sent into the Oughterard Fever Hospital, one of these died; 21 cases were treated in their own homes before the temporary hospitals were established, and of these five died. Twenty-five patients were treated in the temporary hospitals; two deaths only occurred. I think this is very worthy of note and bears testimony to the nursing arrangements and the good work of the staff in charge. The outbreak commenced in the latter part of July; the last case occurred on the 9th September, and on the 15th October, the last patient was discharged from the temporary hospitals, and the outbreak ceased.

As I have already mentioned, the state of panic the people of Lettermullen were in was the cause of extreme difficulty in coping with the epidemic, as no one in the neighbourhood would render any assistance in preparing the temporary hospitals or removing the patients, or even in the burial of those who died. The nurses had to assist the Sanitary Sub-Officer in carrying a coffin to the grave, and Dr. Francis and myself had to assist in carrying patients from their homes. The distance from Oughterard, where all the necessary bedding and other requisites for the hospital had to be procured, was also a serious difficulty. In this connection, I should like to acknowledge the promptitude with which Mr. Darcy, the Master of Oughterard Workhouse, carried out my instructions.

It was extremely difficult to assign the probable cause of this outbreak. I found that a young man named M. had died about the 1st July; he had been very ill for some days when the District Nurse (Lady Dudley's) was sent for. She finding him very seriously ill, telegraphed for Dr. Francis, who arrived in a short time and found him practically moribund. He died some four hours later. Dr. Francis diagnosed double pneumonia. After most careful and exhaustive inquiries, I found that in each house in which persons took ill shortly afterwards, some one, in several instances the person taking ill, had been at M.'s wake, and I attribute the outbreak to infection contracted at this wake,

but how M. contracted the disease I am unable to say, unless it were from the conditions of the house in which he lived; the room in which he slept was little more than a hole off the kitchen, without any means of ventilation whatever. Until the conditions under which the people of Lettermullen and the other islands live, are improved and their houses made more healthy and kept cleaner, there must always, I fear, be the danger of outbreaks of typhus fever arising. It is stated that the Congested Districts Board are in treaty for the purchase of the island, and if they become its owners, we may soon hope to see a much-needed improvement in the conditions of the inhabitants.

I am, &c.,

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Knt.,
Medical Inspector.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(d) REPORT of SIR ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Medical Inspector.

The Local Government Board (Ireland).

GENTLEMEN,

During the past year the subject of the Prevention of Tuberculosis has been kept well before the public by the distribution of leaflets and posters, as well as by the exertions of the members of the several branches of the Women's National Health Association which have been formed in various centres through my district.

A large amount of tuberculosis which is present in many parts of my district is, in a great measure, due to the bad housing conditions of the poor, the insanitary surroundings of their dwellings, with the damp earthen floors of many of the cottages being conducive to the spread of the disease.

The building of labourers' cottages and the operations of the Congested Districts Board through their scheme of "Parish Grants," which I am pleased to see have been renewed, will have a most beneficial effect in remedying these conditions.

The Coastguard Station at Clifden, County Galway, has been acquired by Her Excellency, the Countess of Aberdeen, and it is hoped will be opened as a sanatorium during the coming summer. The County Council have given a sum to help in its fitting up, and have undertaken the maintenance of ten of the twenty beds which it is expected will be provided in the buildings.

Lady Inchiquin is also presenting to the Ennis Branch of the Women's National Health Association a sanatorium with six beds.

The adoption of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention Act is under consideration by some of the principal Sanitary Authorities, and I trust several will shortly adopt it.

In several districts arrangements have been made for the disinfection of any house in which a case of tuberculosis has arisen, should the occupants so desire.

Instructional posters are prominently displayed in the Dispensaries of the several Unions in my district.

I am, &c.,

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Knt.,
Medical Inspector.

(e) REPORT of Dr. BRENDAN MACCARTHY, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that the following outbreaks of infectious disease occurred in the district under my charge during the year ended March 31st, 1911.

Enteric Fever.

A considerable outbreak of enteric fever occurred in Bundoran, Ballyshannon Rural District, at the end of last year's season. From various parts of my district, reports were received of cases of enteric fever contracted in Bundoran, as well as from the town itself. The disease was confined to the east end of the town, the majority of cases occurring in a row of lodging-houses. The rooms in these houses are small, but generally contain two beds. I found the sanitary arrangements at these houses most defective and neglected. An inquiry into the milk suppliers of the town showed that there was need of much stricter supervision of the milk supply. In all instances, the byres were in need of improvement, in lighting, ventilation, and general cleanliness. I learned also that cases of enteric fever had occurred within the last three or four years in three of the houses of those who sell milk in Bundoran. I recommended the registration of lodging-houses where bedrooms were shared in common, the active administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1908, the enforcement of the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and especially the immediate remedying of all sanitary defects at lodging-houses and at the farms of milk suppliers. I am aware of over twenty cases of enteric fever in this outbreak, which originated in Bundoran.

Cavan Rural District.—In November, 1910, I reported on an outbreak of enteric fever which occurred in the Cavan Rural District. I was not able to ascertain the original source of infection, but a number of cases were clearly infected by one of the earlier patients, who lay sick at home for four weeks until he died. The neighbours were not aware of the nature of the disease and visited the house. Subsequently three of their houses were invaded.

Cavan Urban District.—Early in January, 1911, a number of cases of enteric fever occurred in Cavan town. The infection appears to have been conveyed by infected milk brought in from the Rural District. Active steps were taken to warn the public against this danger and to inform them of the requisite precautions to be taken. The Medical Officer of Health also took steps to ensure the thorough cleansing of the milk suppliers' premises in the Rural District and for the special disinfection of all infected premises. The measures taken were effectual, and cases of enteric ceased to occur in the town.

Donegal Rural District.—In September, 1910, fourteen cases, including four from one house, occurred in the Donegal Rural District. In none of these cases was the source of infection satisfactorily determined. No connection could be traced between the cases which were scattered over the Rural District.

Enniskillen Rural District.—In September and October, 1910, a number of cases of enteric fever occurred in the village of Derrygonnelly and its immediate neighbourhood. The Medical Officer of Health attributed the outbreak to the use of contaminated water. In January and February, 1911, a further outbreak of the disease occurred in the same locality. The Acting Medical Officer of Health considered that the infection was caused by the use of contaminated separated milk from the Derrygonnelly Creamery. Notifications were received by the Local Government Board of the occurrence of twenty-six cases. It is probable that many other cases occurred, which were not medically attended. One case may be mentioned, that of a woman whom the Medical Officer of Health believed to be suffering from enteric fever—a diagnosis subsequently confirmed by an examination of the blood serum for *Widal's* reaction which was positive. As there were no means of dealing properly with the case at the patient's house, and the husband insisted on occupying the same bed as the patient, a magistrate's order for the removal of the patient to hospital was obtained. The husband, however, locked the door and refused to allow his wife to be removed. The last case was reported on the 5th February, 1911.

Another outbreak of enteric fever occurred in the Florencecourt Dispensary District in July, August and September, 1910. I formed the opinion that the disease was probably spread by the use of separated milk from the Macken Auxiliary to Kinawley Creamery. The Manager and a dairymaid at Kinawley Creamery were attacked by the disease—the dairymaid in July and the Manager in September. The dairymaid lived in the small area where most of the cases occurred among the customers of the Macken Auxiliary.

Enniskillen No. 2 Rural District, Holywell No. 2 Dispensary District.—During October, November and December, scattered cases of enteric fever occurred in this Dispensary District. In one case, the infection was traced to Bundoran. In the others, the Medical Officer of Health attributed the disease to the drinking of impure water.

Manorhamilton Rural District.—I have again to report that enteric fever has prevailed extensively in the Manorhamilton and Dromahair Dispensary Districts. About forty cases have occurred in Manorhamilton and about half that number in Dromahair Dispensary District. It is now five or six years ago since I first had to report on the occurrence of enteric fever in these Dispensary Districts. Every year since, large numbers of cases have occurred. I have on several occasions pointed out in detail the measures which I considered should be taken by the Rural District Council in order to free their district from this disease, which has year after year caused so much suffering and loss. In a report which I made in August last year, I recommended (1) the formation of a small working Committee of the Rural District Council to carry out the precautions suggested, in a systematic manner, to have control of the sanitary staff, and to have power to employ assistants, purchase lime, or do other necessary work without reference to the Rural District Council as a whole; (2) all houses where the disease had appeared, I recommended to be limewashed and thoroughly disinfected, including site of manure pit; (3) lime to be supplied to poor persons and to be used not only for limewashing, but also according to the method of which I gave details; (4) inquiry to be made as to slight cases of illness, and the Medical Officers of Health to be empowered to send away specimens of blood serum for bacterial testing; (5) the creameries to be visited frequently as to general sanitary condition and especially as to the pasteurisation of the milk. I feel sure such systematic action on the part of the Rural District Council is necessary and must be taken in order to free the District from the disease which has taken such a firm hold on it.

Tobercurry Rural District.—A serious epidemic of enteric fever occurred in this Rural District in June, July, August and September of last year. The cases chiefly occurred on the borders of the Coolaney and Tobercurry Dispensary Districts. In August, I visited the district and I formed the opinion that the disease was being spread by the agency of infected separated milk from a local creamery. I recommended very vigorous and systematic disinfection of infected houses and their surroundings and certain other precautions. I believe that these suggestions were adopted and carried out, and it is satisfactory to note that no case of enteric fever has been notified from this district for over three months.

Typhus Fever.

In December, 1910, a case of typhus fever was reported from Londonderry County Borough, and in March, 1911, a case was reported from Ballymote Dispensary District and one from Rivers-town Dispensary District, both in Sligo Rural District. In none of the cases was there any spread of the disease.

Diphtheria.

Coleraine Rural District.—Since December, 1910, diphtheria has appeared at several points in this Rural District, but it has not become epidemic.

Inishowen Rural District.—Cases of diphtheria have occurred from time to time in this district, especially in the Moville Dispensary District, and it would seem as if the infection had been carried on by mild or convalescent cases. In many of the serious cases, no medical practitioner was called in until the condition of the patient was hopeless. The last case reported occurred on the 8th February, 1911.

Dunfanaghy Rural District.—In Crossroads Dispensary Districts 1 and 2—especially in No. 1 District—diphtheria was prevalent during the year. I had to report last year that a considerable outbreak of diphtheria had occurred in Crossroads No. 2 Dispensary District. During the present year, eleven cases of diphtheria were reported between the 5th September and the 21st November, 1910. No further cases were reported from this district. In Crossroads No. 1 Dispensary District, twenty-four cases of diphtheria were reported during the year. Nine of these cases were reported in April and May of last year. No further cases were reported for six months. The notifications show that four cases (one family) were reported in December, 1910, one in January, 1911, six in February, and three in March. In January, 1911, one case was reported from the Dunfanaghy Dispensary District.

Scarlatina.

Scarlatina, as a rule of a mild type, has been prevalent over a large portion of my district. The disease was very widely distributed in the Coleraine Rural District. Cases of scarlatina continued to occur in Enniskillen Urban District until June, 1910, since when no cases have been reported from that district with the exception of a single case in January, 1911. Outbreaks of the disease have been reported from Ballymahon, Donegal and Omagh Rural Districts. The disease has also been very prevalent in the County Borough of Londonderry.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Over a large part of the district under my charge, the dwellings are deficient in lighting and ventilation. Small windows which do not open are situated on one side of the building only. Box beds are still common. Clay floors or floors of rough concrete which cannot be thoroughly cleaned by washing, damp walls and dirty surroundings, manure pits in unsuitable positions close to dwellings, all these conditions are still to be found over large areas of the district under my charge. The byres or cowsheds and other out-offices in connection with dwellings are frequently badly constructed and not well kept. Regular limewashing is not generally practised, and there is much carelessness in attending to the regular cleansing of cowsheds and of the cattle. With regard to the dwellings, it may be stated that the above remarks refer chiefly to the houses of small farmers, and that these dwellings are insanitary owing to faulty design, and not, as a rule, to

any want of cleanliness on the part of the people. I have noted that the more pretentious houses are frequently worse kept.

For the labourers, large numbers of excellent cottages on improved plans have been built, and one may hope that the presence of these cottages throughout the country will eventually react on the small farmers' dwellings, and bring about a much-needed improvement.

The majority of sanitary authorities have realised the obligation which rests upon them of making arrangements for the administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1908. In a certain proportion of the districts the administration of the Order is being carried out systematically and is producing good results. In other districts where officers have been appointed, little practical improvement is being effected or attempted. There are still a good many sanitary authorities in the district under my charge which have as yet taken no steps to administer the Order. The water supplies of Carndonagh, Dungloe, Derrygonnelly, Tempo, Belcoo, Blacklion, Pettigo, Ballintra, and Trillick are most defective and the sewerage of most of these places is very primitive. Rosses Point is much in need of a supply of pure water. Schemes for improving the water supplies of Derrygonnelly and Pettigo have been discussed and decided on, but much delay in carrying out these schemes has occurred in both districts.

In many of the towns the housing conditions of the poorer people are very bad. A large number of houses in Longford town are totally unfit for human habitation.

The death rate in Londonderry for the year 1910 is somewhat lower than it has been for the past four years, being 15.9. In 1906 it was 17.9; in 1907, 16.5; in 1908, 18.1; and in 1909, 17.2. The death rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 1.4. In 1906 this death rate was 2.7; in 1907, .8; in 1908, 1.7; and in 1909, .9. In Sligo also the death rate from all causes was somewhat lower than for the past four years, being 12.3 for 1910, as against 16.3 in 1906, 16.6 in 1907, 18.9 in 1908, and 16.6 in 1909. The death rate from the principal epidemic diseases was .6 in 1910 compared with 1.0 in 1906, .6 in 1907, 2.4 in 1908, and 1.0 in 1909.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

A few of the County Councils have, I believe, made grants for the purpose of providing sanatorium accommodation for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. I am not aware of any steps having been taken by the sanitary authorities in my district to deal further with this matter during the past year.

I am, &c.,

BRENDAN MACCARTHY,
Medical Inspector.

- (f) REPORT of DR. JOSEPH SMYTH, Medical Inspector, upon an Epidemic Outbreak of Scarlet Fever in Naas Urban District, with special reference to the Hospital Treatment of the Patients.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that the first case was admitted to the Union Fever Hospital on May 12th, 1910, and the last two cases were discharged on March 28th, 1911. Between these dates the Hospital was never free from scarlet fever.

The total number of admissions was 130, of which 102 came from the town of Naas.

There were three cases of diphtheria, and ten mixed infections of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The type of disease was mild. The number of deaths was six, showing the fairly low case mortality of 4.9 per cent.

The ages of the patients ranged from 10 months to 42 years. The age most frequently attacked was four years; 26 were aged four years; 15, three years; 11, five years.

The largest number of patients in the Fever Hospital at one time was 52, of which five suffered from enteric fever.

The staff consisted of five nurses, with three paid and three inmate attendants.

The average length of stay in hospital was 44 days. All uncomplicated cases were detained for at least six weeks from the date of attack, or until desquamation was completed. In the Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals the average number of days for scarlet fever cases was 62. This length of stay in hospital is a matter of great practical importance. If scarlet fever patients are discharged too soon, return cases may be expected, and thus the outbreak will be prolonged. If they are detained longer than safety requires, then the cost to the ratepayers is unnecessarily increased and the amount of available hospital accommodation is thereby reduced.

The outbreak in Naas was exceptionally protracted, and did not lose its epidemic character until October, when the number of admissions from the town alone had reached the large total of 85. During that time all cases notified were admitted to hospital and almost all came from the cottages of the poor. The parts of the town which contributed the most cases were in a defective sanitary condition—17 patients were from Rathaskar Road, 17 from Fair Green, 9 from Back Lane.

The relation, at least in point of time, of closing and opening the schools to the number of admissions to hospital, is interesting and instructive, bearing in mind, however, that in practice it was found that the interval between infection and admission would

be about five or six days. On May 16th, after eight cases had been admitted to hospital, the schools were closed for 25 days. During this time two cases were admitted from the town. On June 10th the schools were opened for 28 days. During this time five cases were admitted from the town. On July 8th, the schools were again closed for 101 days. During this time seventy cases were admitted from the town.

On September 7th, the Health Committee issued printed instructions and warnings, which they followed up by making a personal inspection of the houses in the infected districts. Still the number of admissions to hospital, instead of decreasing, was even increasing.

On September 27th and 28th, the Health Committee carried out a radical change in the condition of the depôt used in connection with the domestic scavenging of the town. This depôt, which is within a convenient distance of the most infected districts, was being frequented daily by children, who picked through the rubbish conveyed there from houses and yards, and carried home sticks for fire, rags and other things. Under the altered arrangements all litter, such as paper, sticks, rags and such refuse, scattered over the ground and blown about by the wind, was raked up and burned. The contents of the closet pails (300 in number), which were emptied there in instalments of about sixty daily, and left exposed to flies in a very offensive state, were completely covered over with dry earth, and thus protected and rendered inoffensive. This improved procedure was thenceforward observed systematically every day.

If the condition of the depôt were a factor in contributing to the hospital admissions, the improvement would not begin to operate in reducing the number until after a period of about seven days, which would be October 5th. During the week following this date, for the first time in over three months, no case of scarlet fever or diphtheria was admitted to hospital from the town, and for four weeks the number was only two, as compared with 28 in the four previous weeks.

The comparison is shown in the accompanying table:—

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS.

Week ending 14th Sept.,	5	Week ending 12th Oct.,	0
" 21st Sept.,	9	" 19th Oct.,	1
" 28th Sept.,	6	" 26th Oct.,	1
" 5th Oct.,	8	" 2nd Nov.,	0

As the fall in the number of admissions was so striking and sudden, and coincident with the time when it could be attributed to the improvements effected in the depôt, and as there was no contemporaneous variation in any other known causatory circumstance, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion that the condition of the depôt did largely contribute to the prolonged continuance of the high admission rate by the dissemination of contagion.

It is remarkable, as pointed out by the Medical Officer of the Workhouse, that, while cases were coming into the hospital from the town in such numbers every week for so long a period, no case occurred in the Workhouse, which is only a few yards distant from the hospital, though the population of over 300 included from 50 to 60 children.

The exceptional and unexpected pressure of admissions necessitated the provision of temporary hospital accommodation at very short notice. Three hospital tents of the Netten-Radcliffe pattern, with double roof, and tongued and grooved flooring in sections, were procured in succession from Messrs. Lanigan, Dublin. Each tent, for four beds, was erected in about three or four hours. The first tent was occupied by cases of enteric fever from September 6th to November 15th. The second tent was occupied by convalescents from scarlet fever from September 20th until October 27th. The third tent was used for a case of diphtheria from October 1st until October 18th. These tents were extremely serviceable, because there was no time to construct fixed accommodation. When the weather was fine the tents formed ideal fever wards. When the nights were cold, additional blankets, hot jars, and a portable "Perfection" oil heater supplied comfortable warmth. The double roof kept the interior dry during the very heavy rain in autumn, was cooler than a single roof when the days were hot, and warmer when the weather was cold. The tents satisfactorily withstood the great storm of October, which was a very severe test.

A second-hand Army bell tent was erected for temporary use if required.

For fixed accommodation a portable wooden hut with "Ruberoid" roof and lined with asbestos panels inside, was obtained from the Portable Buildings Company, and was completed and ready, with six beds, when the pressure of the outbreak subsided with great suddenness.

The cost of the Naas outbreak to the Board of Guardians has been estimated by the Clerk of the Union to be £672 up to December 31st, 1910. The cost to the Urban Council has been estimated by the Clerk to be about £50. No estimate has been made of the loss to the business of the town, but undoubtedly it was substantial.

The experience of Naas illustrates what serious and costly consequences may follow from an unreported case of scarlet fever, and how ineffective isolation or disinfection may be if imperfect or too late. Preventive measures to be successful must be thorough and begun before the outbreak gathers head. "A little fire is quickly trodden out, which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench." Cases concealed through ignorance or selfishness should be sought out early, and, if necessary, by house-to-house visitation in the suspected districts. Concealment should be prevented by the timely issue of suitable instructions and warnings, so that patients should be seen by the doctor as soon as possible. Every case should be diligently investigated without delay, so that, if possible, the source and course of communication

may be traced and dealt with. Teachers should be notified immediately, so that children from infected places may be excluded from the schools. Sanitary cleanliness, public and private, should be especially enforced. Preparation should be made in sufficient time for conditionally expanding the hospital accommodation in order to meet exceptional pressure without overcrowding.

I am, &c.,

JOSEPH SMYTH, M.D.,
Medical Inspector.

April 25th, 1911.

(g) REPORT of Dr. BRIAN O'BRIEN, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report dealing with the principal outbreaks of infectious disease occurring in the district under my charge in the year ended the 31st March, 1911.

I was appointed as Inspector on the 1st December, 1910, so that my knowledge of the district is not so extensive as it might be.

Small-Pox.

No case has been notified during the year in the district, and the Vaccination Acts are well carried out in the districts which I have so far inspected.

Enteric Fever.

The number of cases notified in Belfast County Borough was 83, which shows that the decline in the number of notifications has been well maintained. The reduction in the prevalence of and in the mortality from this disease in the County Borough within the past ten years has been most marked, as the following Table will show:—

Year.	Number of cases Notified.	Number of deaths Registered.	Annual Rate of Mortality per 10,000.
1901, . . .	2,530	341	9·7
1902, . . .	1,044	169	4·7
1903, . . .	842	136	3·7
1904, . . .	530	111	3·0
1905, . . .	631	128	3·5
1906, . . .	551	90	2·4
1907, . . .	356	82	2·2
1908, . . .	274	57	1·5
1909, . . .	90	20	·5
1910, . . .	83	12	·3

A serious outbreak, in regard to which I have furnished a special report, occurred in the village of Donacloney in the Lurgan Union, and was probably caused by milk contaminated by a typhoid carrier. In this outbreak, thirty-nine cases were notified, with three deaths.

In the Dungannon Rural District, a small outbreak occurred in the townland of Aghareany, which was also possibly due to a carrier. The following is a short history of the outbreak:—

House No. I.—

J.M., notified 9th November, 1909.

J.M., notified 24th November, 1909.

C.M., notified 5th January, 1910.

A sister of the above was thought by Dr. Sugars, Medical Officer of Health, to be developing enteric fever, but on the arrival of the ambulance to remove her to the Fever Hospital she was out of bed and refused to go. The remaining member of the family was the mother, Mrs. M.

House No. II.—

J.C., notified 2nd September, 1910.

S. McL., notified 2nd September, 1910.

W.J. McL., notified 7th September, 1910.

A. McL., notified 24th September, 1910.

House No. III.—

J.C., notified 26th January, 1911.

A.J.C., notified 16th February, 1911.

J.C., notified 19th February, 1911.

These three houses are fairly close together, and the latter two are occupied by relatives, there being constant communication between them.

On account of the prevalence of the disease in this locality, I visited it in company with the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Sugars. On making inquiries at the house of Mrs. M., we ascertained that Mrs. M., who is an elderly woman, had been an inmate in the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum from 29th March to the 1st September, 1909, and while there had suffered from an attack of diarrhoea in April, 1909.

At the next house (J.C.'s), we ascertained that he was frequently in the M.'s house, and moreover at that time kept a small shop and was in the habit of buying butter from the M.'s. Dr. Sugars and I came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to have Mrs. M. removed to the Fever Hospital in order to obtain specimens of her blood and excreta for examination. This was done, and samples were forwarded to Professor McWeeney by Dr. Twigg, Medical Officer, Dungannon Fever Hospital.

Professor McWeeney reported that Mrs. M.'s serum agglutinated the laboratory strain of Typhoid Bacilli in a dilution of

1-500, and that he had no difficulty in isolating from her faeces colonies of typically typhoid aspect which responded to the usual tests and were agglutinated by anti-typhoid serum.

I communicated with Dr. Carré, Medical Superintendent of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum, and he informed me "Mrs. M. was admitted 29th March, 1909, had a few loose motions evening of admission, temperature 97, weight, 6 st. 12 lbs. March 30th, diarrhoea better. On 20th April, had attack of diarrhoea, better on 24th, no return after this." This information, which Dr. Carré was good enough to supply me with, makes it doubtful when Mrs. M. acquired her "carrier" propensity.

I could not learn of any direct connection between House No. I. and House No. III., but as these houses are within two hundred yards of each other, it is not hard to imagine that the boy who first developed the disease in House No. III. may have become infected through contaminated water or some other medium.

On receipt of Professor McWeeney's report, Dr. Sugars again visited the district and warned the M.'s not to sell milk or butter, and had them supplied with disinfectants with instructions as to their use.

An outbreak limited to a few cases occurred at Watercloney in the Ballymena Rural District, and was attributed to the defective water supply. The water having been analysed was found to be polluted and the well was closed.

In the remaining portions of my district sporadic cases of enteric occurred, but do not require special comment.

Typhus Fever.

Seven cases were notified in Belfast County Borough, and three other persons were diagnosed as suffering from this disease while in hospital. As usual, these cases occurred in the poorer parts of the town. All the patients were removed to hospital, the houses disinfected, and the clothing burned. Two cases were notified in Dundalk Urban District in October 1910. Single cases occurred in Lurgan Rural District, Newry Rural District, and Ballymena Rural District, but effective measures being taken, the disease did not spread.

Diphtheria.

This disease has been very prevalent during the year. In Belfast County Borough, 290 cases of diphtheria were notified and seven of membranous croup. These numbers do not compare favourably with last year, when respectively 169 and eleven notifications were received.

A serious outbreak occurred in Dundalk Urban District and the adjacent neighbourhood. The disease appeared there in epidemic form in August, 1910, and between that date and the end of March, 1911, 109 cases were notified with fourteen deaths. The origin of the epidemic appears to be uncertain, but the extent to which the disease spread appeared to me to be due to

the insanitary conditions prevailing in parts of the town and to the defective sewerage system. Every effort was made by the Medical Officers of Health to prevent the spread of the disease, eighty per cent. of the cases being removed to hospital and the remainder strictly isolated; the infected houses were in every case thoroughly disinfected. I furnished a report on this epidemic and on the insanitary condition of the town which I thought was at fault. I believe the Urban Council are taking steps to have the necessary improvements carried out.

Twenty cases were notified in the Ballymena Urban District during the period under review, but were not traced to any definite cause.

Nine cases were notified from Rathfriland in Newry No. 1 Rural District, and were probably due to the insanitary condition of this village, which is in need of improvement.

Six cases were notified in Bangor Urban District, and in this instance I have little doubt that the cause of the outbreak was the infection of the milk supply at the house of the purveyor. Adequate measures were taken to prevent the further contamination of the milk, and the outbreak did not spread further.

There have been many cases in the different rural districts, but in no instance did the disease become epidemic.

Scarlatina.

This disease has been prevalent in many parts of the district, but especially in the neighbourhood of Belfast.

Belfast County Borough.—725 cases were notified during the year, which is considerably in excess of the number notified in the previous year, when 480 cases were notified. A very large percentage of the cases were treated in the City Fever Hospital at Purdysburn, with the result that in the latter part of 1910 the Corporation were obliged to ask the Belfast Board of Guardians to provide accommodation in the Union Fever Hospital. The Corporation are taking steps to build additional pavilions to accommodate one hundred more beds at Purdysburn.

Larne Urban District.—There has been an extensive outbreak in this district, eighty-six cases having been notified since August, 1910. The houses in which the disease occurred were disinfected, but, in my opinion, the extent of the disease was largely the result of deficient isolation, only thirty-one of the cases being removed to the Fever Hospital. The accommodation of this Fever Hospital is insufficient for the needs of the different districts which it serves, viz., Larne Urban, Larne Rural, and Carrickfergus Urban Districts. I consider that the Sanitary Authorities should provide additional accommodation, and they should also provide an efficient disinfectant.

Larne Rural District.—There were forty cases notified in this district, eighteen occurring in the Glenarm Dispensary District and fourteen in the rural portion of the Carrickfergus Dispensary District.

Carrickfergus Urban District.—It is impossible to estimate the number of cases occurring in this district; as the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, is not in force, but that the number was considerable may be gathered from the fact that twenty cases occurred in the practice of the Medical Officer of Health. The Carrickfergus Urban District Council have recently resolved to adopt this Act.

Holywood Urban District.—Ten cases were notified in the month of October, and the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the original case was imported from Belfast.

Portadown Urban District.—Twenty-five cases were notified in this district.

Armagh Urban District.—Seventeen cases were notified in this district.

In the various rural districts, many isolated cases have been notified, but do not need special comment.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

This disease appears to have almost died out in the district. In Belfast County Borough it was not included in the notifiable diseases during the greater part of the year, but I believe very few cases appeared. Two cases were notified from Larne Rural District and one from Ballyclare Urban District.

Measles.

This disease has been very prevalent during the past year in this district, particularly in some of the larger towns.

A very serious outbreak occurred in Belfast County Borough during the year 1910, the extent and fatal character of which may be judged from the fact that the number of deaths registered as due to this disease amounted to 488, this mortality being much in excess of any recorded within the past twenty years. The disease became epidemic in April, 1910, and continued throughout the summer. What the mortality would have been, had the outbreak occurred during the winter months, it is hard to say, but I am sure it would have been much greater. As measles is not included among the compulsorily notifiable diseases in the district, it is impossible to accurately estimate the number of cases which occurred, but by a voluntary arrangement, the Medical Officers of Health notify the Public Health Department of the cases occurring in their practice. These, with a few notified by the principals of the schools, amounted to 3,255. The usual precautions were taken, and the houses disinfected where the disease was known to exist, but, judging by the result, these measures were of little value, and I do not see how they could be expected to be, for, even taking the average mortality at 5 per 100, which is, I think, liberal, the number of cases in the city must have been almost 10,000.

That the prevention of this disease calls for the closest attention from sanitary authorities is shown by the fact that in the last ten years 2,051 deaths have been registered as due to measles in Belfast, and even this mortality does not indicate the amount of damage that it has done to the community. Many deaths registered as broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis, and phthisis probably owe their origin to an attack of measles. That there are difficulties in dealing effectively with this disease, I am well aware; but, even taking these difficulties into consideration, the Belfast sanitary authorities should endeavour to devise some more effective measures to prevent these constant epidemics, for even if it were impossible to prevent an occasional outbreak, still, if the periods between the recurring attacks were lengthened, the greater age of the majority of the children affected would tend to greatly lessen the mortality from this disease. Some system of compulsory notification, with isolation both of the patient and of the susceptible contacts, if put in force for the *initial* cases, might be productive of good.

If any action is to be taken with regard to measles, the question of whooping cough should be considered, for the mortality from this disease is very high, though, during 1910, there has been a very considerable decrease in Belfast County Borough, 99 deaths from whooping cough having been registered as against 213 in the previous year.

That the mortality due to the non-notifiable preventable diseases is out of all proportion to the mortality due to the notifiable diseases in Belfast during the past ten years, the following statement will show:—

Number of deaths in Belfast County Borough from:—

Notifiable Diseases	Non-Notifiable Diseases.
Small-Pox, 11	Measles, 2,051
Scarlet Fever, . . . 173	Whooping Cough, . . 1,666
Typhus Fever, . . . 35	Diarrhoea, 2,651
Diphtheria, 390	
Simple Continued Fever, . . 89	
Typhoid Fever, . . . 1,146	
Total, 1,844	6,368

Measles was also prevalent in the Urban Districts of Lurgan and Portadown, and in the former thirty-two deaths were registered as being due to measles during the months of November and December. The disease had been prevalent in the adjoining rural districts during the summer, and became epidemic in Lurgan in October, 1910, but until the cold weather set in no deaths occurred.

The succeeding Table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, as having occurred during the year ended March, 1911, as compared with that ended March, 1910, in the County Borough of Belfast, and also the number of deaths from the principal epidemic diseases:—

Diseases.	Notifications.		Deaths.
	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Typhus Fever,	7	4	2
Typhoid Fever,	83	87	12
Scarlet Fever,	726	480	18
Simple Continued Fever,	12	33	—
Puerperal Fever,	13	18	—
Small-Pox,	—	—	—
Diphtheria,	290	170	29
Membranous Croup,	7	11	—
Erysipelas,	238	136	—
*Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	—	14	—
Measles,	—	—	488
Whooping Cough,	—	—	99
Pyrexia,	—	—	4
Diarrhoeal Diseases,	—	—	240
Total,	1,376	953	892

* Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was not included in the notifiable diseases during the greater part of the year 1910-1911.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1908.

Most of the sanitary authorities have enforced this Order and have appointed Veterinary Surgeons to act as inspectors.

I have visited some of the cowsheds and dairies in all the districts which I have inspected, and I believe that there has been a marked change for the better. In some instances new cowsheds have been erected, and, in most cases, structural alterations have been made to bring the buildings somewhere near the standard laid down by the Order. At the same time, there are many districts where considerable improvement is required and where constant supervision is necessary if the full benefit of the Order is to be obtained. I find that there is a widespread impression prevalent among the small farmers that a plentiful supply of fresh air is deleterious to the health of their cattle, and that the yield of milk is smaller when the cowshed is kept cool, with the result that they are inclined to close the ventilators with hay, bags, etc.

I am sure that the Order has been of great benefit to the health of the cattle, where it has been properly carried out, and this is also the opinion of every Veterinary Surgeon with whom I have come in contact. In some of the larger milk-producing districts,

the value of the Order is fully appreciated, and a healthy rivalry has sprung up between the farmers as to who shall have the best-kept premises.

In the County Borough of Belfast there are 200 cowsheds, in which are housed 3,275 cows; during the year eight new cowsheds were erected and ninety-two structurally altered.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Interest continues to be taken in this subject in the district, and many of the sanitary authorities have adopted Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908. The Belfast Corporation and the Belfast Board of Guardians are still the only public bodies who have provided sanatorium accommodation for the reception of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, the former having an arrangement with the Forster Green Hospital for the use of thirty-five beds, with an option of any further beds which may be vacant, while the Board of Guardians have their fine sanatorium at Whiteabbey, in which there are 265 beds kept constantly occupied.

In several of the districts outside Belfast the Boards of Guardians have fitted up wards for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in the infirmaries attached to the workhouses, and though often the patients are far advanced before admission, these wards are doing good work in securing segregation of infective persons.

The Ballymena, Antrim and Monaghan Rural District Councils have provided movable shelters for the use of tubercular patients in their districts, and the Ballymena Urban Council have provided a nurse to attend to tubercular cases in the town.

The dwellings of the working classes in both the Urban and Rural Districts have been greatly improved in recent years, and the improvement is being maintained. The Belfast Corporation and the Newry Urban District Council have formulated improvement schemes under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and in the rural districts large numbers of well-built labourers' cottages have been erected. From this improvement in the dwellings of the labouring classes, the greatest benefit is to be expected, for prevention is better than cure.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in Belfast County Borough for the year ended 1st April, 1911, was 832, and the number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease during the same period was 818.

I append Tables giving the death rates from all causes and from the principal epidemic diseases in the chief towns in my district during the past five years:—

ALL CAUSES.

TOWN DISTRICTS DEATH RATE.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Belfast County Borough,	20.1	21.3	19.5	18.2	18.6
Dundalk,	15.3	15.8	14.4	16.3	16.7
Newry,	16.3	18.2	19.4	16.8	18.4
Lurgan,	18.4	19.3	18.6	19.6	17.5
Lisburn,	18.1	15.2	18.2	23.4	19.7
Ballymena,	17.5	18.9	17.1	18.3	16.4
Portadown,	18.1	15.4	17.9	14.7	17.7
Newtownards,	27.4	21.1	21.0	20.4	19.1
Armagh,	18.1	14.9	15.7	14.9	15.3

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Belfast County Borough,	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.7
Dundalk,	1.9	1.1	.7	.6	1.0
Newry,	1.1	1.0	.8	1.0	.5
Lurgan,	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.6
Lisburn, . . . . .	.7	.4	.8	1.6	1.5
Ballymena,	2.0	.6	.5	1.5	1.5
Portadown,	1.5	.8	1.1	.2	2.6
Newtownards,	4.6	1.3	1.7	1.2	2.3
Armagh,	1.7	.1	.1	1.2	.7

The death-rate from all causes in Belfast County Borough is slightly increased as compared with 1909, but on referring to the Table of the principal epidemic diseases, it will be seen that the increase has been entirely due to these diseases and especially to the epidemic of measles which prevailed during the year.

The high death rate from the principal epidemic diseases recorded in Lurgan and Portadown was also due to measles, while the increased death rate from epidemic diseases in Newtownards was chiefly due to whooping cough.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The sanitary condition of Belfast County Borough has greatly improved since I first knew it thirteen years ago, and improvements continue to be made. Important works are in progress to deal with the sewage on the lines suggested by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal. A new Abattoir is being erected at the Albert Bridge to replace the present one at Eliza Street.

The Corporation have undertaken an improvement scheme to deal with some of the more congested and insanitary areas. An additional one hundred beds are to be provided in the City Fever Hospital at Purdysburn. The great majority of the privies have been replaced by water-closets, and 15,122 premises have been provided with galvanised iron ash-bins in lieu of ash-pits. The Corporation have been experimenting with tar macadam for the streets, and if generally adopted, it would, I am sure, help to lessen the mortality from diarrhoeal diseases.

The Newtownards Urban District Council have almost completed an important sewerage system and are obtaining an additional supply of water; these measures will, I am sure, materially improve the health of the town, if the Council see that they are made proper use of, and the present privies are replaced by water-closets.

The Cootehill Urban District Council have made no provision for an adequate water supply, and the sewerage system is very deficient.

The sanitary condition of Dundalk Urban District requires considerable improvement.

The village of Rathfriland in the Newry No. 1 Rural District is in need of a proper water supply, and its sanitary condition requires improvement.

The water supply of Tanderagee Urban District and of portion of Tanderagee Rural District is very deficient.

I am, &c.,

BRIAN O'BRIEN,
Medical Inspector.

(h) REPORT OF DR. BRIAN O'BRIEN on an Outbreak of Enteric Fever at Donacloney, in Moira Rural District.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report to you on an outbreak of enteric fever which has occurred in Donacloney and the neighbourhood.

Donacloney is an industrial village, situated on the banks of the river Lagan, and in the Dispensary District of Waringstown, in Moira Rural District. Its inhabitants are almost entirely employed in the weaving factory of Messrs. Liddell & Son, who own most of the houses in the village.

The houses are for the most part recently erected, and the sanitary arrangements are far in advance of most villages in the country, the greater number of the houses being provided with water-closets. The number of houses in the village and near neighbourhood is about 130, and the population is about 800.

The first case of enteric fever that occurred was a girl named B., who was notified on the 24th December, 1910. She lived in the village of Donacloney, and was supplied with milk by Mr. H., of Clane. The next case notified was that of T.C., on the 27th December, 1910. He had been feeling ill for some days, and had visited Dr. Bouchier on the evening of the 22nd December, who, being suspicious that his illness might turn out to be typhoid, recommended him to go home and go to his bed. T.C. was a brother-in-law of Mr. H., and was employed delivering the milk from the farm. The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Frier, and Dr. Bouchier at once suspected the milk supply, and had it stopped on the 25th December, 1910, the milk that was delivered on that day being only partially used, as Mr. H., on being informed that his milk was suspected of being the cause of enteric fever, revisited his customers, and requested them to destroy the milk.

The question then arose as to how the milk supply could have become infected, and on inquiry Drs. Frier and Bouchier elicited the fact that a servant named H.C., employed by Mrs. H., had suffered from a severe attack of enteric fever in December, 1908, being fourteen weeks in Lurgan Hospital, and they also ascertained that the previous employer of H.C. had suffered from an attack of enteric fever in April, 1910. H.C. left her former situation on 15th November, 1910, and entered the service of Mrs. H., being employed in milking the cows.

H.C. was at once asked by the Medical Officer of Health to go into hospital for the purpose of investigating whether she was a "carrier," and after hesitating for a couple of days consented, and was admitted into the Lurgan Fever Hospital on the 30th December, 1910.

Samples of H.C.'s urine and stools were sent by Dr. Darling to Dr. Wilson, of the Queen's University, Belfast, by order of the Rural Sanitary Authority, and to Professor McWeeney, by order of the Board. Both Bacteriologists have reported that the urine was sterile, but that they had recovered the bacillus typhosis from the stools.

Further cases of enteric fever were notified on the 29th December, 1910 (1), January 4th, 1911 (1), January 6th (1), January 8th (3), January 10th (3), January 12th (1), January 13th (3), January 14th (2), January 15th (4), January 17th (3), January 18th (3), January 23rd (2), January 24th (2), January 27th (2), January 29th (1), February 4th (1), February 5th (1), March 17th (1), March 23rd (1), March 31st (1), making thirty-nine cases in all.

In every instance the milk supply was the same, and, as far as I could see, there was no other common factor, three of the cases being at Mr. H.'s house at Clane, two miles from Donacloney, and eight at Moygannon, a small collection of houses about half a mile from Donacloney.

I visited Mr. H.'s farm on the 5th January and inspected the premises. The cowshed was badly ventilated and not over clean; the yard was dirty, and from the position of the pump I am sure

the water was liable to be contaminated. The water from this pump was only used for washing purposes, the drinking water being carried from a surface well 600 yards distant. A sample from both wells was sent to Dr. Wilson, who found both to contain coli bacilli in large numbers.

That this epidemic was caused by infected milk admits of little doubt, and in all probability the milk was infected by H. C. A point of interest in her case is that in all likelihood she was infected by another "carrier," who probably was the cause of the repeated outbreaks of enteric fever which visited this neighbourhood since 1903, and which formed the subject of reports by Dr. Clibborn in 1904 and 1910.

Once the disease manifested itself, every possible precaution was taken, and taken quickly and thoroughly, to stop the outbreak, and I consider Drs. Frier and Bouchier are deserving of credit in so promptly stopping the milk supply. The measures that were taken to control this epidemic were—1st, the stopping of the milk supply; 2nd, the removal of the patients to hospital, which was done in every case except one, an infant; 3rd, the disinfection of the houses, clothes and bedding; 4th, the free distribution of disinfectants; 5th, the analysis of water from a pump, which was found satisfactory.

The continuance of this epidemic after the milk was stopped is interesting, and would go to show that the incubation period of typhoid fever may be more extended than was at one time thought, though of course it is impossible to eliminate the factor of secondary infection. With respect to this point I made inquiries regarding the later cases, with the object of discovering any likely means of secondary infection, and though in some instances this appeared probable, in others I could find no mode by which the infection was conveyed, and it is a significant fact that no secondary cases occurred in the remaining 400 of the population who did not obtain milk from Mr. H.'s dairy, and I have no reason to think that there was any dividing line, as regards intimacy, between Mr. H.'s customers and the rest of the community. From this observation on the length of the incubation period, I exclude those cases notified in March, in two of whom there was an obvious way in which they may have become infected.

In such a definite milk infection, it is of interest to note the proportion of those attacked in relation to those who were exposed to infection. Mr. H. supplied milk to sixty-six houses, with an aggregate number of inmates of 355. Twenty-four houses were infected, and there were thirty-six cases of enteric fever among the 355 inmates, giving a morbidity rate of 10.1 per cent.*

The amount of milk supplied to each house was small, and was chiefly used for colouring tea, and it is interesting to note that there was a large proportion of children attacked (sixteen out of thirty-six being twelve years of age and under), and these would naturally use more milk.

*The three cases notified in March are not included in this calculation of the morbidity rate.

I regret to have to report that three of the cases ended fatally, Mr. C., Mr. H. (the dairyman), and Mrs. McC.

As regards the girl, H. C., to whom the epidemic was probably due, I have to report that she is still in Lurgan Fever Hospital, and has been treated with a vaccine prepared by Dr. Wilson, but I regret to say that so far the treatment has been without effect, typhoid bacilli being still found in her stools, but such has been the general experience.

The question of preventive measures against the dissemination of disease by known "carriers" is of vital importance, and I am of opinion that it is worthy of consideration whether legislation should not be enacted to prevent "carriers" from engaging in occupations necessitating the handling of food. I am afraid that endeavours to inculcate habits of cleanliness will meet with transitory success.

I am, &c.,

BRIAN O'BRIEN,
Medical Inspector.

(i) REPORT of Dr. C. J. MACCORMACK, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the public health of the district under my charge, and I beg to say that, as my connection with the district only dates from the beginning of the present year, I feel that I am not in a position to offer detailed observations as to local sanitary conditions. The district includes the greater part of the province of Munster, and comprises the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, Kerry (with the exception of Listowel Union), and portion of Limerick.

Small-Pox.

No case of small-pox occurred in my district for the period covered by this report. The Vaccination Acts are, speaking generally, efficiently carried out, but the usual cause assigned for its non-performance in some districts was the presence of measles, whooping cough and scarlatina.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

There is no record of any case of this disease having been notified during the past year.

Enteric Fever.

Outbreaks of rather serious dimensions occurred in the Mallow Urban District, and in the Littleton Dispensary District and

Borrisoleigh Dispensary District of the Thurles Union, and also in the Toomevarra Dispensary District of the Nenagh Union. These outbreaks continued to occur from about August, 1910, up to February of the present year, and were pretty evenly distributed over that period, with the exception, perhaps, of the town of Mallow, in which the large majority of the cases occurred in the month of November. Twenty-two persons contracted the Fever in the Mallow Urban District, and thirteen and ten cases occurred in the Thurles and Nenagh districts respectively. In quite the larger number of those attacked, the infection was said to have been conveyed through the medium of the milk supply, and in the remainder the cause of the disease was mainly attributed to the use of water from contaminated sources. In the Kanturk Rural District, eight cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, all of which occurred in the Kanturk Dispensary District, and were mostly caused by the use of water from contaminated sources. In Killarney Rural District, six cases of enteric fever were notified during the early part of February last, and all of them occurred in the Killorglin Dispensary District. The milk supply was the suspected source of infection in three of the cases and polluted water in the others. In Cork County Borough during the year, fifty-four cases of enteric fever were notified, as compared with seventy-four in the previous year. The source of infection in most of these seizures was attributed to defective house and yard drains and bad sewerage generally.

Though the quality of the water supply of Cork County Borough is supposed to have been improved during the past couple of years, through being subjected to a process of filtration, yet it has been made abundantly clear, from the recent exhaustive report of the Board's Chief Engineering Inspector, Mr. P. C. Cowan, that unfiltered water taken from the River Lee enters, in varying but appreciable proportions, into the supply distributed to consumers. The insufficiency of the completely filtered supply is due, in a great degree, to the excessive waste of water that is taking place in the district from day to day, and unless active and careful measures, as suggested in the report of Mr. Cowan, are promptly taken to reduce the consumption of water in Cork to reasonable proportions, there is undoubtedly a grave danger of water-borne disease manifesting itself amongst the community, and especially amongst the poorer classes.

Typhus Fever.

In Cork County Borough, eight cases of typhus fever were notified during the year, as compared with thirteen in the previous year. The origin of the disease was attributed to the usual causes of overcrowding and general insanitary conditions, and the infection was conveyed through contact.

In Waterford County Borough, the outbreak which commenced in December, 1909, and was mentioned last year in the report of my predecessor, Dr. Browne, continued at intervals up to September. Some fifty cases of the disease occurred in all, four of the patients (with a fatal termination in three instances)

being members of the nursing staff of the Union Fever Hospital. Many of the later cases were due, either directly or indirectly, to infection contracted at a wake held over the remains of a woman who had died without the disease being recognised.

One case of typhus fever was notified from Blarney in Cork Rural District, and was supposed to have been originated from the general insanitary conditions of the premises.

One case of typhus fever was notified from the Ullid Dispensary District, Waterford No. 2 Rural District, and the infection was supposed to have been conveyed through contact.

An outbreak of Typhus Fever occurred at Newmarket in the Kanturk Rural District in the months of February and March of last year, seven persons being attacked, and five out of that number succumbed to the disease. Overcrowding and dirt were undoubtedly the means of fostering and spreading the disease.

In Dingle Rural District, eight cases of typhus fever occurred, and it is to be presumed that the usual insanitary surroundings and overcrowding played an important part in its causation.

In Roscrea No. 1 Rural District, two cases of typhus fever occurred. The disease presented the appearance of an unusually mild type, and in the absence of overcrowding and other general insanitary conditions, it was not possible to trace the source of infection.

Two cases of typhus fever were reported from the Dooneen district of the Skibbereen Union, where four outbreaks of the disease occurred during the past sixteen years.

Two cases of typhus fever were reported from the Caherciveen Rural District, one from the Kenmare Rural District, and one from the Kilmallock Rural District during the past year.

Diphtheria.

In Cork County Borough, fifty-one cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, as compared with seventy cases in the previous year. The cause of the disease is generally ascribed to faulty or badly-ventilated sewers or drains. In Mallow Rural District, nine cases of diphtheria were notified during the latter part of November, December, and the months of January, February and March.

Scarlatina.

In Cork County Borough, thirty-eight cases of scarlatina were notified, as compared with ninety-three in the previous year and one hundred and forty-six in 1908. The two most fertile sources in the spread of scarlatina are an infected milk supply and the school attendance of children from infected houses.

In Kilmallock Rural District, an outbreak of scarlatina occurred, resulting in about eighty-two cases. The type of the disease was regarded as mild, and the infection was said to have been spread chiefly through school attendance.

In Carrick-on-Suir Urban District, twenty-six cases of scarlatina occurred; in Bandon Rural District, twenty-five cases; in Mallow Rural District, twenty-five cases; in Tipperary No. 2 Rural District, eight cases were reported.

Scarlatinal outbreaks during the year were by no means as serious as in the previous year, nor were they so widely distributed over the district.

Measles.

In Cork County Borough, fourteen cases of measles were notified during the year, and no death from the disease was registered. A serious outbreak of measles occurred in the Kenmare Rural District, as many as one hundred and thirty cases being notified from July to December last. The general type of the disease was of the usually mild character seen in recent years, but it seemed to have assumed, in a few instances, a much graver form. Very much smaller epidemics occurred in Caherciveen Rural District, Bantry Rural District and Dingle Rural District. The public regard the disease as of little or no consequence, demanding neither medical nor other aid, and ignoring altogether the most elementary principles of isolation and other measures of prevention.

Whooping Cough.

This disease in Cork County Borough during the past year caused seven deaths, as compared with seventy-two in the previous year. A return of the number of cases is not available, as whooping cough is not compulsorily notifiable. A widespread epidemic prevailed in the Tralee Rural District, but medical aid is rarely sought for, as the public regard whooping cough in the same light as measles, neither demanding nor obtaining the necessary steps as to prevention and cure.

Diarrhæal Disease.

In Cork County Borough, diarrhæa is scheduled as a notifiable disease from the 1st June to the 1st October. During the year, 159 cases were notified, as compared with 514 in the previous year, and the deaths numbered for the same period thirty-four as compared with fifty-four registered in 1909. As a rule, in the parts of the city where the disease most frequently occurs, the usual insanitary conditions of overcrowding, dirt and filthy surroundings are to be found. Out of the thirty-four deaths from diarrhæa, almost three-fourths were those of infants under one year, emphasising the necessity of adopting some measures which will help to lessen the infant mortality. The Notification of Births Act is a method which should commend itself to the careful consideration of the Cork Corporation. Through its adoption, the necessary advice and instruction could be conveyed to mothers in matters concerning their own health and well-being as well as regards the care and proper feeding of their infants. In Waterford County Borough, diarrhæal diseases were prevalent during

the late summer and autumn and chiefly affected the children of the poor. The occurrence of the attacks among the poorer population was mainly attributed to contamination of food supplies, improper feeding, and general insanitary surroundings.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION,
AND SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND
THE DISTRICT GENERALLY UNDER MY CHARGE.

Cork County Borough.—The general death rate for 1910 is 19.3, which is less than 1909, namely, 22.1. The zymotic death rate for the same periods was in 1910, .3, and 1909, 2.3.

The diseases which chiefly contributed to the zymotic death rate were diphtheria, which caused eleven deaths; typhoid fever, thirteen deaths; and diarrhoeal diseases, which caused thirty-four deaths.

Pulmonary tuberculosis caused 233 deaths, as compared with 264 in the previous year. Voluntary notification of pulmonary tuberculosis has been in operation in Cork County Borough for the past four years, but it seems to have given very unsatisfactory results, judging by the number of notifications during the period, namely, 31 in 1907, 27 in 1908, 28 in 1909, and 38 in 1910, out of the several hundred cases which occurred. In these circumstances, there can be no doubt of the great necessity existing for the adoption of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, if the Sanitary Authority hope to reduce the abnormally high consumptive death rate in their city, which, within the past four years, exacted the enormously heavy and alarming death toll of over 1,000 persons, representing one-sixth of the average of deaths from all causes combined.

Waterford County Borough.—In Waterford County Borough for the past four years the general death rate was as follows:—1907, 21.7; 1908, 21.3; 1909, 19.1; 1910, 20.2; whilst the death rate from the principal zymotic diseases was in 1907, 2.2; in 1908, 3.1; in 1909, 2.4; and in 1910, 1.8.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis prevails to a large extent in Waterford City, where also there is need for active measures of prevention by the adoption of obligatory notification of the disease.

Clonmel Urban District.—The general death rate in this district was in 1907, 17.9; in 1908, 16.6; in 1909, 18.2; and in 1910, 21.2; whilst the death rate from the principal zymotic diseases for those years was as follows:—in 1907, .8; in 1908, 1.5; in 1909, .3; and in 1910, .3.

Tralee Urban District.—The general death rate in this district for the past four years was as follows:—in 1907, 18.2; in 1908, 23.8; in 1909, 19.0; and in 1910, 19.4; whilst the death rate from the principal epidemic diseases for the same periods was in 1907, .8; in 1908, 3.6; in 1909, 1.2; and in 1910, 1.2.

Queenstown Urban District.—The general death rate in this district for each of the past four years was as follows:—in 1907,

14.9; in 1908, 15.7; in 1909, 16.4; and in 1910, 18.5. The death rate from the principal epidemic diseases was for 1907, 2.4; for 1908, .2; for 1909, .4; and for 1910, .5.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

There is apparently a growing interest in sanitation, and matters of Public Health are, as a rule, dealt with more efficiently and promptly by sanitary authorities, while their officers devote, on the whole, more time and care to the performance of their duties. The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order is now being enforced by almost all the district councils, and the benefits derived from the application of its provisions will, I have no doubt, be much valued and appreciated in time.

I am, etc.,

CHARLES J. MACCORMACK,
Medical Inspector.

REPORT of PROFESSOR E. J. McWEENEY with regard to the case of a Typhoid Carrier.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report as to the sequel of the interesting case of A. F., the female urinary typhoid carrier, to whose infective influence some thirty cases of the disease have been traced. It will be remembered that on December 9th, 1909, this girl was brought to Dublin and admitted to the Mater Misericordiarum Hospital, where she was systematically treated according to a definitely arranged scheme, and the effect ascertained by periodical examination of the urine and blood. At the end of the period covered by last year's report (May 20th, 1910), the patient was being treated with mixed vaccines of typhoid (her own strain) and staphylococci, the object of the latter being to raise her percentage of polynuclear leucocytes, which had been rather low all along.

This treatment was steadily pursued during the subsequent months, as may be gathered from the following statement:—

June 9th,	...	600 millions typhoid.
" 24th,	...	200 millions staphylococcus albus.
July 1st,	...	800 millions typhoid.
" 14th,	...	400 millions staphylococcus albus.
" 23rd,	...	1,000 millions typhoid.
" 30th,	...	800 millions staphylococcus albus.
August 9th,	...	1,500 millions typhoid.
" 31st,	...	2,000 millions typhoid.
September 30th,	...	2,000 millions typhoid.
October 20th,	...	4,000 millions typhoid.

The following table gives the results of the differential leucocyte counts:—

Date.	Reds.	Whites.	Polymorpha.	Mononuclears.	Eosinophils.
August 4, ..	5,500,000	12,300	% 63	% 34.5	% 1.5
September 6, ..	—	4,750	58	35	1
" 30, ..	—	5,100	51	46	3
October 2, ..	—	9,300	57	35	6
" 20, ..	—	—	65	30	1
December 31, ..	—	10,000	70	30	—
February 2, 1911,	—	—	56	44	—

It will be observed that the vaccines had no very definite influence on the leucocyte content.

The agglutinating power of the serum was never found to exceed 1 in 500 for my ordinary laboratory strain, whilst on the patient's own bacilli in primary subculture it was always much less marked, averaging about 1 in 100.

The opsonic index, which stood at about 1.5 for her own bacilli about the middle of May, was not further tested.

The urine was plated out almost daily by Dr. W. D. O'Kelly, Assistant Pathologist. The media used were Drigalski, Endo, or China-Green-Agar, the amount of urine taken being usually a loopful of the well-shaken catheter specimen. The number of colonies that developed varied greatly from day to day, the largest number recorded being 1,752 from the standard loop on the 8th September. No definite relation could be traced between the injections and the number of bacilli discharged. The plan of adding 0.1 cc. urine to 10 cc. broth and plating out after incubation was then tried, whereupon positive results were always obtained up to the date of final disappearance.

The vaccine injections were borne without temperature reaction up to August 9th, when one of 1,500 millions given on that date was followed by a rise to 100.5° F. and pains in the right hypochondrium. The next one of 2,000 millions, on August 31st, was followed by a rise to 102.5°, and the temperature remained elevated for a week. The following injection on September 30th of 2,000 millions brought up the temperature to 103°, and that of October 20th (4,000 millions) to 103.5°, with considerable pain in the right lumbar region. As the injections were followed by rise of temperature and pain, and, moreover, did not influence the bacilluria, the treatment was discontinued as unsuccessful.

During November, the case was merely watched, no treatment being adopted. The central feature of interest meantime was the transference of the pains and tenderness from the left to the right lumbar region. The beginning of this process dates back to June 13th, when, after suffering from pains in the left side after the injection on the 9th, she began to complain of pains in the right side. After each subsequent injection, the pain is noted as being on the right side.

On November 22nd, without any assignable cause, the temperature came up to 105.5° , and the urine, which had been free from albumen for a long time was found to contain it in considerable quantity, together with many leucocytes. Bacilli were 1,800 per cc. of the freshly passed specimen. Next day the temperature dropped to normal, but on the 27th it began to rise again, and fluctuated between normal and 103° for the following fortnight. During all this time the urine continued to contain albumen, pus, and crystals of calcium oxalate, whilst the bacilli averaged 10,000 per cubic centimetre of urine. The right kidney was enlarged, tender and displaced downwards. In view of the non-success of milder treatments, it was now decided to invoke the aid of surgery. On December 13th, the patient was cystoscoped by Mr. D. Farnan, Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital, 2 cc. of 0.4% solution of indigo-carmin having just previously been injected into the Gluteus Maximus. I am indebted to Mr. Farnan for a report on the surgical aspect of the case, from which the following passages are quoted:—"The ureteric orifice on the left side was normal in appearance. That of the right ureter was difficult to find, the surrounding mucous membrane being pale. The periodic opening was not seen. A few minutes after the injection, a bluish tinge appeared at the opening of the left ureter, but never on the right side, although the observation was kept up for an hour." From this Mr. Farnan concluded that the pelvis of the right kidney was not draining, and that the cause of this was the marked nephroptosis on that side. He then decided on exploring, and this was done on December 20th. "The right kidney was exposed by a long lumbar incision parallel to the last rib. It was normal in size, surrounded by a good deal of fibrous tissue, which rendered exposure of the pelvis and ureter somewhat difficult. The capsule was whiter than normal, and, except for the displacement, this was the only abnormality found so far. The renal vessels were clamped and the convex border exposed along the white line for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The kidney was then incised: a platinum loop was passed in rubbed against the mucous membrane of the pelvis, and then used to inoculate a tube of sloped agar. The material removed on it seemed, however, to consist entirely of blood. The tube remained sterile." Here I may say that I was unfortunately absent in London at the time of the operation. Had I been present, I should have suggested a more effective method of obtaining information as to the bacteriological content of the mucous membrane. "A finger inserted into the renal pelvis felt the mucosa to be perfectly smooth and the lumen but little dilated. A 'lobster' probe passed into the ureter for six or eight inches. The clamp was now removed from the renal vessels, and as the venous oozing was free, a small rubber tube surrounded by gauze was inserted into the renal pelvis, after which the capsule of the kidney was stitched with iodized chromic gut to the lumbar fascia. Six sutures were inserted. The incision was then closed, that in the muscle and fascia with cat-gut sutures, that in the skin with continuous silkworm gut. The tube and gauze were removed on the second day as no

drainage or oozing had occurred. The wound healed by primary union. All the stitches were removed on December 28th. During the 24 hours following the operation 25 ounces of urine were passed naturally. On December 23rd, 45 ounces, and thenceforward the excretion was normal in amount and appearance." There is no note as to the bacteriological examination of the urine until the 29th, when countless colonies of typhoid were obtained by Dr. O'Kelly on China-Green-Agar from 0.1 cc. The bacilluria continued until January 10th, 1911. On that day the colonies derived from 0.1 cc. urine are noted as countless. On the 11th none were found, and the results thereafter were always negative, save on one day, January 26th. On January 20th, the sediment of two centrifuge tubes was plated out, and on the 22nd and following days, that of four tubes, but with negative results. On the 26th, typhoid was cultivated out of the urine for the last time.

During the month of February cultures were made almost daily, not only from the freshly passed specimen, but also after incubation of quantities varying from 20 to 500 cc. with and without addition of broth. The result was always negative.

On the 11th March, the patient left the hospital and returned home, having been free—so far as could be ascertained—from her typhoid bacilluria for over six weeks. During this time the temperature was normal, the wound had completely healed, no pains nor other symptoms were complained of, and the patient was to all appearance in perfect health. The urine was quite normal.

In reviewing the history of the case, several questions present themselves for discussion. Firstly, as to the reality of the disappearance of the bacilli, the test applied was the severest that could well have been used, viz., the incubation of the entire catheter specimen with plating out of 0.1 cc. of the centrifuged specimen next day on appropriate media (Endo, Drigalski, China-Green). Dr. O'Kelly's negative results were borne out by Major Morgan, R.A.M.C. (in charge of the Bacteriological Laboratory at the Dublin Headquarters), to whom specimens were sent from time to time. I think we may, therefore, assume that they really did disappear. It is quite true that during the period covered by last year's report, they were occasionally missed; but never for more than eleven days. Moreover, the method then employed—plating of a loopful, or a few drops of the centrifuged sediment taken from the *freshly obtained* specimen—was not nearly so delicate as that adopted towards the end, of incubating the entire sample and making cultures next day.

Secondly, as regards the cause of the disappearance, I incline to the view that the operation set up new conditions inimical to the continued vegetation of the bacilli—possibly by emptying some pocket of the pelvic mucosa in which they were vegetating—possibly by inducing a brisker circulation of blood and lymph in the affected part, and so inducing exfoliation of the presumably necrotic patches inhabited by the bacilli. In considering this matter, it is important not to lose sight of the fact that the

bacilluria was at first considered to come from the *left* kidney, and that this was fully confirmed by cystoscopic examination after administration of methylene blue. If the trouble ceased spontaneously on the left side, as it would seem to have done, one cannot deny the possibility of its also ceasing spontaneously in the other kidney.

Thirdly, the part played by the vaccine treatment in producing the ultimate disappearance of the bacilli is also difficult of appraisement. At the time, the results were certainly disappointing. But the question may fairly be asked whether, under the new circulatory conditions set up by the operation, the bactericidal state of the humours established by the vaccines may not have come into play. Lastly, as to the permanence of the cure in the light of what we know as to the pertinacity and inconstancy of the condition, it would be premature to express an opinion. All we can say is that the patient departed from the Hospital freed from her bacilluria for over six weeks—a much longer period than had ever previously been noted during the fifteen months she had been under observation. It would be most desirable to test, by renewed examination, whether the urine remains free from the typhoid bacillus. Since her return home, however, the girl has refused to supply the necessary specimens, and this most interesting and important information therefore remains, for the present at least, impossible of attainment.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sense of gratitude to those, without whose co-operation it would have been impossible for me to have kept this interesting and important case so long under observation—I refer to the Sisters of Mercy in charge of the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, and to Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., Senior Physician to that Institution. My thanks are also due to Dr. W. M. Crofton, Lecturer on Special Pathology in University College, who prepared and administered the vaccines; to Mr. D. Farnan, Assistant Surgeon, who operated; and last, but by no means least, to my Assistant in the Pathological Department, Dr. W. D. O'Kelly, who did most of the blood counts and practically all the onerous routine cultivational work during the latter part of the patient's stay in Hospital.

Addendum regarding other Typhoid Carriers.

During the period covered by the present report, I have isolated the typhoid bacillus from the excreta of two other "carrier" cases, viz.: H. C., of Lurgan, the girl to whom an outbreak comprising some thirty-six cases was traced by Dr. O'Brien, Medical Inspector of the Board. The details will be found in his report, page 79. The specimen of fæces sent to me on January 13th, 1911, by Dr. J. Singleton Darling, of Lurgan, proved to contain typhoid bacilli in large numbers. The same result was obtained by Dr. W. James Wilson, Lecturer on Hygiene, Queen's University, Belfast. The girl has, I learn, been treated by means of vaccines prepared by Dr. Wilson, but, as in the case of A. F., without success.

The other case is that of Mrs. M., an elderly woman (æet. about 70), whose role in producing an outbreak at Aghareany, near Dunganſion is described by Dr. O'Brien in his report, page 70.

Specimens of excreta, both liquid and solid, were sent to me in March by Dr. J. C. Sugars, of Dungannon, and in *both* I found the typhoid bacillus present. The urine contained it in much larger numbers than the fæces. An interesting point I observed was the existence of slight but undoubted differences as regards mobility and agglutinability between the strain isolated from the fæces and that from the urine, the latter being more actively mobile and more readily agglutinated by the patient's own serum.

I am, &c.,

E. J. McWENEY.

NOTE.—As this report goes to press I would add that during the past fortnight I have received fresh specimens of excreta from both these cases, through the kindness of Dr. Darling, of Lurgan, and Sugars, of Dungannon, and examined them with positive results as regards typhoid. The fæces from the Dungannon case contained typhoid bacilli in enormous numbers, far out-numbering the coli. The urine, which has just come to hand, appears to contain only a small minority of typhoid-like colonies. Their recognition is rendered difficult by the presence of a large number of proteus. The fæces of the Lurgan case contained typhoid in moderate numbers. The urine gave a negative result.—E. J. McW.

APPENDIX C. PROVISIONAL ORDERS, BYE-LAWS, &c.

I.—PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

The following Provisional Orders [(A), (B), (C)] were made during the year 1910-11:—

(A).—UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACTS, 1878 to 1907.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Belfast Rural District.	16th April, 1910.	Empowering the Belfast Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing a system of sewerage for the locality known as Upper Falls in their district.
Enniskillen Rural District.	16th April, 1910.	Empowering the Enniskillen Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing a system of sewerage for Derrygonnelly in their district.
Kinsale Urban District.	18th April, 1910.	Empowering the Kinsale Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water and rights required for the purpose of improving the supply of water for their district.
Larne Rural District.	26th April, 1910.	Empowering the Larne Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing a system of sewerage for the locality known as Greenisland in their district.
Rathdown "No. 1 Rural District.	18th April, 1910.	Empowering the Rathdown No. 1. Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing a system of sewerage for Tillystown and other localities in their district.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Rathdrum Rural District.	11th April, 1910.	Empowering the Rathdrum Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing sewage disposal works for Kilpedder in their district.

(B).—UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 to 1902.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
King's County.	20th April, 1910.	Transferring to the County Council of King's County the business arising in their county, under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts, 1863 to 1892, of the Drainage Board for the Boolinarrig Drainage District.
King's County.	20th April, 1910.	Transferring to the County Council of King's County the business arising in their county, under the Drainage and Navigation (Ireland) Acts, 1842 to 1857, of the Trustees for the Castlebernard Drainage District.
King's County.	20th April, 1910.	Transferring to the County Council of King's County the business arising in their county, under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts, 1863 to 1892, of the Drainage Board for the Derrinlough Drainage District.
King's County.	20th April, 1910.	Transferring to the County Council of King's County the business arising in their county, under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts, 1863 to 1892, of the Drainage Board for the Frankford River Drainage District.
King's County.	4th October, 1910.	Transferring to the County Council of King's County the business arising in their county, under the Drainage and Navigation (Ireland) Acts, 1842 to 1857, of the Trustees for the Derryholmes Drainage District.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
King's County and Tipperary County (North Riding).	11th June, 1910.	Transferring to the County Councils of King's County and Tipperary (North Riding), jointly, the business arising in their counties, under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts, 1863 to 1892, of the Drainage Board for the Parsonstown Drainage District.

(C)—UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES (IRELAND) ACTS, 1890 TO 1908.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Ballinasloe Urban District.	22nd December, 1910.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Bandon Town.	16th January, 1911	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Belfast County Borough.	28th June, 1910.	Confirming an Improvement Scheme under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Birr Urban District.	27th June, 1910.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Carlow Urban District.	2nd November, 1910.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Castlebar Urban District.	3rd May, 1910.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Dublin County Borough.	12th October, 1910.	Confirming an Improvement Scheme under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Ennis Urban District.	21st September, 1910.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Fermoy Urban District.	17th June, 1910.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Killiney and Ballybrack Urban District.	21st December, 1910.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Letterkenny Urban District.	23rd November, 1910.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Maryborough Town	30th March, 1911.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Tipperary Urban District.	30th May, 1910.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Tullamore Urban District.	16th January, 1911.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Westport Urban District.	30th May, 1910.	Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

II.—BYE-LAWS, MARKET TOLLS, SCALES OF CHARGES FOR INTERMENTS IN BURIAL GROUNDS, AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1906.

(i.) The following is a list of Bye-Laws confirmed during the year 1910-11, under the Public Health Acts and other Acts:—

Date of Confirmation.	Place.	Purpose.
11th July, 1910, .	Cork Rural District,	Regulation of the water supply.
17th Aug., 1910,	Kilrush Rural District.	Regulation of the water supply.
Do.	Louth County, .	Respecting the use of locomotives in the county.
31st Aug., 1910,	Delvin Rural District	Respecting common lodging-houses.
23rd Sept., 1910,	Banbridge Urban District.	Respecting the keeping of swine.
7th Nov., 1910, .	Roscrea No. 1 Rural District.	Respecting common lodging-houses.
14th Nov., 1910,	Nass Urban District,	Respecting new buildings.
2nd Dec., 1910,	Warrenpoint Urban District.	Under Article 9 (1) of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, determining fines payable for non-acceptance of office.
7th Dec., 1910, .	Birr Urban District,	Respecting common lodging-houses.
22nd Dec., 1910,	North Dublin Rural District.	Respecting the drainage of buildings.
10th Jan., 1911,	Lurgan Urban District.	Respecting the egg and butter market.
17th Jan., 1911,	Rathkeale Rural District.	Respecting common lodging houses.
23rd Jan., 1911,	Cork Rural District,	Respecting new buildings.
15th Mar., 1911,	Bangor Urban District.	Respecting the removal of house refuse.

(ii.) List of Tolls approved during the year 1910-11 under Section 8 of the Dublin Corporation (Markets, etc.) Act, 1901, and Section 103 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Date of Approval.	Place.	Purpose.
19th April, 1910,	Dublin City, . . .	Iveagh Market.
25th April, 1910,	Ballybay Town, . .	Ballybay Pork Market.
10th Jan., 1911,	Lurgan Urban District.	Lurgan Egg and Butter Market.

(iii.) List of Scales of Charges for Interments in Burial Grounds approved during the year 1910-11 under Section 188 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Date of Approval.	Local Authority.	Burial Ground.
1st Dec., 1910,	Monaghan Rural District Council.	Tedavnet Burial Ground.
13th Jan., 1911,	Strabane Urban District Council.	Strabane New Cemetery.

(iv.) LIST OF REGULATIONS confirmed during the year 1910-11 under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1906, with respect to the letting of cottages and allotments.

Date of Confirmation.	Rural District.
14th April, 1910, . . .	Lisburn.
Do.	Inishowen.
19th April, 1910, . . .	Ardee No. 1.
Do.	Millstreet.
22nd April, 1910, . . .	Ballinasloe No. 2.
27th April, 1910, . . .	Milford.
4th May, 1910,	Claremorris.
12th May, 1910,	Ballinasloe No. 1.
25th May, 1910,	Rathdrum.
1st June, 1910,	Carrickmacross.
Do.	Tobercurry.
2nd June, 1910,	Ardee No. 2.
Do.	Bullinrobe.
15th June, 1910,	Kells.
Do.	Fermoy.
Do.	Kilkeel.
20th June, 1910,	Cookstown.
29th June, 1910,	Birr No. 2.
11th July, 1910,	Coleraine.
12th July, 1910,	Letterkenny.
Do.	Birr No. 1.
Do.	Boyle No. 2.
Do.	Castlecorner.
19th July, 1910,	Trim.
Do.	Aghalee.
9th August, 1910,	Galway.
Do.	Mullingar.
12th August, 1910,	Bandon.
Do.	Clifden.
Do.	Longford.
20th August, 1910,	Antrim.
27th August, 1910,	Bailieborough.
Do.	Strabane No. 1.
31st August, 1910,	Waterford No. 2.
5th September, 1910,	Strabane No. 2.
8th September, 1910,	Ennistymon.
Do.	Kilrush.
12th September, 1910,	Gorey.
Do.	Roscrea No. 3.
22nd September, 1910,	Clones No. 1.
Do.	Kenmare.
3rd October, 1910,	Abbeyleix.
4th October, 1910,	Killarney.
10th October, 1910,	Ballyvaghan.
11th October, 1910,	Macroom.
24th October, 1910,	Charleville.
Do.	Enniscorthy.
27th October, 1910,	Clones No. 2.
Do.	Tusm.
1st November, 1910,	Glennamaddy.
2nd November, 1910,	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
Do.	Monaghan.
8th November, 1910,	Oughterard.
17th November, 1910,	Castlebar.
Do.	Gort.
18th November, 1910,	Dungarvan.
21st November, 1910,	Donegal.

Date of Confirmation.	Rural District.
1st December, 1910, . . .	Ballymoney.
Do.	Boyle No. 1.
Do.	Downpatrick.
Do.	Mohill.
Do.	Shillelagh.
Do.	Westport.
7th December, 1910, . . .	Newry No. 2.
14th December, 1910, . . .	Mitchelstown No. 1.
16th December, 1910, . . .	Sligo.
19th December, 1910, . . .	Clogheen.
5th January, 1911, . . .	Newry No. 1.
Do.	Baltinglass No. 1.
10th January, 1911, . . .	Baltinglass No. 2.
Do.	Mount Bellew.
Do.	Strickestown.
31st January, 1911, . . .	Ballymore.
Do.	Baltinglass No. 3.
Do.	Mitchelstown No. 2.
Do.	Mullaghoran.
Do.	Navan.
Do.	Newcastle.
Do.	Rathkeale.
Do.	Urlingford No. 1.
1st February, 1911, . . .	Waterford No. 1.
2nd February, 1911, . . .	Cashel.
3rd February, 1911, . . .	Cooile.
Do.	Newtownards.
9th February, 1911, . . .	Ballymahon.
Do.	Castlereagh.
15th February, 1911, . . .	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3.
Do.	Cavan.
Do.	Magherafelt.
20th February, 1911, . . .	Dunshaughlin.
24th February, 1911, . . .	Loughrea.
7th March, 1911, . . .	Armagh.
Do.	Belleek.
Do.	Clogher.
14th March, 1911, . . .	Kinlough.
Do.	Tanderagee.
21st March, 1911, . . .	Ballina.
Do.	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1.
Do.	Skibbereen.
Do.	Youghal No. 2.
24th March, 1911, . . .	Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union.
Do.	Wexford.
31st March, 1911, . . .	Youghal No. 1.

III.—LOANS SANCTIONED IN THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1911.

(A.)—UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, THE SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACT, 1899, THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889, THE AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1899, THE BRIDGES (IRELAND) ACTS, AND LOCAL ACTS.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Armagh Urban District.	£ 900 0 0	Supplemental purchasing and improving Tontine buildings for use as a Town Hall.	8th July, 1910.
Do. do.	2,200 0 0	Renovation of Market House for use as a Technical School.	9th February, 1911.
Athlone No. 2 Rural Dist.	530 0 0	Sinking well and erecting pump at Cornaceer.	9th January, 1911.
Athlone Urban District.	2,200 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under Housing of Working Classes Acts.	13th September, 1910.
Ballymasloe Rural Dist.,	75 0 0	Sinking well and erecting pump at Ballymanagh.	13th October, 1910.
Do. do.	75 0 0	Do. at Ervallahg.	do.
Do. do.	75 0 0	Do. at Gorteenavella.	do.
Ballycastle Rural District	285 0 0	Supplemental Cushendall Water Supply.	25th August, 1910.
Ballymoney Rural Dist.,	175 0 0	Supplemental Water Supply to Portballinacree and Rushfoot.	28th October, 1910.
Ballymoney Urban Dist.,	700 0 0	Improvements to Water Works.	11th July, 1910.
Do. do.	2,300 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	12th September, 1910.
Bangor Urban District.	820 0 0	Gas purifiers and lighting Marine Gardens.	29th June, 1910.
Do. do.	787 0 0	Extension of culvert at Gasworks.	do.
Do. do.	780 0 0	Supplemental for Public Library and Technical School.	do.
Do. do.	165 0 0	Supplemental sheds and tar Macadam plant.	do.
Do. do.	2,170 0 0	Laying out pleasure ground and erecting buildings thereon.	25th November, 1910.
Belfast County Borough.	7,000 0 0	Widening Castle Street.	23rd June, 1910.
Do. do.	14,315 0 0	Sewerage and Sewage Outfall Works.	9th February, 1911.
Do. do.	10,000 0 0	Providing a Depot for Works Department.	do.

(A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &C., ACTS LOANS, 1911—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Belfast Rural District, .	3,500 0 0	Completing Glengormley and Whitehouse Sewerage Scheme.	20th October, 1910.
Birr Urban District, .	1,550 0 0	Supplemental completing water and sewerage schemes.	21st May, 1910.
Blackrock Urban District	500 0 0	Supplemental erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	19th July, 1910.
Callan Town Commissioners.	4,000 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	12th September, 1910.
Castlebar Urban District,	500 0 0	Extending Burial Ground	21st October, 1910.
Do. do., .	4,000 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	23rd February, 1911.
Castlerea Rural District,	5,385 0 0	Sewerage Scheme for Cragagh.	23rd August, 1910.
Do. do., .	1,500 0 0	Ditto for Caltra, .	do.
Cavan Urban District, .	3,500 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	13th July, 1910.
Claremorris Rural Dist.,	3,287 0 0	Water Supply for Claremorris.	21st October, 1910.
Clonsilla Urban Dist.,	300 0 0	Supplemental Constructing Sewerage Works.	13th July, 1910.
Clonmel Urban District,	450 0 0	Altering and equipping Central Technical School.	16th September, 1910.
Do. do., .	5,000 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	21st January, 1911.
Coleraine Rural District,	174 10 1	Completing Portstewart Waterworks.	9th November, 1910.
Cork Co. Borough, .	588 0 0	Wood-paving, . .	19th December, 1910.
Do. do., .	500 0 0	Purchase of Steam Boiler,	do.
Do. do., .	2,500 0 0	Completing New School of Science.	15th February, 1911.
Cork Rural District, .	500 0 0	Water Supply to Rochestown.	13th April, 1910.
Do. do., .	1,100 0 0	Supplemental Sewerage Scheme, Lough, &c., district.	10th August, 1910.
Do. do., .	1,000 0 0	Ditto Victoria road and Ballintemple.	do.
Dalkey Urban District, .	1,350 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of Working Classes Acts.	9th March, 1911.
Do. do., .	650 0 0	Purchase of houses to be used as ditto.	do.
Donaghadee Urban Dist.,	500 0 0	Supplemental preliminary works for Water Supply.	13th February, 1911.
Drughda Urban District,	15,000 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of Working Classes Acts.	10th October, 1910.

(A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &C., ACTS LOANS, 1911—*continued.*

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Dublin Co. Borough,	£ s. d. 788 15 9	Private Improvement Works—Roads, Drums-na.	1st June, 1910.
Do. do.,	2,031 0 0	Ditto, The Ranch, Kilmasham.	do.
Do. do.,	6,700 0 0	Fire Brigade Station, Thomas Street.	20th July, 1910.
Do. do.,	10,000 0 0	Advances under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.	19th September, 1910.
Dundalk Urban District,	1,500 0 0	Sewerage Extension Works	25th June, 1910.
Do. do.,	650 0 0	Acquiring land and houses and enclosing same.	3rd August, 1910.
Do. do.,	20,000 0 0	Electric Lighting Installation.	20th September, 1910.
Dungannon Urban Dist.,	2,750 0 0	Purchase of Markets and Tolls.	8th November, 1910.
Do. do.,	250 0 0	Purchase of land for Recreation Ground.	do.
Do. do.,	200 0 0	Purchase of land for Burial Ground.	do.
Dungarvan Urban Dist.,	1,500 0 0	Steamrolling.	6th October, 1910.
Ennis Urban District,	13,760 0 0	Erection of working class lodginghouses under the Housing of Working Classes Acts.	28th February, 1911.
Ennistymon Rural Dist.,	1,270 0 0	Sewerage Scheme for Lahinch.	29th March, 1911.
Fermoy Urban District,	200 0 0	Reconstructing a latrine and providing a new watermain.	10th May, 1910.
Do. do.,	850 0 0	Scrapping watermain, providing water meter, valves, etc.	30th November, 1910.
Galway Urban District,	9,380 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of Working Classes Acts.	9th January, 1911.
Glenbea Rural District,	500 0 0	Providing a water supply for Ardara.	16th November, 1910.
Kilkenny Urban District,	2,000 0 0	Supplemental Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	13th November, 1910.
Do. do.,	1,000 0 0	Purchase of water meters.	do.
Do. do.,	600 0 0	Purchase of steamroller.	do.
Do. do.,	500 0 0	Erection of six public conveniences.	7th December, 1910.
Killarney Urban District,	350 0 0	Supplemental erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	20th December, 1910.
Killiney and Ballyteach Urban District.	300 0 0	Erecting a Shelter at Victoria Hill, Killiney.	2nd February, 1911.
Kinsale Urban District,	170 0 0	Preliminary expenses re Waterworks Scheme.	14th December, 1910.
Larne Urban District,	2,000 0 0	Erecting a Technical School.	18th October, 1910.

(A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &C., ACTS LOANS, 1911—*continued.*

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Letterkenny Urban Dist.,	£ s. d. 200 0 0	Providing Scrubber and Station Meter at Gas-works.	19th December, 1910.
Limerick Co. Borough, .	1,700 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	2nd March, 1911.
Do. do., .	3,000 0 0	Do. do., .	20th March, 1911.
Lisburn Urban District,	3,800 0 0	Completing Sewerage Scheme.	28th February, 1911.
Londonderry Co. Borough	9,000 0 0	Extending Electric Lighting Scheme.	14th June, 1910.
Do. do., .	13,000 0 0	Rebuilding Guildhall, .	3rd September, 1910.
Middleton Rural District, .	2,000 0 0	Providing water supply to Castlemartyr and Mogeely.	19th November, 1910.
Mounibellew Rural Dist.,	350 0 0	Supplemental sinking wells and erecting pumps.	8th June, 1910.
Mullingar Town Commissioners.	3,500 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and purchasing two houses to be used as such.	7th November, 1910.
Naas No. 1 Rural District,	1,000 0 0	Constructing sewerage works at Kilenien.	1st April, 1910.
Do. do., .	1,600 0 0	Supplemental Newbridge Sewerage.	21st October, 1910.
Do. do., .	1,200 0 0	Sallins Waterworks, .	21st March, 1911.
Naas Urban District, .	1,000 0 0	Supplemental Sewerage scheme.	3rd February, 1911.
Navan Urban District, .	10,000 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	18th March, 1911.
Newcastle Urban District	9,400 0 0	Sewerage scheme, .	10th February, 1911.
Newcastle Rural District,	800 0 0	Sinking wells and erecting pumps.	28th March, 1911.
Newcastle Town Commissioners.	3,000 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	6th April, 1910.
New Ross Urban District,	1,500 0 0	Erection of Technical School.	9th December, 1910.
Newry Urban District, .	13,850 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	8th March, 1911.
Newtownards Rural Dist.	180 0 0	Erection of lamps, lighting of Comer.	12th May, 1910.
Omagh Urban District, .	1,700 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	20th September, 1910.
Pembroke Urban District	3,600 0 0	Compensation claims. Scheme for erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	22nd July, 1910.

(A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &C., ACTS LOANS, 1911—*continued.*

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Pembroke Urban District,	£ 700 0 0	Compensation claims. Scheme for erection of public conveniences.	22nd July, 1910.
Do. do.,	8,000 0 0	Electric Lighting extensions.	8th August, 1910.
Do. do.,	5,600 0 0	Completing Herbert Park,	do.
Do. do.,	1,000 0 0	Fire Extinguishing Appliances.	do.
Do. do.,	9,900 0 0	Granolithic Paving Works	do.
Do. do.,	19,900 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of Working Classes Acts.	3rd March, 1911.
Portadown Urban Dist.,	140 0 0	Advance under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.	18th July, 1910.
Portrush Urban District,	1,650 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	9th March, 1911.
Queenstown Urban Dist.,	3,000 0 0	Providing supplemental water supply.	1st April, 1910.
Rathdown No. 1 Rural District,	15,000 0 0	Stillorgan Sewerage scheme.	31st March, 1911.
Roscommon Town Commissioners.	2,500 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	29th June, 1910.
Scariff Rural District,	250 0 0	Water Supply to Mountshannon.	25th August, 1910.
Tandragee Urban Dist.,	150 0 0	Concreting Footpaths.	16th April, 1910.
Trim Urban District,	2,800 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	10th November, 1910.
Tuas Rural District,	700 0 0	Improving Tuas Waterworks.	13th May, 1910.
Warrenpoint Urban Dis.	800 0 0	Steamrolling Main Road,	6th April, 1910.
Waterford Co. Borough,	14,240 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	15th September, 1910.
Do. do.,	305 0 0	Reconstructing bridge in Public Park.	19th October, 1910.
Do. do.,	644 0 3	Proportion of Expenses of Vice-Regal Commission re Waterford Bridge.	31st October, 1910.
Do. do.,	1,500 0 0	Providing additional Filter Bed at Waterworks.	12th January, 1911.
Do. do.,	4,000 0 0	On account of proportion of cost of erecting bridge over River Suir at Waterford.	23rd January, 1911.
Waterford No. 1 Rural District.	700 0 0	Providing a Gasholder at Tramore Gasworks.	22nd December, 1910.
Westport Urban District,	2,152 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	16th March, 1911.
Total.	368,517 15 1		

(B.)—WORKHOUSE LOANS.

Union.	Amount.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Armagh, . . .	3,475 0 0	Drainage scheme baths, closets, etc.	26th October, 1910.
Belfast, . . .	6,000 0 0	Electric lighting installation for "Abbey" Auxiliary.	5th April, 1910.
Do., . . .	1,300 0 0	Providing lavatory, etc., accommodation and ward kitchens at Infirmary, coal shed at laundry and cubicles at nurses' home, etc.	11th April, 1910.
Callan, . . .	255 0 0	Supplemental for drainage	2nd June, 1910.
Carlow, . . .	776 0 0	Ditto for Water Supply and drainage.	28th September 1910.
Castleren, . . .	800 0 0	Residence for Nuns as Nurses.	4th May, 1910.
Dublin, South, . . .	3,000 0 0	Electric Lighting Installation at Workhouse.	23rd June, 1910.
Fermoy, . . .	250 0 0	Water Supply to Workhouse.	7th July, 1910.
Kilkenay, . . .	600 0 0	Sanitary improvements at Fever Hospital.	5th July, 1910.
Londonderry, . . .	1,000 0 0	Providing new heating apparatus at Infirmary.	8th September, 1910.
New Ross, . . .	1,350 0 0	Supplemental for Water Supply.	13th March, 1911.
Tippesary, . . .	2,280 0 0	Electric Lighting installation, cooking plant, etc., at Workhouse.	19th August, 1910.
Total, . . .	21,086 0 0		

(C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS.

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Antrim, . . .	400 0 0	Road improvement.	2nd June, 1910.
Joint Committee Ballinasloe District Lunatic Asylum (Counties Galway and Roscommon).	350 0 0	Supplemental for improvements to Laundry.	30th May, 1910.
Carlow, . . .	2,100 0 0	Defraying County's proportion of cost of erecting Bridge over River Suir at Waterford.	8th February, 1911.
Cavan, . . .	846 0 0	Steamrolling roads, Ballisboro' Rural District.	21st May, 1910.
Do., . . .	520 0 0	Ditto, Cootehill Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	400 0 0	Ditto, Enniskillen No. 2 Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	710 0 0	Road construction Enniskillen No. 2 Rural Dist.	16th August, 1910.

(C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS—continued.

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Purpose for which sanctioned.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Cavan, . . .	1,000 0 0	Road construction Bawnboy Rural District.	12th December, 1910.
Joint Committee Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum (County Tipperary, North and South Ridings).	850 0 0	Providing additional accommodation for female Nurses.	6th March, 1911.
Cork, . . .	6,000 0 0	Constructing footpaths, Cork Rural District.	1st June, 1910.
Donegal, . . .	1,500 0 0	Improvements to Bann-craa Pier.	9th June, 1910.
Do., . . .	350 0 0	Iron superstructure on Drumboe Bridge.	23rd June, 1910.
Down, . . .	260 0 0	Steamrolling roads, Downpatrick Rural District.	18th July, 1910.
Do., . . .	674 5 0	Do. do. .	do.
Do., . . .	499 10 0	Ditto Newtownards Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	344 0 0	Ditto Downpatrick Rural District.	2nd February, 1911.
Do., . . .	1,701 10 0	Ditto Newry Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	949 9 0	Ditto Kilkeel Rural District.	do.
Dublin, . . .	5,000 0 0	Ditto Balrothery Rural District.	21st June, 1910.
Do., . . .	493 10 0	Concreting footpaths in Terenure.	15th March, 1911.
Ennis District Lunatic Asylum (Co. Clare).	2,500 0 0	Sewerage system for the Asylum.	8th July, 1910.
Galway, . . .	170 0 0	Constructing a footpath in the Clifden Rural District.	25th April, 1910.
Do., . . .	100 0 0	Constructing a road in the Glenties Rural District.	13th May, 1910.
Kerry, . . .	800 0 0	Purchasing a stonebreaker etc.	25th April, 1910.
Do., . . .	500 0 0	Erecting a pier at Coos-croon.	1st June, 1910.
Do., . . .	600 0 0	Constructing a road, Lis-towel Rural District.	15th August, 1910.
Do., . . .	100 0 0	Do. do. .	5th October, 1910.
Do., . . .	418 16 0	Do. do. .	do.
Kildare, . . .	590 0 0	Purchase of a Steam-roller, &c.	2nd January, 1911.
Do., . . .	275 0 0	Improving a road in the Athy No. 1 Rural District.	3rd January, 1911.
Kilkenny, . . .	400 0 0	Steamrolling roads, Kilkenny Rural District.	27th April, 1910.
Do., . . .	540 0 0	Do. do. .	do.
Do., . . .	330 0 0	Ditto Castlecomer Rural District.	do.

(C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Kilkenny, . . .	£ s. d. 7,392 12 0	Steamrolling roads in several Rural Districts.	21st June, 1910.
Do., . . .	3,832 12 0	Do. do., .	20th September, 1910.
Do., . . .	4,000 0 0	Defraying County's pro- portion of cost of erect- ing Bridge over River Suir at Waterford.	24th January, 1911.
Do., . . .	5,470 0 0	Steamrolling roads several Rural Districts.	13th March, 1911.
King's, . . .	350 0 0	Constructing a road in the Birr No. 1 Rural Dis- trict.	2nd January, 1911.
Joint Committee Mary- borough District Lunatic Asylum (King's and Queen's Counties).	1,500 0 0	Remodelling heating plant	10th August, 1910.
Mayo, . . .	200 0 0	Improving Main Road in Castlebar Rural District.	2nd January, 1911.
Do., . . .	1,019 0 0	Rebuilding Bridges, etc., Beinmullet Rural District	9th March, 1911.
Do., . . .	1,300 0 0	Ditto Keshala Rural Dis- trict.	do.
Meath, . . .	1,069 0 0	Steamrolling roads, Navan Rural District.	30th May, 1910.
Do., . . .	700 0 0	Purchasing Steamroller,	5th September, 1910.
Do., . . .	500 0 0	Improving roads, Kells Rural District.	8th February, 1911.
Do., . . .	3,500 0 0	Erecting County Council Offices at Navan.	25th February, 1911.
Queen's, . . .	400 0 0	Steamrolling roads, Roe- crea No.3 Rural District.	16th June, 1910.
Do., . . .	2,130 0 0	Defraying County's pro- portion of cost of erect- ing bridge over River Suir at Waterford.	8th February, 1911.
Do., . . .	780 0 0	Do. do. River Shannon at Portumna.	16th March, 1911.
Do., . . .	1,130 0 0	Steamrolling roads, Abbeyleix Rural District.	21st March, 1911.
Do., . . .	695 0 0	Ditto Mountmellick Rural District.	do.
Joint Committee Rich- mond District Lunatic Asylum (Dublin, Co. Dor., and Dublin, Louth and Wicklow Counties).	3,800 0 0	Electric Lighting Installa- tion at Richmond Asylum.	15th March, 1911.
Do., . . .	1,675 0 0	Additional Cottages for Married Attendants at Richmond Asylum, erecting new stabling, etc.	29th March, 1911.
Roscommon, . . .	1,300 0 0	Purchasing steam rolling plant.	5th January, 1911.

(C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Sligo, . .	£ s. d. 2,000 0 0	Steamrolling road, Sligo Rural District.	11th November, 1910.
Do., . .	1,300 0 0	Purchasing steamrolling and stone breaking plant.	4th January, 1911.
Tipperary, North Riding,	820 16 0	Steamrolling roads, Birr No. 2 Rural District.	11th April, 1910.
Do., .	900 0 0	Additional accommodation at Nenagh Court-house.	31st August, 1910.
Do., .	1,500 0 0	Purchasing steam crushing plant.	19th November, 1910.
Do., .	400 0 0	On account of proportion of cost of erecting bridge over River Suir at Waterford.	24th January, 1911.
Tipperary, South Riding,	7,572 19 0	Steamrolling roads in several Rural Districts.	16th November, 1910.
Do., .	11,037 0 0	Defraying County's proportion of cost of erecting a bridge over River Suir at Waterford.	19th January, 1911.
Waterford, . .	2,717 10 0	Steamrolling roads, Waterford No. 1 Rural District.	23rd July, 1910.
Do., . .	1,976 16 6	Ditto Lismore Rural District.	do.
Do., . .	885 0 0	Ditto, Waterford No. 1 Rural District.	3rd January, 1911.
Do., . .	2,500 0 0	On account of County's proportion of cost of erecting a bridge over River Suir at Waterford.	24th January, 1911.
Westmeath, . .	6,200 0 0	Building County Council Hall and Offices.	27th April, 1910.
Wexford, . .	11,000 0 0	Defraying County's proportion of cost of erecting bridge over River Suir at Waterford.	21st January, 1911.
Total, .	125,845 5 6		

(D.)—LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1906.

Loans sanctioned during the year ended the 31st March, 1911, the amounts to be advanced by the Irish Land Commission under Section 16 of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906.

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.	Rural District.	Amount of Loan.
	£		£
Athlone No. 1,	2,110	Kenmare,	190
Ballymena,	340	Do.	187
Ballymoney,	4,930	Killala,	3,020
Do.	340	Kilmacthomas,	155
Bandon,	1,800	Kilmallock,	2,550
Belleek,	170	Kinsale,	9,150
Birr No. 1,	3,060	Limavady,	16,150
Carlow,	4,130	Limerick No. 2,	2,065
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	2,775	Lismore,	510
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1,	190	Magherafelt,	3,570
Do.	170	Mallow,	1,870
Cavan,	1,360	Milford,	120
Celbridge No. 2,	340	Mitchelstown No. 1,	6,120
Clonakilty,	322	Monaghan,	5,105
Do.	152	Mountmelick,	3,940
Clones No. 2,	1,530	Mullingar,	8,875
Cloneygowan,	3,060	Do.	900
Clonmel No. 1,	680	Omagh,	1,370
Clonmel No. 2,	1,060	Portlanna,	3,542
Cork	38,250	Rathdown No. 1,	11,250
Do.	1,320	Rathdown No. 2,	9,860
Crossmaglen,	340	Roscrea No. 1,	12,815
Dingle,	355	Shillelagh,	330
Dundalk,	2,550	Do.	287
Edenderry No. 1	6,740	Do.	170
Do.	1,767	Slibbereen,	13,480
Edenderry No. 2,	5,305	Do.	3,700
Irvinestown	6,800	Tipperary No. 2,	2,230
Do.	510		
Kells,	8,100		£231,009
Keomare,	6,942		

Supplemental Loans sanctioned for the purpose of completing Improvement Schemes, the amounts to be borrowed in the open market:—

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.	Rural District.	Amount of Loan.
	£		£
Abbeyleix,	1,200	Navan,	1,049
Antrim,	400		
Gortnahoe,	580		£5,179
Millstreet,	1,500		
Nass No. 2,	450	Total,	£236,188

The addition of the above sum to that given at page 139 of the Appendix to our last Annual Report makes the total amount of the loans sanctioned for the purposes of the Labourers' Acts £7,873,581.

IV.—TABULAR STATEMENTS.

No. 1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58
(2) (a) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND)
ACT, 1902.

(A.) Schedule of sums paid to County Councils during the year ended the 31st of March, 1911, on behalf of the Boards of Guardians of unions, and to the Boards of Management of Glin and Trim district schools, in respect of the expenditure incurred by these bodies for Medical and Educational purposes.

Unions.	Amount.	Unions.	Amount.
COUNTY ANTRIM.		CO. CLARE— <i>contd.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	360 4 10	Ennis,	457 13 8
Ballycastle,	247 17 5	Ennistymon,	191 11 4
Ballymena,	460 4 5	Killadysert,	166 2 7
Ballymoney,	357 16 2	Kilrush,	392 15 7
Belfast, part of, ..	79 10 1	Limerick, part of, ..	165 10 7
Larne,	307 3 11	Scariff,	459 15 0
Lisburn, part of, ..	270 5 10		
Lurgan, part of ..	43 16 2		2,015 12 7
	2,126 18 10		
COUNTY ARMAGH.		COUNTY CORK.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Armagh,	484 3 7	Bandon,	352 9 2
Banbridge, part of, ..	66 5 8	Bantry,	226 18 6
Castleblayney, part of, ..	90 19 2	Castletown,	160 1 2
Lurgan, part of ..	352 13 5	Clonsilla,	235 13 1
Newry, part of, ..	262 0 4	Cork, part of,	1,041 10 1
	1,256 2 2	Dunmanway,	268 4 7
		Fermoy,	413 5 9
COUNTY CARLOW.		Kanturk,	386 1 8
	£ s. d.	Kilmallock, part of, ..	83 0 10
Baltinglass, part of ..	161 1 5	Kinsale,	331 0 5
Carlow, part of, ..	571 11 0	Macroom,	414 15 8
New Ross, part of, ..	47 10 1	Mallow,	453 5 2
	720 2 6	Midleton,	460 18 4
COUNTY CAVAN.		Millstreet,	169 14 0
	£ s. d.	Mitchelstown, part of, ..	156 5 1
Bailieborough,	280 10 3	Skibbereen,	364 5 3
Bawnboy, part of, ..	136 1 6	Skull,	141 16 8
Cavan,	466 8 3	Youghal, part of, ..	242 10 11
Cootehill, part of, ..	174 5 0		5,901 16 4
Enniskillen, part of, ..	29 17 2		
Granard, part of, ..	55 6 6		
Oldcastle, part of, ..	132 17 9		
	1,275 6 5		
COUNTY CLARE.		COUNTY DONEGAL.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ballyvaghan,	90 13 4	Ballyshannon, part of, ..	161 13 6
Corrofin,	91 10 6	Donegal,	263 4 9
		Dunfanaghy,	147 17 8
		Glenties,	396 1 0
		Inishowen,	327 2 8
		Letterkenny,	171 17 2
		Londonderry, part of, ..	125 7 8

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Amount.	Unions.	Amount.
COUNTY DONEGAL— <i>contd.</i>		COUNTY KERRY.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Milford,	246 7 10	Caherciveen,	291 11 1
Strabane, part of, ..	163 4 0	Dingle,	344 3 5
Stranorlar,	199 1 4	Kenmare,	288 11 4
	2,201 17 7	Killarney,	570 2 10
		Listowel, part of, ..	378 5 0
		Tralee,	592 7 9
			2,465 1 11
COUNTY DOWN.		COUNTY KILDARE.	
Banbridge, part of, ..	333 15 10	Athy, part of,	383 14 9
Belfast, part of, ..	81 6 2	Baltinglass, part of, ..	50 17 8
Downpatrick,	460 11 2	Celbridge, part of, ..	222 18 0
Kilkeel,	225 17 7	Edenderry, part of, ..	179 11 7
Lisburn, part of, ..	214 5 11	Naas, part of,	617 0 2
Lurgan, part of, ..	127 17 9		1,456 2 8
Newry, part of, ..	366 3 2		
Newtownards,	450 9 11		
	2,260 7 6		
COUNTY DUBLIN.		COUNTY KILKENNY.	
Balrothery,	466 10 5	Callan, part of,	198 3 11
Celbridge, part of, ..	133 16 5	Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	93 4 11
Dublin, North, part of, ..	364 9 11	Castlecomer,	252 10 0
Dublin, South, part of ..	1,041 13 9	Kilkenny,	564 5 5
Rathdown, part of, ..	679 9 11	New Ross, part of, ..	72 18 11
	2,686 0 5	Thomastown,	251 11 9
		Ulringford, part of, ..	157 17 9
		Waterford, part of, ..	229 11 2
			1,820 3 10
COUNTY FERMANAGH.		KING'S COUNTY.	
Ballyshannon, part of, .	104 2 4	Birr, part of,	387 3 3
Clones, part of,	107 2 3	Edenderry, part of, ..	176 3 7
Enniskillen, part of, ..	356 15 2	Mountmelick, part of, ..	46 7 2
Irvinestown, part of, ..	156 0 3	Roscrea, part of, ..	110 2 9
Lisnaskea,	245 19 2	Tullamore, part of, ..	342 7 9
	969 19 2		1,062 4 6
COUNTY GALWAY.		COUNTY LEITRIM.	
Ballinasloe, part of, ..	375 11 7	Ballyshannon, part of, ..	59 14 8
Clifden,	290 4 5	Bawnboy, part of, ..	102 17 3
Galway,	642 12 1	Carrick-on-Shannon, part of, ..	118 9 4
Glennamaddy,	179 6 5	Manorhamilton, part of, ..	293 14 11
Gort,	263 9 1	Mohill,	275 7 1
Loughrea,	270 14 8		850 3 3
Mountbellew,	236 14 11		
Oughterard,	271 7 3		
Portumna,	185 10 7		
Tuam,	391 15 4		
	3,107 6 4		

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Amount.	Unions.	Amount.
COUNTY LIMERICK.		COUNTY MEATH—contd.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Croom,	322 8 10	Kells,	327 6 9
Kilmallock, part of, ..	481 12 9	Navan,	250 12 8
Limerick, part of, ..	532 11 11	Oldcastle, part of, ..	179 1 0
Listowel, part of, ..	49 16 3	Trim,	293 2 11
Mitchelstown, part of, ..	83 8 5		
Newcastle,	343 19 0		1,674 12 9
Rathkeale,	405 11 0		
Tipperary, part of, ..	92 19 5		
	2,312 7 7		
COUNTY LONDONDERRY.		COUNTY MONAGHAN.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Coleraine,	430 12 10	Carrickmacross, ..	200 6 9
Limavady,	292 12 3	Castleblayney, part of, ..	215 7 6
Londonderry, part of, ..	188 13 0	Clones, part of, ..	124 14 2
Magherafelt,	365 17 4	Cootehill, part of, ..	106 19 9
	1,277 15 4	Monaghan,	372 16 7
			1,020 4 9
COUNTY LONGFORD.		QUEEN'S COUNTY.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ballymahon, part of, ..	137 13 2	Abbeyleix,	354 2 6
Glenties, part of, ..	239 1 6	Athy, part of,	157 3 9
Longford,	261 12 10	Carlow, part of, ..	102 16 7
	638 7 6	Mountmelick, part of, ..	399 14 8
		Roscrea, part of, ..	85 7 4
			1,099 4 10
COUNTY LOUTH.		COUNTY ROSCOMMON.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ardee, part of,	244 0 11	Athlone, part of, ..	166 10 9
Drogheda, part of, ..	212 13 2	Ballinasloe, part of, ..	56 7 8
Dundalk,	394 10 9	Boyle, part of,	270 2 8
	851 4 10	Carrick-on-Shannon, ..	
		part of,	99 0 0
		Castlereagh,	322 16 9
		Roscommon,	226 16 9
		Strokestown,	212 12 0
			1,354 6 7
COUNTY MAYO.		COUNTY SLIGO.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ballina,	245 16 6	Boyle, part of,	187 15 2
Ballinrobe,	316 17 11	Dromore West,	197 13 10
Behmullet,	218 1 0	Sligo,	610 12 9
Castlebar,	245 14 2	Toberecurry,	275 0 1
Claremorris,	273 17 7		1,271 1 10
Killala,	166 4 2		
Swinesford,	340 14 0		
Westport,	482 19 0		
	2,290 4 4		
COUNTY MEATH.		COUNTY TIPPERARY	
	£ s. d.	(North Riding).	
Ardee, part of,	86 16 2		
Drogheda, part of, ..	213 3 7	Birr, part of,	53 11 9
Dunshaughlin,	255 12 3	Borrisokane,	179 19 7
Edenderry, part of, ..	68 17 5	Nenagh,	372 16 1

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Amount.	Unions.	Amount.
COUNTY TIPPERARY— <i>contd.</i>		COUNTY WATERFORD— <i>contd.</i>	
(North Riding),			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Roscrea, part of, ..	126 11 7	Lismore, ..	303 12 1
Thurles,	432 0 7	Waterford, part of, ..	298 10 8
	<hr/>	Youghal, part of, ..	143 19 2
	1,164 19 7		<hr/>
			1,508 18 10
COUNTY TIPPERARY		COUNTY WESTMEATH.	
(South Riding).			
Callan, part of, ..	116 3 1	Athlone, part of, ..	294 6 8
Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	104 3 1	Ballymahon, part of, ..	70 18 10
Cashel,	460 17 6	Delvin,	180 16 5
Clogheen,	315 12 7	Granard, part of, ..	102 9 7
Clonmel, part of, ..	404 1 9	Mullingar,	496 11 5
Tipperary, part of, ..	378 5 9	Tullamore, part of, ..	52 14 6
Uringford, part of, ..	62 8 6		<hr/>
	<hr/>		1,197 17 5
	1,841 12 3		
COUNTY TYRONE.		COUNTY WEXFORD	
Castlederg,	176 12 10	Enniscorthy,	453 5 8
Clogher,	238 17 6	Gorey,	329 17 7
Cookstown,	258 15 4	New Ross, part of, ..	362 13 2
Dungannon,	349 12 10	Wexford,	456 14 7
Irvinestown, part of, ..	67 16 0		<hr/>
Omagh,	406 14 3		1,602 11 0
Strabane, part of, ..	271 15 0		
	<hr/>		
	1,770 3 9		
COUNTY WATERFORD.		COUNTY WICKLOW.	
Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	130 4 1	Baltinglass, part of, ..	201 13 5
Clonmel, part of, ..	97 1 5	Nass, part of,	60 19 3
Dungarvan,	347 4 11	Rathdown, part of, ..	190 0 8
Kilmacthomas,	188 6 6	Rathdrum,	591 6 5
		Shillelagh,	307 6 10
			<hr/>
			1,251 6 7

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Amount.
BELFAST COUNTY BOROUGH.	
Belfast, part of,	£ s. d. .. 2,746 5 11
CORK COUNTY BOROUGH.	
Cork, part of, .. .. .	.. 906 8 5
DUBLIN COUNTY BOROUGH.	
Dublin, North, part of, .. .. .	.. 2,005 12 5
Dublin, South, part of, .. .. .	.. 1,359 3 4
LIMERICK COUNTY BOROUGH.	
Limerick, part of, .. .. .	.. 387 10 8
LONDONDERRY COUNTY BOROUGH.	
Londonderry, part of, .. .. .	.. 403 4 11
WATERFORD COUNTY BOROUGH.	
Waterford, part of, .. .. .	.. 232 1 5
Total for Unions,	64,342 12 10

ADDITIONAL FOR DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

COUNTY LIMERICK.	£ s. d.
Glin School, .. .. .	.. 273 16 5
COUNTY MEATH.	
Trim School, .. .. .	.. 155 8 2
Total for Schools,	429 4 7
Total for Unions and District Schools, ..	64,771 17 5

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58 (2) (b) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1902.

(B.) Schedule of sums paid to County Councils during the year ended the 31st of March, 1911, on behalf of Rural District Councils in respect of the Sanitary Salaries paid by these Bodies.

Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.	Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.
COUNTY ANTRIM.		COUNTY CLARE—<i>contd.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Aghalee,	10 18 11	Ennistymon, .. .	32 15 0
Antrim,	56 9 5	Killadysert, .. .	28 4 7
Ballycastle, .. .	31 9 2	Kilrush,	57 7 5
Ballymena,	60 15 4	Limerick No. 2, ..	22 19 1
Ballymoney, .. .	66 4 10	Scariff,	43 3 6
Belfast,	34 19 2	Tulla,	42 8 9
Larne,	49 19 10		
Lisburn,	27 17 0		302 9 6
	338 13 8		
COUNTY ARMAGH.		COUNTY CORK.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Armagh,	70 0 4	Bandon,	44 9 4
Crossmaglen, .. .	15 6 4	Bantry,	32 11 11
Lurgan,	29 13 3	Castletown, .. .	23 19 9
Newry No. 2, .. .	49 16 5	Charleville, .. .	10 12 2
Tandragee,	10 0 3	Clonakilty, .. .	31 11 1
	174 16 7	Cork,	122 11 5
		Dunmanway, .. .	42 14 9
		Fermoy,	49 1 8
		Kanturk,	70 9 8
		Kinsale,	41 5 0
		Macroom,	44 5 3
		Mallow,	33 15 11
		Midleton,	68 12 10
		Millstreet, .. .	28 6 6
		Mitchelstown No. 1, ..	20 15 0
		Skibbereen, .. .	46 13 8
		Skull,	15 6 4
		Youghal No. 1, .. .	20 4 7
			747 6 10
COUNTY CARLOW.			
	£ s. d.		
Baltinglass No. 2, ..	12 10 11		
Carlow,	70 17 1		
Idrone,	6 4 9		
	89 12 9		
COUNTY CAVAN.			
	£ s. d.		
Bailieborough, .. .	51 13 3		
Bawnboy,	20 8 8		
Castlerahan, .. .	18 2 2		
Cavan,	76 4 1		
Cootehill No. 1, .. .	24 3 5		
Enniskillen No. 2, ..	8 9 9		
Mullaghoran, .. .	8 8 6		
	207 9 10		
COUNTY CLARE.			
	£ s. d.		
Ballyvaghan, .. .	11 19 10		
Corrofin,	18 18 3		
Ennis,	44 13 1		
			327 1 1

SCHEDULE—continued.

Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.	Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.
COUNTY DOWN.		COUNTY KILDARE.	
Banbridge,	£ s. d. 53 12 11	Athy, No. 1,	33 2 1
Castlereagh,	14 9 11	Baltinglass No. 3,	6 1 9
Downpatrick,	75 11 3	Celbridge No. 1,	33 19 0
Hillsborough,	38 11 5	Edenderry No. 2,	26 19 3
Kilkeel,	30 8 6	Naas No. 1,	68 14 3
Moir,	17 19 2		
Newry No. 1,	38 15 0		168 16 4
Newtownards,	60 10 9		
	329 18 11	COUNTY KILKENNY.	
COUNTY DUBLIN.		Callan,	23 19 9
Balrothery,	70 10 11	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3,	14 9 4
Celbridge No. 2,	18 9 0	Castlecomer,	35 15 10
Dublin, North,	77 2 3	Ida,	11 1 5
Dublin, South,	98 8 11	Kilkenny,	69 12 4
Rathdown No. 1,	68 2 1	Thomastown,	52 2 6
	332 13 2	Urlingford No. 1,	27 3 0
		Waterford No. 2,	31 14 9
COUNTY FERMANAGH.			265 18 11
Belleek,	16 12 10	KING'S COUNTY.	
Clones No. 2,	18 10 8	Birr No. 1,	53 10 2
Enniskillen,	43 10 11	Cloneygowan,	6 4 9
Irvinestown,	24 3 5	Edenderry No. 1,	28 9 6
Lisnaskea,	31 7 4	Roscrea No. 2,	16 19 6
	134 5 2	Tullamore,	52 17 3
COUNTY GALWAY.			158 1 2
Ballinasloe No. 1,	34 19 5	COUNTY LEITRIM.	
Clifden,	56 6 2	Ballinamore,	16 2 1
Galway,	63 19 4	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	28 0 4
Glennamaddy,	28 8 4	Kinlough,	11 2 6
Gort,	18 9 0	Manorhamilton,	36 6 4
Loughrea,	42 1 5	Mohill,	36 18 1
Mount Bellew,	31 7 4		128 9 4
Oughterard,	33 15 11	COUNTY LIMERICK.	
Portumna,	20 18 5	Croom,	52 11 9
Tuam,	74 10 0	Glin,	11 8 10
	404 15 4	Kilmallock,	57 13 10
COUNTY KERRY.		Limerick No. 1,	69 6 1
Caherciveen,	45 0 5	Mitchelstown No. 2,	12 9 3
Dingle,	36 18 1	Newcastle,	42 8 9
Kenmare,	62 14 9	Rathkeale,	44 5 8
Killarney,	79 6 10	Tipperary No. 2,	10 13 0
Listowel,	59 8 3		300 17 2
Trillick,	78 2 5		
	361 10 9		

SCHEDULE—continued.

Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.	Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.
COUNTY LONDONDERRY.		COUNTY MONAGHAN—contd.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Coleraine,	61 16 3	Cootehill No. 2,	15 6 4
Limavady,	41 18 6	Monaghan,	57 0 9
Londonderry No. 1,	39 12 4		135 11 2
Magherafelt,	36 7 6		
	179 14 7		
COUNTY LONGFORD.		QUEEN'S COUNTY.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ballymahon,	29 15 4	Abbeyleix,	61 19 11
Granard No. 1,	28 8 2	Athy No. 2,	18 6 7
Longford,	36 18 9	Mountmelick,	63 14 8
	95 2 3	Roscrea No. 3,	12 11 8
		Slievemargy,	12 18 4
			169 11 2
COUNTY LOUTH.		COUNTY ROSCOMMON.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ardee No. 1,	43 17 6	Athlone No. 2,	31 14 9
Dundalk,	52 19 1	Ballinasloe No. 2,	7 17 11
Louth,	28 19 10	Boyle No. 1,	23 10 6
	125 16 5	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	16 12 9
		Castlereagh,	49 9 0
		Roscommon,	40 19 3
		Strokestown,	37 12 10
			207 17 0
COUNTY MAYO.		COUNTY SLIGO.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ballina,	37 2 7	Boyle No. 2,	20 0 5
Ballinrobe,	66 8 3	Dromore West,	31 7 4
Belmullet,	20 5 11	Sligo,	83 6 10
Castlebar,	32 9 9	Tobercurry,	41 11 8
Claremorris,	55 8 11		176 6 3
Killala,	28 0 11		
Swinesford,	57 4 5		
Westport,	46 13 3		
	343 14 0		
COUNTY MEATH.		COUNTY TIPPERARY	
	£ s. d.	(North Riding).	£ s. d.
Ardee No. 2,	16 12 2	Birr No. 2,	8 17 2
Dunshaughlin,	37 16 6	Borrisokane,	20 5 11
Edenderry No. 3,	8 16 8	Nenagh,	44 19 5
Kells,	36 3 4	Roscrea No. 1,	18 16 5
Meath,	36 0 11	Thurles,	61 16 3
Navan,	35 1 2		154 15 2
Oldcastle,	19 3 7		
Trim,	46 2 7		
	235 16 11		
COUNTY MONAGHAN.		COUNTY TIPPERARY	
	£ s. d.	(South Riding).	£ s. d.
Carrickmacross,	26 0 4	Carrick-on-Suir No. 1,	11 1 1
Castleblayney,	21 19 2	Cashel,	62 14 9
Clones No. 1,	15 4 7	Clogheen,	42 8 9
		Clonmel No. 1,	37 8 2
		Gortnaboe,	14 4 3
		Slievardagh,	22 17 7
		Tipperary No. 1,	42 16 8
			233 11 3

SCHEDULE—continued.

Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.	Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.
COUNTY TYRONE.		COUNTY WESTMEATH—<i>contd.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Castlederg,	26 16 10	Delvin,	31 7 4
Clogher,	28 12 0	Kilbeggan,	12 10 11
Cookstown,	45 13 4	Mullingar,	72 17 8
Dungannon,	53 14 8		
Omagh,	56 7 2		167 5 7
Strabane No. 1,	44 5 5		
Trillick,	11 8 10		
	266 18 3	COUNTY WEXFORD.	
COUNTY WATERFORD.		Ennisacorthy,	67 5 1
		Gorey,	38 5 9
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, ..	26 8 4	New Ross,	44 2 9
Clonmel No. 2,	19 15 3	Wexford,	43 18 4
Dungarvan,	41 6 8		193 11 11
Kilmaethomas,	28 10 1		
Lismore,	49 9 0	COUNTY WICKLOW.	
Waterford No. 1,	49 1 8	Baltinglass No. 1, ..	23 16 1
Youghal No. 2,	25 16 0	Naas No. 2,	6 15 10
	240 7 0	Rathdown No. 2, ..	23 14 11
COUNTY WESTMEATH.		Rathdrum,	106 17 9
Athlone No. 1,	24 14 4	Shillelagh,	24 3 10
Ballymore,	13 8 2		185 8 5
Coole,	12 7 2	TOTAL,	7,884 3 10

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58 (2) (b) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1902.

(C.) Schedule of sums paid during the year ended the 31st of March, 1911, to Urban District Councils in respect of the Sanitary Salaries paid by these Bodies.

Urban Districts.			Amount.			Urban Districts.			Amount.		
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Arklow, .. ..	..	..	3	0	2	Killarney, .. ..	..	..	23	19	9
Armagh, .. ..	..	..	38	12	0	Killiney and Ballybrack, ..	..	..	23	11	9
Ashlone, .. ..	..	..	23	8	8	Kilrush, .. ..	..	..	11	8	10
Athy, .. ..	..	..	13	7	7	Kingstown, .. ..	..	..	116	4	11
Ballina, .. ..	..	..	4	6	1	Kinsale, .. ..	..	..	8	17	6
Ballinasloe, ..	..	..	18	16	5	Larne, .. ..	..	..	12	10	11
Ballyclare, ..	..	..	3	5	4	Letterkenny, .. ..	..	..	7	8	9
Ballymena, ..	..	..	40	13	9	Limavady, .. ..	..	..	11	15	1
Ballymoney, ..	..	..	9	19	3	Limerick, .. ..	..	..	172	3	11
Banbridge, ..	..	..	26	19	9	Lisburn, .. ..	..	..	29	10	5
Bangor, .. ..	..	..	20	15	3	Listowel, .. ..	..	..	11	16	2
Belfast, .. ..	..	..	1,237	16	2	Londonderry, .. ..	..	..	234	5	3
Belturbet, ..	..	..	6	14	8	Longford, .. ..	..	..	11	1	5
Birr, .. ..	..	..	16	8	5	Lurgan, .. ..	..	..	27	13	7
Blackrock, ..	..	..	57	7	8	Macroom, .. ..	..	..	4	6	7
Bray, .. ..	..	..	46	6	3	Mallow, .. ..	..	..	3	16	11
Carlow, .. ..	..	..	18	1	8	Midleton, .. ..	..	..	15	18	7
Carrickfergus, ..	..	..	17	10	7	Monaghan, .. ..	..	..	8	19	4
Carrickmacross, ..	..	..	8	2	4	Naas, .. ..	..	..	18	13	2
Carrick-on-Suir, ..	..	..	18	2	0	Navan, .. ..	..	..	6	5	6
Cashel, .. ..	..	..	9	11	11	Nenagh, .. ..	..	..	26	13	10
Castlebar, .. ..	..	..	11	9	4	Newcastle (Co. Down), ..	..	..	6	9	7
Castloblayney, ..	..	..	8	5	5	New Ross, .. ..	..	..	30	1	0
Cavan, .. ..	..	..	9	19	3	Newry, .. ..	..	..	27	18	0
Clonakilty, ..	..	..	9	2	8	Newtownards, .. ..	..	..	30	3	4
Clones, .. ..	..	..	11	16	2	Omagh, .. ..	..	..	24	7	2
Clonmel, .. ..	..	..	33	11	8	Pembroke, .. ..	..	..	129	18	0
Coleraine, .. ..	..	..	17	10	7	Portadown, .. ..	..	..	14	6	7
Cookstown, ..	..	..	7	7	7	Portrush, .. ..	..	..	12	18	11
Cootehill, .. ..	..	..	4	9	6	Queenstown, .. ..	..	..	43	18	4
Cork, .. ..	..	..	415	18	0	Rathmines and Rathgar, ..	..	..	132	15	2
Dalkey, .. ..	..	..	18	1	6	Skibbereen, .. ..	..	..	7	7	7
Donaghadee, ..	..	..	3	19	7	Sligo, .. ..	..	..	38	7	7
Drogheda, .. ..	..	..	45	1	8	Strabane, .. ..	..	..	14	15	3
Dromore, .. ..	..	..	7	0	3	Tanderagee, .. ..	..	..	4	2	7
Dublin, .. ..	..	..	1,543	10	0	Templemore, .. ..	..	..	5	10	9
Dundalk, .. ..	..	..	22	9	3	Thurles, .. ..	..	..	11	1	5
Dungannon, ..	..	..	22	18	0	Tipperary, .. ..	..	..	12	10	11
Dunravan, .. ..	..	..	13	2	0	Trillick, .. ..	..	..	51	4	10
Ennis, .. ..	..	..	18	17	11	Trim, .. ..	..	..	8	17	2
Enniscorthy, ..	..	..	30	5	3	Tullamore, .. ..	..	..	15	10	0
Enniskillen, ..	..	..	30	12	7	Warrenpoint, .. ..	..	..	9	4	6
Fermoy, .. ..	..	..	27	13	7	Waterford, .. ..	..	..	110	14	2
Galway, .. ..	..	..	44	18	0	Westport, .. ..	..	..	13	19	9
Granard, .. ..	..	..	7	15	0	Wexford, .. ..	..	..	33	13	2
Holywood, .. ..	..	..	11	16	2	Wicklow, .. ..	..	..	26	11	5
Keady, .. ..	..	..	1	0	6	Youghal, .. ..	..	..	31	14	9
Kells, .. ..	..	..	5	10	9						
Kilkenny, .. ..	..	..	62	6	4						
						TOTAL, .. ..	..	..	5,720	18	6

No. 2.—SCHEDULE showing the sums paid on behalf of the Guardians of Unions, and to Road Authorities during the year ended the 31st March, 1911, from the Grant provided by the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, now known as the Estate or Death Duty Grant, with the deductions in respect of sums withdrawn from the Guarantee Fund established in connection with land purchase, and the re-payments to the Fund on account of previous deductions as obtained from certificates made in pursuance of Regulations under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, and the Irish Land Acts, 1903 and 1909.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
CO. ANTRIM.				
UNIONS—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	810 1 10	—	0 7 1	810 8 11
Ballycastle,	425 18 7	—	0 3 9	426 2 4
Ballymena,	980 5 2	—	0 8 7	980 13 9
Ballymoney,	636 6 3	—	0 5 7	636 11 10
Belfast, County portion,	167 19 0	—	0 1 0	168 0 9
County Borough portion,	2,967 2 6	—	1 5 11	2,968 8 5
Larne,	672 8 3	—	0 5 11	672 14 2
Lisburn, part of,	424 4 9	—	0 3 8	424 8 5
Lurgan, part of,	83 13 2	—	0 0 9	83 13 11
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Antrim County Council,	6,606 3 3	—	2 17 10	6,606 1 1
Belfast County Borough Council,	5,182 7 1	—	2 5 5	5,184 12 6
Ballyclare Urban District Council,	48 7 5	—	0 0 5	48 7 10
Ballymena " " "	130 4 9	—	0 1 2	130 5 11
Ballymoney " " "	55 7 0	—	0 0 6	55 7 6
Carrickfergus " " "	34 17 8	—	0 0 4	34 18 0
Larne " " "	128 4 6	—	0 1 1	128 5 7
Lisburn " " "	122 6 7	—	0 1 1	122 7 8
Portrush " " "	20 15 6	—	0 0 2	20 15 8
	19,433 14 0	—	8 10 3	19,442 4 3
CO. ARMAGH.				
UNIONS—				
Armagh,	869 16 8	86 3 5	—	863 13 3
Banbridge, part of,	125 11 8	11 6 7	—	114 5 1
Castleblayney, part of,	177 15 4	16 2 8	—	161 12 8
Lurgan, part of,	673 10 1	61 2 2	—	612 7 11
Newry, part of,	497 14 0	45 2 11	—	452 11 1
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Armagh County Council,	2,885 13 6	261 11 11	—	2,624 1 7
Armagh Urban District Council,	77 4 3	7 0 9	—	70 3 6
Keady " " "	10 1 7	0 17 2	—	9 4 5
Lurgan " " "	155 19 6	14 1 6	—	141 18 0
Portadown " " "	156 12 0	14 4 11	—	142 7 1
Tandragee " " "	22 15 9	2 1 2	—	20 14 7
	5,732 14 4	519 15 2	—	5,212 19 2
CO. CARLOW.				
UNIONS—				
Balinglass, part of,	215 0 6	14 18 3	—	200 2 3
Carlow, part of,	1,044 18 7	72 4 1	—	972 14 6
New Ross, part of,	99 8 8	6 16 0	—	92 12 8
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Carlow County Council,	1,268 5 3	87 12 9	—	1,180 12 6
Carlow Urban District Council,	105 14 10	7 6 6	—	98 8 4
	2,733 7 10	188 17 7	—	2,544 10 3

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
CO. CORK—continued.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mauroom Urban District Council,	56 8 0	1 1 0	—	56 7 0
Mallow " " "	59 4 6	1 1 8	—	58 2 10
Midleton " " "	68 9 2	1 5 11	—	68 3 3
Queenstown " " "	104 19 3	1 18 6	—	103 0 9
Skibbereen " " "	40 9 4	0 14 8	—	39 14 8
Youghal " " "	113 12 11	2 2 0	—	111 10 11
	26,538 10 4	400 7 10	—	26,048 2 4
CO. DONEGAL.				
UNIONS—				
Ballyshannon, part of,	234 11 9	3 12 5	—	230 19 4
Donegal, " " "	475 19 0	7 6 7	—	468 12 5
Dunfahaghy, " " "	311 19 5	4 16 4	—	307 3 1
Glenties, " " "	572 17 10	8 16 11	—	564 0 11
Inishowen, " " "	585 5 5	9 0 5	—	576 5 0
Lettorkenny, " " "	427 9 7	6 11 11	—	420 17 8
Londonderry, part of,	182 3 4	2 16 1	—	179 7 3
Millford, " " "	540 18 6	8 7 0	—	532 11 6
Strabane, part of,	297 15 5	4 11 8	—	293 3 9
Stranorlar, " " "	462 0 6	7 2 6	—	454 18 0
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Donegal County Council,	3,773 9 2	58 3 8	—	3,715 5 6
Lettorkenny Urban District Council,	13 9 9	0 4 1	—	13 5 8
	7,877 19 8	121 9 7	—	7,756 10 1
CO. DOWN.				
UNIONS—				
Banbridge, part of,	632 8 6	4 1 10	—	628 6 8
Belfast, Co. portion,	110 8 11	0 14 3	—	109 14 8
" County Borough portion,	768 6 4	4 18 11	—	758 7 5
Downpatrick, " " "	827 2 2	5 7 1	—	821 15 1
Kilkeel, " " "	418 14 2	2 14 2	—	416 0 0
Lisburn, part of,	336 7 0	2 3 7	—	334 3 5
Lurgan, part of,	244 4 9	1 11 7	—	242 13 2
Newry, part of,	695 10 6	4 9 11	—	691 0 7
Newtownards, " " "	762 13 0	4 18 9	—	757 14 8
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Down County Council,	5,406 4 6	34 19 7	—	5,371 4 11
Belfast County Borough Council,	1,333 4 2	8 12 5	—	1,324 11 9
Banbridge Urban District Council,	102 3 6	0 13 3	—	101 10 3
Bangor " " "	88 1 3	0 11 6	—	87 9 9
Donaghadee " " "	30 17 1	0 3 11	—	30 13 2
Dromore " " "	19 7 7	0 2 5	—	19 5 2
Holywood " " "	90 10 10	0 11 9	—	89 19 1
Newcastle " " "	19 13 9	0 2 5	—	19 11 4
Newry " " "	285 5 7	1 17 0	—	283 8 7
Newtownards " " "	99 7 8	0 12 9	—	98 14 11
Warrenpoint " " "	74 8 5	0 9 7	—	73 18 10
	12,339 19 8	79 16 8	—	12,260 3 0
CO. DUBLIN.				
UNIONS—				
Balrothery, " " "	954 19 11	4 12 4	—	950 7 7
Celbridge, part of,	262 13 7	1 5 6	—	261 8 1
Dublin, North (County portion),	601 14 10	2 18 3	—	598 16 7
" " (County Borough portion),	3,311 0 9	16 0 7	—	3,295 0 2

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
CO. DUBLIN—continued.				
Dublin, South, (County portion),	2,380 1 5	11 10 4	—	2,368 11 1
" " (County Borough portion),	3,105 9 1	15 0 7	—	3,090 8 6
Rathdown, part of,	1,343 9 5	6 10 1	—	1,336 19 4
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Dublin County Council,	4,494 17 6	21 15 1	—	4,473 2 5
" Borough Council,	9,367 15 0	45 6 10	—	9,322 8 2
Blackrock Urban District Council,	246 1 1	1 3 10	—	244 17 3
Dalkey " " "	69 3 0	0 6 9	—	68 16 3
Killiney and " " "	71 6 5	0 7 0	—	70 19 5
Ballybrack " " "	625 12 1	3 0 6	—	622 11 7
Kingstown " " "	556 5 11	2 13 11	—	553 12 0
Pembroke " " "	624 7 3	3 0 6	—	621 6 9
Rathgar				
	28,014 17 3	135 12 1	—	27,879 5 2
CO. FERMANAGH.				
UNIONS—				
Ballyshannon, part of,	151 1 6	—	3 4 3	154 5 9
Clones, part of,	206 16 2	—	4 7 6	211 3 8
Enniskillen, part of,	793 4 2	—	16 16 4	810 0 6
Irvinestown, part of,	330 13 8	—	7 0 5	337 14 1
Lisnaskea, " " "	482 2 9	—	10 4 8	492 7 5
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Fermanagh County Council,	2,161 6 3	—	45 15 9	2,207 2 0
Enniskillen Urban District Council,	101 11 1	—	2 3 4	103 14 5
	4,226 15 7	—	55 12 3	4,316 7 10
CO. GALWAY.				
UNIONS—				
Ballinasloe, part of,	749 3 9	58 11 2	—	690 12 7
Clifden, " " "	586 16 3	45 16 9	—	540 19 6
Galway, " " "	1,117 8 6	87 4 10	—	1,030 3 8
Glennamaddy, " " "	394 9 6	30 15 2	—	363 14 4
Gort, " " "	562 11 7	43 18 4	—	518 13 3
Loughrea, " " "	543 10 0	42 8 9	—	501 1 3
Mountbellew, " " "	431 12 0	35 14 3	—	397 17 9
Oughterard, " " "	454 16 1	35 9 9	—	419 6 4
Portumna, " " "	379 10 5	29 14 5	—	349 16 0
Tuam, " " "	785 17 1	61 7 4	—	724 9 9
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Galway County Council,	2,819 15 7	230 6 6	—	2,589 9 1
Ballinasloe Urban District Council,	72 8 2	5 12 5	—	66 15 9
Galway " " "	207 15 2	16 5 4	—	191 9 10
	9,105 14 1	711 5 0	—	8,394 9 1
CO. KERRY.				
UNIONS—				
Caherciveen, " " "	555 7 2	66 7 10	—	488 19 4
Dingle, " " "	656 8 7	78 12 6	—	577 16 1
Kennmare, " " "	359 9 8	67 1 5	—	426 8 3
Killarney, " " "	1,100 8 2	131 12 11	—	968 15 3
Listowel, part of, " " "	771 8 7	92 9 0	—	678 19 7
Tralee, " " "	1,055 10 11	126 8 9	—	929 2 2
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Kerry County Council,	4,733 16 0	566 9 5	—	4,167 6 7
Killarney Urban District Council,	40 6 2	4 15 2	—	35 11 0
Listowel " " "	70 7 10	8 7 8	—	62 0 2
Tralee " " "	119 4 7	14 5 6	—	104 19 1
	9,662 7 8	1,156 10 2	—	8,506 17 6

SCHEDULE—continued

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund	Amount paid.
CO. KILDARE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
UNIONS—				
Athy, part of,	729 1 8	215 5 0	—	513 16 3
Bellinglass, part of,	108 5 2	31 17 5	—	76 7 9
Celbridge, part of,	437 11 7	129 8 0	—	308 8 7
Edenderry, part of,	350 3 5	97 16 10	—	252 6 5
Naas, part of,	1,154 18 5	341 0 11	—	813 17 6
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Kildare County Council,	1,575 8 1	465 3 4	—	1,110 4 9
Athy Urban District Council,	64 19 3	19 0 2	—	45 19 1
Naas " " "	73 19 1	21 15 1	—	52 3 0
	4,474 6 1	1,321 2 9	—	3,153 3 4
CO. KILKENNY.				
UNIONS—				
Callan, part of,	454 10 4	13 6 9	—	441 3 7
Carrick-on-Suir, part of,	217 10 5	6 7 10	—	211 2 7
Castlecomer,	638 17 11	18 14 7	—	620 3 4
Kilkenny,	1,214 17 8	35 13 6	—	1,179 4 2
New Ross, part of,	152 13 8	4 10 0	—	148 3 8
Thomastown,	662 5 9	17 13 5	—	645 12 4
Uringford, part of,	345 17 10	10 3 5	—	335 14 5
Waterford, part of,	489 5 5	14 6 9	—	474 18 8
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Kilkenny County Council,	2,913 17 11	85 10 5	—	2,828 7 6
Kilkenny Urban District Council,	70 1 7	2 1 1	—	68 0 6
	7,099 18 6	208 7 9	—	6,891 10 9
KING'S CO.				
UNIONS—				
Birr, part of,	751 9 2	—	86 13 1	788 2 3
Edenderry, part of,	323 18 4	—	15 15 9	339 14 1
Mountmellick, part of,	104 7 10	—	5 1 7	109 9 5
Roscrea, part of,	290 11 11	—	14 4 4	304 10 3
Tullamore, part of,	638 10 10	—	31 2 3	609 13 1
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
King's County Council,	1,774 15 9	—	86 12 0	1,861 7 9
Birr Urban District Council,	58 12 2	—	2 17 3	61 9 5
Tullamore " " "	66 13 5	—	3 4 7	69 18 0
	4,008 19 5	—	195 10 10	4,204 10 3
CO. LEITRIM.				
UNIONS—				
Ballyshannon, part of,	89 18 6	1 17 11	—	84 15 7
Bawnboy, part of,	181 7 2	3 19 1	—	177 8 1
Carrick-on-Shannon, part of,	353 13 4	7 14 1	—	345 19 3
Manorhamilton,	569 5 8	12 8 1	—	556 17 7
Mohill,	651 15 8	14 3 6	—	637 12 2
ROAD AUTHORITY—				
Leitrim County Council,	1,990 13 2	26 2 5	—	1,174 10 9
	3,043 8 6	66 5 1	—	2,977 3 5
CO. LIMERICK.				
UNIONS—				
Crocm,	688 18 4	51 16 9	—	687 1 7
Kilmallock, part of,	1,405 4 6	195 13 5	—	1,299 11 1
Limerick, (County portion),	1,084 4 3	81 12 0	—	1,002 12 3
" (County Borough portion),	788 18 4	59 7 9	—	729 0 7
Listowel, part of,	101 11 6	7 13 10	—	93 17 8
Mitchelstown, part of,	173 3 11	12 19 2	—	160 14 9

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
CO. LIMERICK—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Newcastle,	677 1 0	50 19 8	—	626 1 4
Rathkeale,	882 15 11	66 7 3	—	816 8 8
Tipperary, part of,	195 18 8	14 16 3	—	181 2 5
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Limerick County Council,	4,180 18 4	314 8 11	—	3,866 9 5
" County Borough Council,	934 2 10	70 4 2	—	863 18 8
	11,112 17 7	835 19 2	—	10,276 18 5
CO. LONDONDERRY.				
UNIONS—				
Coleraine,	605 17 10	16 4 8	—	589 13 2
Lisavady,	577 0 5	15 9 5	—	561 11 0
Londonderry, (County portion),	274 1 10	7 7 1	—	266 14 9
" (County Borough portion).	585 17 6	15 13 6	—	570 4 0
Magherafelt,	626 10 4	16 15 10	—	609 14 6
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Londonderry County Council,	3,209 11 3	85 29 7	—	3,123 11 8
" County Borough Council,	784 1 1	21 0 0	—	763 1 1
Coleraine Urban District Council,	54 17 9	1 9 5	—	53 8 4
Lisavady " " "	38 15 3	1 1 4	—	37 13 11
	6,756 13 3	181 0 10	—	6,575 12 5
CO. LONGFORD.				
UNIONS—				
Ballymahon, part of,	298 8 8	23 1 5	—	275 7 3
Granard, part of,	459 14 5	35 9 9	—	424 4 8
Longford,	571 17 3	44 2 0	—	527 15 3
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Longford County Council,	744 19 8	57 7 10	—	687 11 10
Granard Urban District Council,	11 18 9	0 17 6	—	11 1 3
Longford " " "	73 6 9	5 13 11	—	67 12 10
	2,160 5 6	166 12 5	—	1,993 13 1
CO. LOUTH.				
UNIONS—				
Ardoe, part of,	575 17 2	25 1 8	—	549 15 6
Drogheda, part of,	481 10 10	21 17 7	—	459 13 3
Dundalk,	836 7 10	37 18 6	—	798 9 9
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Louth County Council,	1,718 10 2	77 18 2	—	1,640 12 0
Drogheda Urban District Council,	127 8 11	5 14 11	—	121 14 0
Dundalk " " "	252 5 2	11 8 3	—	240 16 11
	3,992 0 1	180 19 1	—	3,811 1 0
CO. MAYO.				
UNIONS—				
Ballina	544 10 7	19 10 9	—	524 19 10
Ballinrobe,	614 13 2	22 1 0	—	592 12 2
Belmullet,	466 13 4	16 15 2	—	449 18 2
Castlebar,	486 5 3	17 8 9	—	468 16 6
Claremorris,	479 11 4	17 3 4	—	462 8 0
Killala,	320 14 8	11 9 4	—	309 5 4
Swineford,	701 5 9	25 2 1	—	676 3 8
Westport,	858 11 3	30 16 1	—	827 15 2
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Mayo County Council,	2,546 11 10	91 5 1	—	2,455 6 9
Ballina Urban District Council,	70 1 7	2 10 2	—	67 11 5
Castlebar " " "	27 8 10	0 19 0	—	26 9 10
Westport " " "	30 1 7	1 1 8	—	28 19 11
	7,146 9 2	256 2 5	—	6,890 6 9

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
CO. MEATH.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
UNIONS—				
Ardee, part of,	394 16 10	31 9 1	—	173 7 9
Drogheda, part of	482 14 7	74 5 3	—	408 9 4
Dunshaughlin,	607 8 9	93 9 8	—	513 19 1
Edenderry, part of,	126 12 5	19 10 3	—	107 2 2
Kells,	772 9 0	118 16 5	—	653 12 7
Navan,	707 9 6	108 18 5	—	598 11 1
Oldcastle, part of,	386 17 0	59 8 2	—	327 8 10
Trim,	737 18 0	113 11 7	—	624 6 5
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Meath County Council,	2,371 7 11	364 12 4	—	2,006 15 7
Kells Urban District Council,	21 14 1	3 4 1	—	18 10 0
Navan " " " "	52 11 2	8 3 1	—	44 8 1
Trim " " " "	39 4 6	6 2 4	—	33 2 2
	6,511 3 9	1,001 10 8	—	5,509 13 1
CO. MONAGHAN.				
UNIONS—				
Carrickmacross,	454 5 10	24 13 10	—	429 12 0
Castleblayney, part of,	420 18 2	22 16 9	—	398 1 5
Clones, part of,	240 15 7	13 1 4	—	227 14 3
Cootehill, part of,	207 14 8	11 6 4	—	196 8 4
Monaghan,	696 12 11	37 17 2	—	658 15 9
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Monaghan County Council,	2,198 16 7	119 10 11	—	2,079 5 8
Carrickmacross Urban District Council,	18 15 2	1 0 7	—	17 14 7
Castleblayney " " " "	11 12 7	0 12 4	—	11 0 3
Clones " " " "	7 8 10	0 8 3	—	7 0 7
Monaghan " " " "	46 1 0	2 9 4	—	43 11 8
	4,393 1 4	233 16 10	—	4,069 4 6
QUEEN'S CO.				
UNIONS—				
Abbeyleix,	736 7 6	24 2 2	—	762 5 4
Athy, part of,	297 1 9	9 2 5	—	287 19 4
Carlow, part of,	188 0 0	5 15 0	—	182 5 0
Mountmelick, part of,	900 2 0	27 13 0	—	872 9 0
Roscrea, part of,	225 4 8	6 13 3	—	218 6 5
ROAD AUTHORITY—				
Queen's County Council,	2,141 6 3	65 13 11	—	2,075 12 4
	4,538 2 2	139 4 9	—	4,398 17 5
CO. ROSCOMMON.				
UNIONS—				
Athlone, part of,	292 14 6	—	1 13 1	294 7 7
Ballinasloe, part of,	112 9 5	—	0 12 7	113 2 0
Boyle, part of,	476 14 1	—	2 13 9	479 7 10
Carrick-on-Shannon, part of,	295 10 10	—	1-13 3	297 4 1
Castlereagh,	604 13 7	—	3 14 11	608 8 6
Roscommon,	613 12 7	—	3 9 2	617 1 9
Strokestown,	458 18 8	—	2 11 10	461 10 6
ROAD AUTHORITY—				
Roscommon County Council,	2,257 5 8	—	12 14 4	2,270 0 0
	5,171 19 4	—	29 2 11	5,201 2 3

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
CO. SLIGO.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Unions—				
Boyle, part of,	331 6 6	58 0 4	—	273 6 2
Dromore West,	387 5 2	67 19 4	—	319 5 10
Sligo,	980 15 5	171 14 9	—	809 0 8
Tobercurry,	457 18 0	80 4 8	—	377 13 4
Road Authorities—				
Sligo County Council,	1,719 8 9	301 0 8	—	1,418 8 1
Sligo Urban District Council,	179 17 0	31 9 11	—	148 7 1
	4,056 10 10	710 9 8	—	3,346 1 2
CO. TIPPERARY, (North Riding).				
Unions—				
Birr, part of,	104 0 2	8 4 3	—	95 15 11
Borrisokane,	387 5 1	30 12 2	—	356 12 11
Nenagh,	861 13 2	67 18 9	—	793 14 5
Roosera, part of,	333 19 4	26 5 7	—	307 13 9
Thurles,	907 0 8	71 10 5	—	836 10 3
Road Authorities—				
Tipperary, N.R., County Council,	2,191 4 8	172 15 0	—	2,018 9 8
Nenagh Urban District Council,	72 1 11	5 13 6	—	66 8 5
Templemore " " " "	31 15 8	2 10 9	—	29 4 11
Thurles " " " "	55 16 4	4 9 7	—	51 6 9
	4,944 17 0	390 0 0	—	4,554 17 0
CO. TIPPERARY, (South Riding).				
Unions—				
Callan, part of,	266 7 4	39 19 5	—	226 7 11
Carrick-on-Suir, part of,	242 19 4	36 5 8	—	206 13 8
Cashel,	921 9 6	138 1 1	—	783 8 5
Clogheen,	592 9 9	88 14 7	—	503 15 2
Clonmel, part of,	834 17 6	125 0 3	—	709 17 3
Tipperary, part of,	797 4 4	119 6 10	—	677 17 6
Uringford, part of,	136 15 2	20 8 2	—	116 7 0
Road Authorities—				
Tipperary, S.R., County Council,	2,785 4 2	416 19 10	—	2,368 4 4
Carrick-on-Suir Urban District Council,	62 0 4	9 7 1	—	52 13 3
Cashel " " " "	18 12 2	2 16 8	—	15 15 6
Clonmel " " " "	194 5 5	28 18 4	—	165 7 1
Tipperary " " " "	56 8 9	8 10 1	—	47 18 8
	6,908 13 9	1,034 8 0	—	5,874 5 9
CO. TYRONE.				
Unions—				
Castlederg,	325 7 7	—	5 2 2	330 9 9
Clogher,	420 5 2	—	6 11 10	426 17 0
Cookstown,	632 4 6	—	9 18 5	641 2 11
Dungannon,	669 16 8	—	10 10 3	680 6 11
Irvinstown, part of,	143 14 4	—	2 5 2	145 19 6
Omagh,	953 19 2	—	14 19 4	968 18 6
Strabane, part of,	495 16 5	—	7 15 7	503 12 0
Road Authorities—				
Tyrone County Council,	5,178 15 6	—	81 4 6	5,260 0 0
Cookstown Urban District Council,	100 15 7	—	1 11 6	102 7 1
Dungannon " " " "	86 16 6	—	1 7 4	88 3 10
Omagh " " " "	85 2 5	—	1 6 9	86 9 2
Strabane " " " "	175 7 1	—	2 15 3	178 2 4
	9,269 0 11	—	145 8 1	9,414 9 0

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities,	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CO. WATERFORD.				
UNIONS—				
Carrick-on-Suir, part of,	308 14 3	31 11 5	—	272 2 10
Cloacmel, part of,	200 11 2	20 15 8	—	179 15 6
Dungarvan,	792 0 11	81 19 4	—	710 1 7
Kilmacthomas,	478 0 3	49 12 3	—	428 8 0
Lismore,	637 6 11	66 1 8	—	571 5 3
Waterford, (County portion),	636 5 8	65 17 9	—	570 7 11
" (County Borough portion)	494 12 8	51 3 7	—	443 9 1
Youghal, part of,	279 9 0	29 0 5	—	250 8 7
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Waterford County Council,	2,504 11 9	290 8 3	—	2,514 3 6
" County Borough Council,	366 1 2	37 16 11	—	323 4 3
Dungarvan Urban District Council,	49 12 2	5 2 0	—	44 10 2
	7,042 5 11	729 9 3	—	6,312 16 8
CO. WESTMEATH.				
UNIONS—				
Athlone, part of,	517 7 4	—	0 12 0	517 19 4
Ballymahon, part of,	153 15 10	—	0 3 7	153 19 5
Delvin,	456 17 4	—	0 10 8	457 8 0
Granard, part of,	197 1 2	—	0 4 7	197 5 9
Mullingar,	1,073 4 7	—	1 5 1	1,079 9 8
Tullamore, part of,	98 6 7	—	0 2 3	98 8 10
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Westmeath County Council,	1,637 14 7	—	1 18 0	1,639 12 7
Athlone Urban District Council,	57 4 3	—	0 1 4	57 5 7
	4,196 11 8	—	4 17 6	4,201 0 2
CO. WEXFORD.				
UNIONS—				
Enniscorthy,	990 2 11	—	35 12 2	995 15 1
Gorey,	644 1 1	—	23 17 7	667 18 8
New Ross, part of,	759 1 7	—	28 3 4	787 4 11
Wexford,	851 17 2	—	31 12 2	883 9 4
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Wexford County Council,	2,908 12 6	—	107 17 8	3,016 10 2
Enniscorthy Urban District Council,	53 3 7	—	1 19 4	55 2 11
New Ross " " "	88 19 11	—	3 6 0	92 5 11
Wexford " " "	79 1 5	—	2 19 0	82 0 5
	6,345 0 2	—	255 7 3	6,590 7 5
CO. WICKLOW.				
UNIONS—				
Baltinglass, part of,	429 1 1	65 12 10	—	363 8 3
Naas, part of,	114 2 1	17 7 0	—	96 15 1
Rathdown, part of,	375 14 5	57 5 2	—	318 9 3
Rathdrum,	1,029 19 11	156 3 0	—	864 16 11
Shillelagh,	355 16 0	54 7 3	—	301 8 9
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Wicklow County Council,	1,792 12 8	270 1 8	—	1,522 11 0
Arklow Urban District Council,	27 5 5	7 16 2	—	19 9 3
Bray " " "	166 16 7	25 8 11	—	141 7 8
Wicklow " " "	99 7 8	15 6 6	—	84 1 2
	4,381 15 10	669 8 6	—	3,712 7 4
Total,	256,743 12 4	11,553 9 10	794 16 9	244,984 19 3

**THE PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1891, AND
THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1906.**

**No. 3 (a)—EXCHEQUER CONTRIBUTION OF £40,000 IN RESPECT OF
THE YEAR 1910-11.**

Amount allocated to six Municipal Boroughs, viz.:—Belfast, £1,019 1s. 7d.;
Cork, £378 4s. 0d.; Dublin, £1,465 3s. 7d.; Limerick, £146 2s. 1d.;
Londonderry, £122 12s. 7d.; Waterford, £57 5s. 1d., 23,188 8s. 11d.
Amount transferred to Labourers Cottages Fund under Sec. 13 of Act of 1906 . . . £4,000 0s. 0s.
Residue to be applied towards the cost of providing Labourers' Cottages, . . . £30,811 11s. 1d.

**No. 3 (b)—SCHEDULE showing the share of each Rural District in
the residue available for distribution, having regard to
the provisions of Section 18 (1) of the Labourers (Ireland)
Act, 1906.**

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
ANTRIM,	Aghalee,	21	30 2 7
	Antrim,	24	34 8 8
	Ballycastle,	45	64 11 4
	Ballymena,	32	45 18 3
	Ballymoney,	108	154 19 1
	Belfast,	—	—
	Larne,	—	—
	Lisburn,	45	64 11 4
ARMAGH,	Armagh,	—	—
	Crossmaglen,	20	28 13 11
	Lurgan,	21	30 2 7
	Newry No. 2,	3	4 6 1
	Tandragee,	15	21 10 5
CAVAN,	Balleborough,	134	192 5 2
	Bawnboy,	6	8 12 2
	Castlerahan,	130	186 10 4
	Cavan,	90	129 2 7
	Cooteshill No. 1,	24	34 8 8
	Enniskillen No. 2,	—	—
	Mullaghoran,	16	22 19 1
DONEGAL,	Ballyshannon,	24	34 8 8
	Donegal,	—	—
	Dunfinaghy,	—	—
	Glenlies,	—	—
	Inishowen,	6	8 12 2
	Letterkenny,	41	58 16 7
	Londonderry, No. 2,	22	31 11 3
	Millford,	—	—
	Strabane No. 2,	74	106 3 6
	Stranorlar,	51	73 3 6
DOWN,	Banbridge,	22	31 11 3
	Castlereagh,	—	—
	Downpatrick,	16	22 19 1
	Hillsborough,	18	25 16 6
	Kilkeel,	19	27 5 2
	Moira,	28	—
	Newry No. 1,	—	—
	Newtownards,	132	189 7 9

* No loans outstanding on 1st November, 1906.

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
FERMANAGH, . . .	Belleek,	9	12 18 3
	Clones No. 2,	19	27 5 2
	Enniskillen,	—	—
	Irvinestown,	—	—
	Lisnakeen,	42	60 5 3
LONDONDERRY, . . .	Coleraine,	132	189 7 9
	Limavady,	34	48 15 8
	Londonderry No. 1, . .	21	30 2 7
	Magherafelt,	39	55 19 2
MONAGHAN,	Carrickmacross, . . .	45	64 11 4
	Castledowney,	65	93 5 3
	Clones No. 1,	16	22 19 1
	Cooteshill No. 2, . . .	6	8 12 2
	Monaghan,	27	38 14 9
TYRONE,	Castlederg,	8	11 9 7
	Clogher,	—	—
	Cookstown,	—	—
	Dungannon,	—	—
	Omagh,	190	285 10 4
	Strabane No. 1,	80	114 15 8
	Trillick,	5	7 3 6
	Total for Ulster, . .	1,934	2,734 13 2

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE,	Ballyvaghan,	16	22 19 1
	Corrofin,	15	21 10 5
	Ennis,	166	238 3 5
	Ennistymon,	26	37 6 1
	Killadyserf,	52	74 12 2
	Kilrush,	14	20 1 9
	Limerick No. 2,	86	123 7 9
	Scarriff,	33	47 6 11
	Tulla,	108	154 19 1
CORK,	Bandon,	253	362 19 11
	Bantry,	26	37 6 1
	Castletown,	—	—
	Charleville,	132	189 7 9
	Cloneakilly,	277	397 8 7
	Cork,	511	733 3 3
	Dunmanway,	301	431 17 3
	Fermoy,	406	582 10 3
	Kanturk,	406	581 1 7
	Kinsale,	84	120 10 5
	Macroom,	512	734 12 0
	Malrow,	276	393 19 11
	Middleton,	336	482 1 7
	Millstreet,	209	299 17 4
	Mitchelstown No. 1, . .	155	222 7 9
	Skibbereen,	269	385 19 0
	Skull,	33	47 6 11
	Youghal No. 1,	176	252 10 4

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
KERRY,	Cahereiveen,	—	—
	Dingle,	23	33 0 0
	Kenmare,	—	—
	Killarney,	157	225 5 2
	Listowel,	310	444 15 7
	Trillick,	225	322 10 5
LIMERICK,	Croom,	231	403 3 5
	Glin,	50	71 14 9
	Kilmallock,	722	1,035 13 0
	Limerick No. 1,	534	766 3 3
	Mitchelstown No. 2,	100	143 9 6
	Newcastle,	409	586 16 4
	Rathkeale,	384	550 19 0
	Tipperary No. 2,	167	239 13 1
TIPPERARY, N.B.,	Birr No. 2,	10	14 7 0
	Borrisokane,	53	76 0 10
	Nenagh,	300	430 8 7
	Roscrea No. 1,	19	27 5 2
	Tauris,	145	208 0 10
TIPPERARY, S.B.,	Carriek-on-Suir No. 1,	31	44 9 7
	Cashel,	323	470 12 1
	Clogheen,	156	223 16 6
	Clommel No. 1,	75	107 12 2
	Gortnahoe,	50	71 14 9
	Shevardagh,	110	157 16 6
	Tipperary No. 1,	328	470 12 1
WATERFORD,	Carriek-on-Suir No. 2,	63	90 7 10
	Clommel No. 2,	17	24 7 10
	Dungarvan,	123	176 9 8
	Kilmacthomas,	238	341 9 6
	Lismore,	169	242 9 6
	Waterford No. 1,	270	387 7 9
	Youghal No. 2,	119	170 14 9
	Total for Munster,	10,843	15,557 2 10

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW,	Ballinglass No. 2,	138	195 2 7
	Carlow,	305	437 12 1
	Idrone,	8	11 9 7
DUBLIN,	Balrothery,	198	284 1 8
	Celbridge No. 2,	53	76 0 10
	Dublin, North,	257	368 14 8
	Dublin, South,	214	307 0 9
	Rathdown, No. 1,	69	99 0 0
KILDARE,	Athy No. 1,	246	352 19 0
	Ballinglass No. 3,	47	67 9 0
	Celbridge No. 1,	98	140 12 2
	Edenderry No. 2,	85	121 19 1
	Naas No. 1,	198	284 1 8
	Naas No. 2,	—	—
KILKENNY,	Callan,	89	127 13 16
	Carriek-on-Suir No. 3,	12	17 4 4
	Castlecomer,	69	99 0 0
	Ida,	46	66 0 0
	Kilkenny,	185	236 14 9
	Thomastown,	135	193 13 10
	Urlingford No. 1,	55	78 18 3
	Waterford No. 2,	90	129 2 7
	Waterford No. 3,	—	—

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

County	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
KING'S,	Birr No. 1,	94	134 17 4
	Clonsilla,	10	14 7 0
	Edenderry No. 1,	100	143 9 6
	Rosera No. 2,	14	20 1 9
	Tullamore,	136	185 2 7
LONGFORD,	Ballymahon,	120	172 3 5
	Granard No. 1,	115	164 19 11
	Longford,	130	186 10 4
LOUTH,	Ardee No. 1,	117	167 17 4
	Dundalk,	171	245 6 11
	Louth,	128	185 1 8
MEATH,	Ardee No. 2,	75	107 12 2
	Danshaughlin,	177	253 19 1
	Edenderry No. 3,	28	40 3 5
	Kells,	308	441 18 2
	Meath,	234	335 14 8
	Navan,	301	431 17 3
	Oldcastle,	119	170 14 2
	Trim,	347	497 17 3
	Trillick,	121	173 12 1
QUEEN'S,	Abby No. 2,	46	66 0 0
	Mountmellick,	161	230 19 11
	Rosera No. 3,	43	61 13 11
	Silverymargy,	96	137 14 9
	Trillick,	121	173 12 1
WESTMEATH,	Athlone No. 1,	90	43 0 10
	Ballymore,	71	101 17 4
	Coole,	48	68 17 4
	Delvin,	225	322 18 5
	Kilbeggan,	90	128 13 11
	Millingar,	423	606 18 1
WEXFORD,	Ennisceorthy,	333	506 9 5
	Gecey,	195	279 15 7
	New Ross,	211	302 14 8
	Wexford,	630	903 13 0
WICKLOW,	Baltinglass No. 1,	106	152 1 8
	Naas No. 2,	10	14 7 0
	Rathdown No. 2,	9	12 18 3
	Rathdram,	178	255 7 9
	Shillelagh,	68	97 11 3
Total for Leinster,		8,344	11,971 13 4

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY,	Ballinasloe No. 1,	14	20 1 9
	Clifton,	—	—
	Galway,	—	—
	Glennasmaddy,	—	—
	Gort,	—	—
	Loughrea,	19	27 5 2
	Mount Bellew,	—	—
	Oughterard,	—	—
	Portumna,	19	27 5 2
	Tam,	—	—

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—continued.

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
LEITRIM, . . .	Ballinamore, . . .	9	12 18 3
	Carriek-on-Shannon No. 1, . . .	24	34 8 3
	Kinlough, . . .	6	8 12 2
	Manorhamilton, . . .	22	31 11 5
	Mohill, . . .	59	84 13 0
MAYO, . . .	Ballina, . . .	—	—
	Ballinrobe, . . .	—	—
	Belmullet, . . .	—	—
	Castlebar, . . .	—	—
	Claremorris, . . .	—	—
	Kesh, . . .	—	—
	Swineford, . . .	—	—
	Westport, . . .	—	—
ROSCOMMON, . . .	Athlone No. 2, . . .	—	—
	Ballinaloe No. 2, . . .	1	1 8 8
	Boyle No. 1, . . .	32	45 18 3
	Carriek-on-Shannon No. 2, . . .	47	67 9 0
	Castleroa, . . .	5	7 3 6
	Roscommon, . . .	45	64 11 4
	Stokestown, . . .	39	55 19 2
SLIGO, . . .	Boyle No. 2, . . .	5	—
	Dromore West, . . .	28	40 3 5
	Sligo, . . .	13	18 13 0
	Tobbercurry, . . .	—	—
	Total for Connaught, . . .	387	548 1 9

SUMMARY.

		£ s. d.
ULSTER,	1,934	2,734 13 2
MUNSTER,	10,843	15,557 2 10
LEINSTER,	8,844	11,971 13 4
CONNAUGHT,	387	548 1 9
TOTAL IRELAND, . . .	21,908	30,811 11 1

No. 8 (c)—TABLE showing the unissued balance of the residue of the Exchequer Contribution as at 31st March, 1911.

County.	Unissued Balance.
	£ s. d.
Galway,	5,131 15 9
Mayo,	9,553 7 6
Sligo,	2,933 16 11
Total,	17,619 0 2

* No loans outstanding on 1st November, 1906.

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra buildings authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.											
COUNTY ARMAGH.											
Agbaloe,	58	—	58	—	—	—	1	—	16	—	—
Antrim,	148	—	148	—	—	—	5	—	148	—	—
Ballycastle,	144	—	140	19	3	—	1	—	21	—	80
Ballymena,	126	4	124	3	—	—	2	—	67	—	—
Ballymoney,	214	—	272	18	86	2	—	—	254	—	12
Belfast,	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Larne,	21	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	20	—	—
Lisburn,	170	—	161	—	7	—	—	—	163	—	48
COUNTY ARMAGH.											
Armagh,	90	—	64	—	24	—	3	—	58	—	4
Crossmaglen,	47	—	34	4	4	9	—	—	34	—	—
Larcan,	177	—	143	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	125
Newry No. 2,	28	—	9	—	18	—	2	—	8	—	—
Tandragee,	22	—	22	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
COUNTY CAVAN.											
Balleborough,	306	64	164	30	86	55	1	8	34	—	—
Bawnboy,	81	—	7	1	20	54	—	1	—	—	—
Castlerahan,	267	87	157	3	30	69	—	—	51	—	7
Cavan,	165	—	118	1	81	25	1	—	21	—	63
Cooteshill No. 1,	84	14	40	—	2	41	—	—	22	—	—
Eamshillen No. 2,	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaghmore,	48	8	16	—	9	22	—	—	8	—	—
COUNTY DONEGAL.											
Ballyshannon,	82	—	82	—	—	—	1	—	50	—	—
Donegal,	137	—	132	5	1	—	22	—	62	—	13
Dunferry,	21	6	—	7	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties,	51	—	51	2	—	—	1	—	51	—	—
Inishowen,	98	—	62	—	3	3	1	—	48	—	48
Letterkenny,	146	—	141	—	1	—	5	—	139	—	—
Londonderry No. 2,	180	—	173	1	4	3	17	—	171	—	—
Milford,	106	—	97	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	—
Strabane No. 2,	251	—	250	—	—	—	1	—	144	—	53
Stranoclar,	127	—	127	—	—	—	1	—	102	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.

Number of plots authorised to be provided for the purpose of residence.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a).	Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a).	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1911.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10 (a)	10 (b)	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
A. B. P.	A. B. P.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.		
COUNTY ANTRIM.									
-	-	-	-	1s. to 1s. 4½d.	23	-	3 8 3	172 2 0	Aghalee.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 1s.	47	-	14 10 8	433 16 1	Antrim.
-	-	2	7 3 80	1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. cottages.	27	-	8 19 2	474 0 0	Ballycastle.
-	-	1	1 2 0	3½d. allotments.	9	-	3 3 2	389 0 6	Ballymena.
-	-	2	11 8 26	3½d. allotments.	-	-	-	847 3 0	Ballymoney.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1 9	-	-	-	45 9 0	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	2 0	-	-	-	102 0 0	Larne.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.	1	-	0 7 0	474 7 7	Lisburn.
COUNTY ARMAGH.									
-	-	-	-	1 6	-	-	-	145 3 0	Armagh.
-	-	1	2 1 0	1s. 4d. cottages.	30	4	7 10 1	65 19 4	Crossmaglen.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	32	-	8 18 3	409 3 3	Lurgan.
-	-	-	-	1 6	-	-	-	85 17 6	Newry No. 2.
2 1 2 0	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. cottages.	-	-	-	76 15 9	Tandragee.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTY CAVAN.									
20 20 0 0	-	1	9 2 0	11½d. to 1s. 4d. cottages.	154	23	53 7 2½	563 15 8	Ballinaboy.
-	-	-	-	6d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	-
1 0 3 94	-	-	-	1s. 8d. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	7	-	5 10 6	24 1 6	Bawnboy.
-	-	1	2 9 0	3½d. allotments.	-	-	-	471 11 0	Castlerham.
1 1 0 0	-	-	-	1s. 2d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4d. allotments.	62	-	18 16 1	270 15 4	Cavan.
-	-	-	-	11½d. to 1s. 4d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	6d. allotment.	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 4d.	-	-	-	109 17 4	Cootchill No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7½d.	-	-	-	11 2 1	Eamiskillen No. 2.
-	-	-	-	11d. and 1s. 1½d.	9	-	4 16 6	90 9 3	Mullaghoran.
COUNTY DONEGAL.									
-	-	-	-	1 6	62	-	38 14 6	206 5 0	Ballythannon.
5 3 2 0	-	-	-	1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. cottages.	82	2	73 9 1	458 11 6	Donegal.
-	-	-	-	2½d. and 4½d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	-
7 7 0 0	-	-	-	5½d. allotments.	-	-	-	8 15 0	Dunfanaghty.
2 1 0 0	-	-	-	1s. 6d. cottages.	-	-	-	190 5 9	Glenties.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1 6	3	-	0 18 0	331 17 6	Inishowen.
1 1 0 0	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.	24	-	5 4 0	487 15 0	Lettackenny.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d. cottages.	7	-	4 6 0	471 14 6	Londonderry No. 2.
-	-	-	-	6d. allotment.	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d.	12	-	5 18 6	271 4 0	Millford.
-	-	-	-	1s. to 1s. 8d.	15	-	3 14 10	1,332 8 9	Strabane No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 6d.	-	-	-	480 13 2	Stranorlar.

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.											
COUNTY DOW.											
Banbridge,	120	—	40	—	32	37	—	—	27	3	—
Castlereagh,	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Downpatrick,	565	—	450	—	114	—	2	—	108	265	—
Hillsborough,	77	—	75	—	—	—	1	—	57	18	—
Kilkeel,	120	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—
Moira,	120	1	113	—	12	2	—	—	18	93	—
Newry No. 1,	36	—	12	—	21	—	—	—	12	—	—
Newtownards,	330	—	337	—	2	—	—	—	307	29	—
COUNTY FERMANAGH.											
Bedford,	19	—	15	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clones No. 2,	97	—	48	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—
Ramskillen,	72	—	1	—	8	43	—	—	—	—	—
Irvinestown,	45	—	—	—	8	35	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnaskea,	137	7	92	—	3	42	—	—	3	—	—
COUNTY LONDONDERRY.											
Coleraine,	265	—	286	—	—	—	2	—	242	23	—
Lisnady,	145	—	50	—	57	38	—	—	50	—	—
Londonderry No. 1,	112	—	99	—	3	9	8	—	99	—	—
Magherafelt,	229	—	146	—	70	—	2	—	13	61	—
COUNTY MONAGHAN.											
Currikennacross,	111	—	75	—	35	18	2	—	44	6	—
Castledown,	118	85	103	6	15	—	—	—	31	—	—
Clones No. 1,	23	—	28	—	14	11	—	—	—	—	—
Castledown No. 2,	30	9	14	—	1	24	—	—	14	—	—
Monaghan,	106	—	77	1	—	20	—	—	—	5	—
COUNTY TYRONE.											
Castlederg,	41	—	32	—	4	2	—	—	22	—	—
Clogher,	49	—	20	—	11	18	—	—	—	—	—
Cookstown,	84	—	81	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—
Dungannon,	80	—	80	—	—	—	3	—	5	69	—
Omagh,	301	15	577	8	6	3	11	—	7	—	—
Strabane No. 1,	377	—	285	—	40	—	9	—	235	—	—
Trillick,	25	—	16	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Ulster,	7,660	248	6,101	111	794	630	134	9	3,124	1,204	171
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.											
COUNTY CLARE.											
Ballyvaughan,	105	—	44	11	37	21	—	—	—	—	—
Corrofin,	55	5	38	—	12	5	—	—	5	—	—
Ennis,	291	98	244	—	32	5	4	—	25	—	—
Ennistymon,	103	29	98	—	98	8	—	—	14	—	—
Killadysert,	108	21	72	6	18	8	1	—	20	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots in or from which the Council of the County has taken possession.	Total Area of plots in A. R. P. Col. 10 (c)	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Area of tracts as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the allotments.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1911.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10d.	10 (b)	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.									
COUNTY DOW.									
-	A. R. P.	-	A. R. P.	s. d.	-	-	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Sanbridge.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.	18	-	4 2 6	92 6 8	Castlereagh.
-	-	-	-	1 8	-	-	-	11 0 0	Dowpatrick.
-	-	-	-	1 3	-	-	-	1,165 11 8	Hillsborough.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. to 2s.	25	-	9 6 6	250 14 6	Kilkeel.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.	8	-	3 13 9	239 8 6	Muir.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.	56	-	16 8 3	398 5 4	Newry No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.	5	-	1 17 6	302 2 10	Newtownards.
-	-	-	-	1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.	1	-	0 6 6	1,661 2 5	
COUNTY FERMANAGH.									
-	-	-	-	1 3	11	-	10 2 6	45 7 0	Belvoir.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 3d.	46	-	11 19 0	137 15 2	Clones No. 2.
-	-	-	-	2 0	-	-	-	-	Enniskillen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ernststown.
-	-	-	-	1 5	7	-	1 15 0	168 15 10	Lisnakea.
COUNTY LONDONDERRY.									
-	-	-	-	1s. to 1s. 6d.	-	-	-	835 17 7	Coleraine.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.	50	-	13 16 0	140 0 0	Lisnavea.
-	-	-	-	1 9	-	-	-	233 13 0	Londonderry No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1d. to 1s. 7d.	146	-	40 18 1	374 15 10	Maghenfeld.
COUNTY MONAGHAN.									
-	-	-	-	1 2	58	-	25 17 1	194 8 4	Carrickmacross.
-	-	1 3 0 23	-	1s. 1d. cottages.	11	-	3 6 9	252 2 9	Castledowney.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.	28	-	7 18 2	67 19 0	Clones No. 1.
1 1 0 0	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 3d.	-	-	-	36 8 0	Cootshill No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 2d.	-	-	-	211 0 11	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	cottages.	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	5d. allotment.	-	-	-	-	
COUNTY TYRONE.									
-	-	-	-	1 6	-	-	-	90 6 6	Castlederg.
-	-	-	-	1 6	-	-	-	73 18 3	Clogher.
-	-	-	-	1 6	1	-	0 6 0	262 0 0	Cookstown.
-	-	-	-	1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d.	-	-	-	255 4 1	Dungannon.
-	-	1 4 0 0	-	1s. 3d. cottages.	100	-	23 6 3	1,033 3 5	Omagh.
-	-	-	-	1d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1s. to 1s. 6d.	31	-	8 3 0	1,618 10 9	Strahane No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1 4	-	-	-	30 4 0	Trillick.
48 26 3 24	10	42 1 4	-	-	1,308	29	451 3 7	18,663 10 11	Total for Ulster.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
COUNTY CLARE.									
-	A. R. P.	-	A. R. P.	s. d.	-	-	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11 11 0 0	-	-	-	1s. 3d. cottages.	14	-	6 2 8	104 9 8	Ballyvaghan.
-	-	-	-	4d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	0 11 1	9	-	4 13 7	87 11 4	Corrofin.
-	-	-	-	10d. and 1s. 1d.	70	-	24 14 4	640 19 5	Edna.
6 4 0 35	-	-	-	1s. 1d. and 1s. 3d.	14	-	10 2 2	144 19 7	Ennistymon.
-	-	-	-	5d. to 1s. 2d.	17	4	16 17 6	190 8 0	Killadyreart.
-	-	-	-	cottages.	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	5d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1	2	3	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.											
CO. CLARE.—continued.											
Kilrush,	160	—	39	30	50	28	—	1	—	—	30
Limerick No. 2,	156	39	120	—	7	3	1	—	28	—	62
Seaside,	110	9	94	2	10	4	5	—	36	—	14
Tulla,	237	57	179	1	9	2	3	—	60	14	145
COUNTY CORR.											
Beandon,	437	94	331	—	26	66	3	—	35	—	27
Bantry,	73	3	49	—	12	16	—	—	7	—	4
Castletown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleville,	229	62	132	—	5	27	—	—	70	—	6
Cleanish,	385	172	252	1	11	10	3	1	56	1	27
Cork,	1,528	352	1,240	—	141	99	10	—	124	2	1,114
Burnamway,	474	169	345	—	67	47	5	—	12	—	267
Ferry,	669	339	321	—	44	83	4	—	120	—	361
Kesh,	641	222	396	—	27	14	5	—	128	—	49
Kinsale,	366	45	225	1	77	58	—	1	10	19	167
Macroom,	305	257	600	—	14	140	—	—	132	3	49
Mallow,	559	51	377	—	34	128	—	—	64	—	211
Midleton,	576	156	336	—	142	96	—	—	291	—	21
Midleton,	309	113	254	—	27	26	—	—	10	—	166
Mitchelstown No. 1, . .	363	96	176	2	19	69	1	—	78	1	28
Skibbereen,	390	146	276	—	74	18	1	—	128	—	147
Skull,	41	19	33	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	10
Toughal No. 1,	235	154	195	—	29	3	3	—	27	—	169
CO. KERRY											
Caherdreen,	86	—	—	—	39	56	—	—	—	—	—
Dingle,	92	—	25	—	49	4	2	—	2	—	25
Kenmare,	160	—	17	1	15	76	—	—	9	—	8
Killarney,	436	44	247	12	37	146	2	1	21	—	254
Listowel,	812	196	648	51	72	63	5	—	32	—	646
Trake,	678	122	317	4	153	122	—	—	44	—	271
CO. LIMERICK.											
Croon,	505	165	461	1	19	19	1	1	61	—	496
Glin,	70	—	30	—	19	1	—	—	40	—	10
Kinsale,	1,030	—	912	9	29	81	—	—	912	—	—
Limerick No. 1,	871	313	794	—	15	5	—	—	247	5	342
Mitchelstown No. 2, . .	102	—	103	—	36	24	—	—	103	—	—
Newcastle,	711	180	525	5	84	81	—	1	153	—	394
Rathkeale,	529	237	442	—	42	20	—	—	46	5	201
Tipperrary No. 2, . . .	303	—	202	—	32	44	1	—	202	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots or allotments in the District of (column 1).	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a).	Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a).	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears		Total amount of rent in arrears	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1911.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cot- tages.	Allot- ments.			
10.	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	12 (a).	12 (b).	14.	15.	16.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—cont.									
CO. CLARE—continued.									
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	s. d.			s. s. d.	£ s. d.	
20	39 0 0	-	-	1s. and 1s. 5d. cottages.	30	20	20 14 4	114 10 8	Kilrush.
				2d. allotments.					
				4d. to 1s. 5d.	62	-	52 16 9	249 15 9	Limerick No. 2.
2	2 0 0	-	-	8d. to 1s. 2d. cottages.	65	-	36 18 2	157 17 5	Scarrif.
				4d. allotments.					
1	1 0 5	-	-	8d. to 1s. 3d. cottages.	30	-	12 6 4	380 16 0	Tulla.
				4d. allotment.					
COUNTY CORR.									
				10d. and 1s.	124	-	111 5 9	798 5 8	Randon.
				10d. to 1s. 3d.	28	-	12 16 6	86 19 10	Rentry.
				10d. to 1s. 1d.	74	-	53 14 9	579 14 3	Castle-town.
1	0 2 10	-	-	1s. 6d. cottages.	222	-	97 1 8	104 13 2	Charleville.
				3d. allotment.					Clonsilla.
				10d. and 1s.	940	-	519 14 9	2,556 15 7	Cork.
				0 9d.	79	-	92 0 3	677 14 10	Dunmanway.
				7d. to 1s.	226	-	160 5 11	967 2 4	Fernsey.
				0 8d.	38	-	11 17 6½	1,173 13 0	Kanturk.
1	1 0 0	-	-	10d. and 1s.	112	-	76 18 5	446 11 2	Kilnash.
				20d. to 1s. 1d.	228	-	294 18 2	1,269 0 5	Macroom.
				9d. and 1s. 2d.	118	-	54 15 6	987 9 11	Mallow.
				1s. and 1s. 2d.	182	-	117 8 6	862 5 7	Millicott.
				7d. to 1s.	200	-	93 3 0	572 10 5	Millicott.
2	1 3 8	-	-	10d. and 1s. 2d. cottages.	-	-	-	483 15 8	Midleton No. 1.
				4d. allotments.					
				8d. to 1s. 2d.	112	-	96 10 6	465 11 2	Skibbereen.
				8d. and 9d.	38	-	7 4 6	86 2 10	Skull.
				6d. to 1s. 2d.	17	-	20 1 6	469 1 3	Youghal No. 1.
CO. KERRY.									
				1s. to 1s. 6d.	25	-	82 17 5	52 8 6	Cahersreen.
1	1 0 0	-	-	1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. cottages.	-	-	-	65 12 6	Dingle.
				4d. allotment.					Keshmarr.
11	11 1 26	-	-	10d. and 1s. cottages.	94	6	57 17 7	639 7 2	Kilmarney.
				4d. allotments.					
51	50 0 0	-	-	1s. cottages.	246	10	295 17 0	1,414 3 0	Listowel.
4	4 0 0	-	-	4d. allotments.	236	4	91 9 11	716 4 4	Trillick.
				1s. 3d. cottages.					
				3d. allotments.					
CO. LIMERICK.									
				8d. and 11d.	4	-	1 14 9½	911 2 1	Croom.
				7d. to 1s.	30	-	15 1 11	161 1 0	Crogh.
			1 2 2 0	9d. to 1s. 6d. cottages.	268	1	175 5 11	1,868 15 0	Kilmallock.
				3d. allotments.					
				5d. to 1s. 3d.	282	-	150 5 8	1,706 17 1	Limerick No. 1.
				0 10d.	27	-	21 8 0	232 6 0	Midleton No. 2.
4	4 1 0	-	-	7d. to 1s. cottages.	153	-	38 19 8	1,107 10 7	Newcastle.
				3d. allotments.					
				9d. to 1s.	110	-	26 4 3	816 15 3	Rathkeale.
				0 11d.	5	-	2 19 0	423 11 2	Tipperary No. 2.

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acre authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.											
CO. TIPPERARY, N.E.											
City No. 2,	54	2	22	—	5	24	—	—	—	—	25
Kearns,	138	24	51	15	18	39	—	—	24	—	37
Kenagh,	461	213	300	—	—	153	6	—	72	—	229
Koserus No. 1, . . .	183	—	102	—	10	68	—	—	41	—	62
Thurles,	322	45	291	1	19	11	—	—	11	—	229
CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.											
Barrick-on-Salt No. 1, .	70	1	43	13	18	1	—	4	29	10	35
Isabel,	542	103	328	—	22	183	1	—	100	—	190
Keogh,	217	70	195	—	3	11	1	—	70	—	125
Ground No. 1,	145	—	76	19	20	43	—	—	70	—	—
Fortinabee,	80	18	84	2	2	—	—	—	6	2	70
Deveredagh,	198	25	163	—	21	6	—	—	1	24	15
Tipperary No. 1, . . .	575	102	359	1	43	115	—	—	249	—	90
CO. WATERFORD.											
Barrick-on-Salt No. 2, .	156	21	104	—	10	30	—	—	8	44	31
Ground No. 2,	44	7	17	—	8	16	—	—	17	—	—
Wexford,	264	27	147	3	118	1	—	—	19	—	128
Glenthomas,	344	114	252	—	15	58	—	—	60	—	130
Gloucester,	244	85	169	—	19	54	3	—	70	—	127
Waterford No. 1, . . .	391	134	305	—	39	62	—	—	178	—	127
Ground No. 2,	170	61	118	3	25	35	—	—	35	—	60
Total for Munster	20,517	5,632	14,811	184	1,907	2,630	71	10	4,472	144	18,396
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.											
CO. CARLOW.											
Wallingford No. 2, . . .	106	100	187	16	13	16	—	—	90	—	37
Arlow,	649	160	338	—	52	215	—	—	46	—	279
Arroe,	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
CO. DUBLIN.											
Brooklyn,	432	2	344	2	79	23	—	—	228	4	117
Blackbridge No. 2, . . .	103	6	66	—	8	20	—	—	68	—	—
Blackbridge, North, . .	546	55	369	3	23	17	—	—	507	—	—
Blackbridge, South, . . .	454	—	461	—	15	6	—	—	450	—	—
Blackbridge No. 1, . . .	290	—	220	—	28	—	—	—	220	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots in person not tenants in the County of Wick.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrear.		Total amount of rent in arrear.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1911.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10 (d)	10 (b)	11 (a)	11 (b)	12.	13 (a)	13 (b)	14.	15.	16.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
				1 8	5	—	1 8 9	75 6 9	CO. TIPPERARY, N.B.
		1	4 0 0	1s. 1½d. cottages.	50	2	31 16 11	207 2 1	Birr No. 2.
				2½d. allotments.					Borrisokane.
				1 0	70	—	58 0 0	602 17 2	Nenagh.
1	1 0 14			1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.	71	—	24 4 9	283 17 2	Roscrea No. 1.
				10½d. to 1s. 3d. cottages.	59	—	29 7 0	602 19 10	Thurles.
				3d. allotments.					CO. TIPPERARY, S.B.
1	1 0 0	1	7 3 38	1½d. to 1s. 2d. cottages.	41	—	24 7 4	106 11 9	Carrick-on-Suir No. 1.
				2½d. and 3½d. allotments.					
				8d. to 1s. 1½d.	141	—	62 6 1	709 18 0	Castel.
				1½d. and 1s. 2d.	194	—	43 1 8	505 6 6	Clogheen.
		1	4 2 17	10½d. to 1s. 3d. cottages.	58	—	50 18 5	182 1 8	Glennal No. 1.
				2½d. allotments.					
2	2 0 28			8½d. to 1s. 6d. cottages.	84	2	59 18 5	234 15 6	Gortashoe.
				5d. allotments.					
1	1 0 0			6d. to 1s.	—	—	—	348 13 10	Shewardagh.
				1½d. and 1s. 1½d.	84	—	25 15 7	863 17 11	Tipperary No. 1.
				1½d. to 1s. 2d.	84	—	34 15 2	260 7 3	CO. WATERFORD.
2	2 0 24			10½d. and 1s. 3d.	15	—	8 2 11	41 5 5	Carrick-on-Suir No. 2
				1s. 1½d. cottages.	131	—	62 7 10	425 2 7	Clearal No. 2.
				5d. allotments.					Dungarvan.
				4½d. to 10½d.	—	—	—	501 14 10	Kilmacthomas.
				0 10	157	—	92 16 9	373 12 11	Lismore.
3	2 0 6			10d. and 1s.	—	—	—	694 2 10	Waterford No. 1.
				6d. to 1s.	24	3	33 16 11	258 16 11	Youghal No. 2.
				cottages.					
				3d. and 3½d. allotments.					
135	132 2 34	4	19 0 15	—	5,876	54	3,691 9 0	33,249 17 4	Total for Munster.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
2	3 0 0	1	6 2 0	1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	60	2	33 10 7	440 9 4	CO. CARLOW.
				1½d. to 4d. allotments.					Ballingles No. 2.
				8d. to 1s.	197	—	62 6 7	866 15 8	Carlow.
				0 10	6	—	3 15 10	35 12 6	Ldross.
2	1 1 0			9d. to 2s. cottages.	102	—	26 5 4	1,046 0 8	CO. DUBLIN.
				3d. and 6d. allot.					Malrothary.
				1s. and 1s. 10d.	43	—	10 9 9	263 0 7	
3	2 0 0			1s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. cottages.	353	—	166 6 4	2,308 1 9	Cellbridge No. 2.
				3d. allotments.					Dublin, North.
				1s. 6d. to 1s.	280	—	105 4 2	2,371 8 4	Dublin, South.
				1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.	60	—	21 10 9	1,053 19 6	Rathdown No. 1.

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.											
Co. KILDARE.											
Athy No. 1,	470	—	354	—	8	90	—	—	221	—	23
Ballinglass No. 3, . .	81	—	57	1	5	19	—	—	55	2	—
Celbridge No. 1, . . .	239	—	238	—	1	3	—	—	228	—	—
Edenderry No. 2, . . .	192	15	168	—	22	8	—	—	87	—	7
Kinn No. 1,	451	—	327	—	38	56	2	—	274	2	14
Co. KILKENNY.											
Callan,	206	—	60	—	45	54	—	—	24	—	7
Curragh-on-Suir No. 3, .	48	—	15	—	7	17	1	—	15	—	—
Castlesomer,	180	—	122	10	52	1	—	—	6	27	8
Ida,	90	—	64	—	5	15	—	—	64	—	—
Kilkenny,	294	2	201	—	29	58	—	—	71	—	13
Thomastown,	265	17	183	—	13	62	1	—	55	22	10
Wallingford No. 1, . . .	128	—	72	4	8	39	—	—	60	—	12
Waterford No. 2, . . .	206	—	197	—	—	—	—	—	197	—	—
KING'S Co.											
Birr No. 1,	311	31	184	1	45	82	—	—	27	—	27
Clonsilla,	55	—	29	3	22	2	—	—	—	5	24
Edenderry No. 1, . . .	219	32	162	1	43	4	1	—	88	—	7
Roscrea No. 2,	68	—	50	1	11	5	—	—	—	—	2
Tullamore,	362	45	228	4	47	17	—	—	113	—	12
COUNTY LONGFORD.											
Ballymahon,	276	49	145	—	49	82	—	—	39	—	10
Granard No. 1,	242	45	172	—	39	50	—	—	38	—	10
Longford,	329	56	192	—	33	95	2	—	25	—	10
COUNTY LOUTH.											
Ardee No. 1,	288	4	248	—	16	6	—	—	229	—	6
Dundalk,	512	—	336	32	166	11	7	—	324	1	—
Louth,	186	—	173	—	1	7	—	—	173	—	—
COUNTY MEATH.											
Ardee No. 2,	132	61	106	—	11	11	1	—	7	—	69
Dunshaughlin,	334	14	265	2	68	22	—	—	144	—	10
Edenderry No. 3, . . .	66	11	66	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	42
Cells,	611	217	368	—	75	67	1	—	68	—	30
Doonagh,	330	118	322	—	—	—	—	—	118	—	164
Favan,	403	177	364	—	2	1	—	—	127	—	254
Monaghan,	231	91	142	—	4	74	2	—	18	—	154
Trim,	577	164	454	—	37	19	2	—	54	1	269

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Voter's name or name of cottage.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a).	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a).	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1911.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cot- tages.	Allot- ments.			
10.	10 (a).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.									
CO. KILDARE.									
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	1 0 0	—	—	1s. to 2s. 1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	198	—	118 7 8	1,029 10 11	Athy No. 1. Ballinglass No. 3.
	—	—	—	4½d. allotment. 1s. to 1s. 3d. 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. to 2s. 9d.	86	—	15 3 1	144 17 6	
	—	—	—		182	—	22 0 0	676 3 9	Cellbridge No. 1. Edenderry No. 2. Naas No. 1.
	—	—	—		154	—	47 20 4	472 4 11 1,149 5 0	
	—	—	—	6d. to 1s. 1 0 10d. to 1s. 3d. cottages.	37	—	40 6 10	237 15 9	Callan Carnock-on-Suir No. 3 Castlecomer
10	9 0 25	—	—	3d. and 4d. allotts. 0 10 8d. and 11d. 4½d. to 10½d. 8½d. to 1s. 3d. cottages.	11	—	11 12 4	96 9 11 358 9 9	
	—	—	—	4d. and 5d. allotts. 10d. and 1s.	28	—	17 18 5	124 9 9	Ida. Kilkenney. Thomastown. Uringford No. 1.
	—	—	—		53	—	36 19 8	490 11 2	
4	3 3 8	—	—		—	—	—	422 17 3	
	—	—	—		72	4	39 9 5	163 8 9	
	—	—	—		—	—	—	373 13 4	Waterford No. 2. King's Co.
1	1 0 0	—	—	1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	107	—	113 14 3	527 17 2	Birr No. 1.
3	3 0 0	—	—	4d. allotment. 1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	29	—	17 10 4	98 7 3	Cloneggowan.
1	1 0 25	—	—	6d. allotments 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. cottages.	—	—	—	595 6 9	Edenderry No. 1.
1	0 2 24	—	—	8d. allotment. 1s. 4d. cottages.	45	—	23 3 4	154 14 0	Rosera No. 2.
4	4 0 0	—	—	3d. allotment. 10d. and 1s. 1d. cottages.	301	—	42 7 0	526 17 1	Tullamore.
	—	—	—	6d. allotments.	—	—	—	—	COUNTY LONGFORD.
	—	—	—	0 9 11d. and 1s. 2d. 0 11	—	—	—	296 6 0	Ballymahon.
	—	—	—		151	—	162 3 2	445 11 6	Grassard No. 1. Longford.
	—	—	—		71	—	56 11 4	521 16 5	
	—	—	—	1 0 11d. cottages. 5d. allotments.	71	—	10 10 1	634 15 7	COUNTY LOUTH.
33	30 2 0	—	—	11d. to 1s. 6d.	71	4	30 0 1	603 7 9	Ardee No. 1. Dundalk.
	—	—	—		25	—	8 15 11	364 4 6	Louth.
	—	—	—	1 2 1s. 3d. cottages. 8d. allotments.	23	—	8 6 10	331 5 4	COUNTY MEATH.
	—	—	—	1s. and 1s. 4d. 1 6 11d. and 1s. 3d.	10	—	4 10 9	873 16 0	Ardee No. 2. Dunshaughlin.
	—	—	—	10d. and 1s. 3d. 11d. and 1s. 3d. 11d. and 1s. 3d. 11d. and 1s. 3d. 11d. and 1s. 3d. 11d. to 1s. 2d.	10 22 226 361 391 374	— — — — — —	6 13 1 16 5 0 150 16 10 137 17 7 40 5 0 62 13 6	128 0 4 1,085 18 9 825 17 0 919 7 1 437 16 6 1,323 6 6	Edenderry No. 2. Kells. Meath. Navan. Oldcastle. Trim.

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.											
QUEEN'S COUNTY.											
Abbeyfeix,	431	43	315	—	57	19	2	—	31	—	295
Abby No. 2,	154	—	88	—	17	58	—	—	26	—	40
Monasterevin,	403	49	321	—	102	38	—	—	75	7	139
Roscrea No. 3,	87	3	58	—	4	34	—	—	4	—	34
Slieve Donard,	215	41	100	—	11	54	—	—	37	—	69
COUNTY WESTMIDLAND.											
Athlone No. 1,	163	21	96	1	33	39	2	—	42	—	34
Ballymore,	109	45	81	—	16	5	—	—	17	—	62
Cook,	130	20	66	—	29	25	—	—	14	—	20
Delvin,	414	119	345	1	23	23	—	—	60	62	33
Kilbeggan,	66	8	49	—	11	5	—	—	7	—	4
Mullingar,	864	158	782	2	55	27	—	—	246	29	339
COUNTY WEXFORD.											
Barnscorthy,	879	—	479	—	105	248	—	—	447	—	37
Gorey,	351	—	281	—	36	34	—	—	296	—	3
New Ross,	416	—	225	—	26	70	3	—	237	15	4
Wexford,	911	—	833	1	6	4	—	—	782	1	4
COUNTY WICKLOW.											
Bellingham No. 1,	168	—	135	2	22	—	—	—	139	2	3
Nass No. 2,	32	4	24	—	2	6	—	—	11	1	17
Rathdown No. 2,	101	—	47	—	34	16	—	—	24	19	—
Rathdown,	437	23	325	1	35	57	5	—	251	1	17
Shillelagh,	179	3	98	109	22	51	—	—	1	2	85
Total for Leinster,	17,488	1,928	12,917	798	1,804	2,008	31	—	7,301	194	1,427
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.											
COUNTY GALWAY.											
Bellshill No. 1,	183	5	139	1	18	23	3	—	5	5	121
Cablen,	12	—	2	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	19	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenamaddy,	40	—	15	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gort,	47	—	24	1	8	—	4	—	—	—	—
Londrina,	152	—	109	—	38	5	2	—	43	29	—
Monasterevin,	47	—	35	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oughlins,	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Portlanna,	145	1	50	—	46	38	—	—	1	—	—
Tuxm,	160	—	67	—	26	7	—	—	25	4	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots authorised to be taken in the year ending 31st March, 1911.	Total Amount of plots as in Col. 10 (a).	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Amount of tracts as in Col. 11 (a).	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1911.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10.	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.
									QUEEN'S COUNTY.
				7d. to 1s. 4d.	177	—	48 4 4	855 7 8	Abbeyfeick.
				1s. and 1s. 6d.	11	—	7 11 8	270 5 8	Atty No. 2.
				1s. to 1s. 6d.	202	—	79 10 0	994 15 5	Mountmellick.
				1s. and 1s. 4d.	52	—	24 10 3	197 4 2	Rosera No. 3.
				6d. to 1s.	60	—	22 6 9	256 1 3	Shenarnagh.
									COUNTY WESTMEATH.
				10d. to 1s. 3d. cottages.	14	1	10 5 9	252 0 5	Athlone No. 1.
				6d. allotment, 0 10	—	—	—	171 0 0	Ballymore.
				10d. to 1s. 3d.	31	—	39 3 5	334 8 4	Cook.
				10d. and 1s. 1d.	32	—	24 2 0	939 0 0	Delvin.
				10d. and 1s. 1d.	30	—	18 16 4	81 18 11	Kilgeran.
				1 0	348	—	137 17 2	1,745 18 8	Mullingar.
									COUNTY WEXFORD.
				8d. and 1s.	252	—	120 19 24	892 4 11	Keshcorthy.
				6d. and 1s.	40	—	5 0 8	484 16 10	Gorey.
				10d. and 1s. 3d.	252	—	132 7 6	527 4 8	New Ross.
				9d. to 1s. 1d. cottages.	110	—	27 7 6	1,560 7 6	Wexford.
				4d. allotment.					COUNTY WICKLOW.
				1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	61	—	19 4 9	311 5 1	Ballinglass No. 1.
				1d. to 3d. allot.	—	—	—	106 18 0	Nass No. 2.
				1s. to 2s.	8	—	3 16 9	123 13 3	Rathdown No. 2.
				1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	208	—	38 18 2	702 9 7	Rathdurn.
				6d. allotment.					Shillslagh.
				1d. to 3d. allotments.	87	80	51 15 10	303 4 8	
									Total for Leinster.
					5,478	91	2,399 10 84	35,465 2 10	
									PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
									COUNTY GALWAY.
				9d. to 1s. 6d. cottages.	130	—	70 12 8	423 14 5	Ballinasloe No. 1.
				1s. 3d. allotment					Chidren.
				1 0	2	—	6 6 0	—	Galway.
				1 6	1	—	0 6 0	12 0 0	Glennamaddy.
				1 7	12	—	11 13 8	35 5 0	Gort.
				1s. 6d. cottages.	9	1	5 1 0	43 11 9	Loughrea.
				9d. allotment					Mount Bellaw.
				1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.	88	—	65 5 7	250 5 3	Oughlinsard.
				1 7	13	—	7 5 10	31 17 0	Portumna.
				1s. and 1s. 6d.	1	—	0 6 0	68 12 4	Troam.
				6d. and 1s. 6d.	47	—	39 11 8	—	
				1 6	69	—	17 15 0	—	

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.—con.											
COUNTY LEITRIM.											
Ballinamore,	35	—	34	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	41
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	77	—	39	—	10	23	—	—	30	—	19
Kinlough,	29	—	21	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	22
Manorhamilton,	53	11	99	14	3	7	1	—	8	—	40
Mohill,	170	4	97	—	18	54	1	—	23	3	70
COUNTY MAYO.											
Ballina,	22	—	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	28
Ballinrobe,	41	—	20	—	20	1	2	—	—	—	22
Belturbet,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cadell,	12	—	6	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	—
Castlebar,	20	—	15	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Claremorris,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killalea,	41	—	9	—	21	7	—	—	—	—	—
Letterfrink,	61	—	53	—	—	8	16	—	35	—	—
Westport,	45	—	35	2	3	5	3	—	—	—	—
COUNTY ROSCOMMON.											
Athlone No. 2,	48	—	18	—	10	20	2	—	—	—	20
Ballinacorney No. 2,	30	—	8	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Boyle No. 1,	166	—	84	2	18	65	—	—	33	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	160	10	55	—	3	41	—	—	25	—	—
Castlerea,	159	—	38	—	41	66	—	—	15	1	—
Encumber,	165	46	91	—	26	38	6	—	45	—	—
Strokestown,	139	4	41	—	10	85	—	—	9	—	—
COUNTY SLIGO.											
Boyle No. 2,	82	—	40	—	15	23	1	—	—	—	—
Devenish West,	105	7	34	—	14	57	—	—	10	—	—
Sligo,	299	—	250	1	34	5	26	—	—	—	—
Tobacco,	25	—	65	—	18	6	1	—	—	—	—
Total for Connaught,	2,700	62	1,578	21	463	545	72	—	303	40	1,100
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	49,375	7,303	35,408	514	3,057	5,881	288	19	15,260	1,582	26,442

Cottages authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots in the parish or townland.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a).	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to Labourers living in neighbourhood of villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a).	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1911.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10 (a).	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.
				1 0	34	—	6 9 0	96 15 0	COUNTY LITTIM.
				11d. to 1s. 6d.	37	—	25 17 5	131 3 1	Ballinacorney.
16	14 3 20			1 3	4	—	1 30 0	45 15 0	Carriek-on-Shan. No. 1.
				1s. 5d. cottages.	37	5	28 13 10	165 4 9	Kinlough.
				4d. allotments.	—	—	—	—	Manorhamilton.
				1 0	24	—	7 15 6	240 8 4	Mahill.
				1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.	1	—	0 4 3	18 10 3	COUNTY MAYO.
				1s. 9d. and 2s.	8	—	1 3 9	55 4 6	Ballina.
				1 6	—	—	—	—	Ballinrobe.
				1 0	—	—	—	1 1 0	Belmullet.
				1s. 7d. and 1s. 9d.	9	—	1 17 9	64 4 6	Castlet.
2	2 0 0			1s. to 1s. 9d.	—	—	—	2 17 9	Claremorris.
				1s. 9d. cottages.	25	2	11 7 10	121 0 0	Killala.
				4d. allotments.	—	—	—	71 17 10	Swinford.
				1s. and 1s. 3d.	—	—	—	29 16 9	Westport.
2	2 0 0			1s. and 1s. 3d.	8	—	5 13 1	17 1 5	COUNTY ROSCOMMON.
				1s. 6d. cottages.	34	—	16 4 0	304 11 11	Attione No. 2.
				4d. allotments.	—	—	—	—	Ballinacorney No. 2.
				9d. to 1s. 6d.	27	—	19 16 5	146 0 9	Boyle No. 1.
				1 6	29	—	15 3 6	139 18 0	Carriek-on-Shan. No. 2.
				1 0	37	—	78 10 5	299 5 5	Castlerea.
				1s. and 1s. 3d.	2	—	1 12 8	99 5 8	Roscommon.
				1 8	—	—	—	—	Strookstown.
1	0 2 5			1s. to 1s. 6d.	16	—	8 1 6	110 7 8	COUNTY SLIGO.
				1s. to 2s.	117	—	24 5 2	198 18 0	Boyle No. 2.
				cottages.	—	—	—	561 14 6	Drumore West.
				4d. allotment.	—	—	—	—	Sligo.
				1 6	8	—	1 18 10	176 12 4	Tobacucity.
21	21 2 8			—	832	8	476 0 4	3,945 14 7	Total for Connaught.
204	272 2 27	20	128 3 29	—	13,694	182	7,009 3 8	91,824 5 8	TOTAL FOR IRELAND.

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and completion of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
Co. ANTRIM.					
Aghalee,	86	29	37	—	£ 4. 0
Antin,	112	—	92	—	443 19 4
Ballycastle,	59	—	24	—	754 12 1
Ballymena,	140	15	69	3	240 15 1
Ballymoney,	172	—	134	—	245 17 9
Belfast,	15	—	13	—	125 8 9
Larne,	—	—	—	—	—
Lisburn,	69	—	49	—	1,147 19 1
Co. ARMAGH.					
Arragh,	71	—	29	—	421 14 2
Crossmaglen,	12	—	9	—	197 12 7
Lurgan,	70	—	68	—	158 3 8
Newry No. 2,	16	—	9	—	234 11 9
Tandrinagh,	15	—	5	—	63 11 4
Co. CAVAN.					
Ballyboreagh,	108	—	53	—	2,545 13 0
Bawnboy,	14	—	7	—	228 12 2
Cashelrath,	54	—	27	—	743 1 0
Cavan,	185	—	56	—	1,692 7 8
Cootehill No. 1,	7	—	5	—	294 8 0
Enniskillen No. 2,	54	—	17	—	115 10 8
Mullaghmore,	92	—	16	—	173 8 8
Co. DONEGAL.					
Ballyshannon,	49	—	51	—	493 4 13
Donegal,	—	—	—	—	—
Dunfonghy,	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties,	—	—	—	—	—
Inishowen,	8	—	6	—	399 18 4
Lettickerry,	38	—	35	—	458 12 1
Londonderry No. 2,	51	—	20	—	105 12 11
Millford,	191	—	106	—	1,223 8 11
Scrane No. 2,	426	—	269	—	2,487 1 4
Stranoclar,	195	31	79	—	3,619 19 5
Co. DUBLIN.					
Rathbridge,	38	—	23	—	967 2 10
Castleknock,	22	—	21	—	190 12 4
Downpatrick,	280	—	249	—	2,838 0 0
Hillborough,	34	—	19	—	1,810 9 4
Kilcock,	84	3	52	—	587 4 1
Moss,	59	—	50	—	172 10 6
Newry No. 1,	41	—	12	—	384 19 8
Newtownards,	132	—	106	—	1,802 14 8
Co. FERMANAGH.					
Bellack,	19	—	9	—	88 9 2
Closca No. 2,	20	—	19	—	692 15 6
Eriskine,	—	—	—	—	—
Irvinestown,	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnakea,	65	10	19	3	919 19 0

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE AS IN COL. 6.

					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
					CO. ANTRIM.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
41 0 7	73 0 7	132 10 10	36 10 0	6 0 0	Aghalee.
90 14 0	338 17 11	35 8 0	115 0 0	63 19 5	Antrim.
49 7 4	493 0 0	114 5 0	70 0 0	28 0 0	Ballycastle.
65 17 0	50 14 6	52 11 6	25 0 0	36 15 1	Ballymena.
38 15 8	38 12 6	80 0 0	—	101 9 7	Ballymoney.
—	24 13 3	47 12 6	10 5 0	86 10 0	Belfast.
—	—	—	—	(Includes Official)	
28 3 4	740 14 9	330 0 0	40 0 0	9 1 0	Larne.
					Lisburn.
					CO. ARMAGH.
49 7 0	186 13 0	100 0 0	87 0 0	18 14 2	Armagh.
31 17 10	24 1 2	7 0 0	24 0 0	29 13 7	Crossmaglen.
86 15 4	5 5 0	—	—	35 2 8	Lurgan.
55 3 10	186 6 5	60 13 0	25 0 0	37 4 6	Newry No. 2.
8 2 0	3 3 0	7 10 0	—	44 10 4	Tandragee.
					CO. CAVAN.
335 10 6	2,177 5 8	134 15 6	—	18 1 4	Balleborough.
41 0 9	408 3 4	17 5 0	42 0 0	19 14 2	Bawboy.
800 0 0	400 0 0	63 1 0	209 0 0	—	Castlerahan.
48 7 0	1,400 0 0	134 0 0	—	110 0 0	Cavan.
54 10 6	85 16 10	18 12 7	20 0 0	42 0 1	Coolshill No. 1.
5 0 0	19 10 0	49 0 0	24 0 0	36 0 0	Enniskillen No. 2.
20 0 0	46 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	41 0 0	Mullaghcan.
					CO. DONEGAL.
34 6 0	182 19 10	171 15 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	Ballyshannon.
—	—	—	—	—	Bongal.
—	—	—	—	—	Bunmahugh.
15 15 6	190 6 10	64 2 0	15 0 0	24 14 0	Glenties.
26 15 9	306 7 10	210 0 0	81 5 0	34 2 8	Inishowen.
49 13 5	6 5 0	25 0 0	—	13 19 6	Letterkenney.
109 12 7	418 19 4	300 0 0	138 10 0	246 7 0	Londonderry No. 2.
156 6 11	843 15 8	1,011 14 0	398 15 0	166 0 11	Millford.
79 18 5	133 9 0	25 10 6	14 5 0	87 7 6	Strabane No. 2.
					Stranorlar.
					CO. DOWN.
56 3 2	75 0 2	25 0 0	—	12 19 6	Bashbridge.
—	25 14 10	5 19 0	26 5 0	133 2 6	Castlereagh.
748 0 0	1,070 0 0	1,020 0 0	—	(Includes Official)	
(Includes Clerical and Incidental)					Downpatrick.
42 1 0	700 4 4	153 13 4	60 0 0	35 10 8	Hillsborough.
55 5 7	200 4 4	189 16 11	73 15 0	63 2 3	Kilkeel.
148 8 3	3 13 6	—	—	20 14 10	Molra.
56 5 3	171 7 4	82 7 0	30 0 0	45 2 0	Newry No. 1.
60 10 4	1,243 16 3	265 0 0	160 0 0	133 7 5	Newtownards.
					CO. FERMANAGH.
47 12 1	28 17 4	10 0 0	—	—	Bellock.
120 17 1	565 18 5	—	—	—	Clones No. 2.
(Includes Clerical)	(Includes Engineering)	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
159 19 0	523 17 0	58 17 0	34 10 0	142 16 0	Enniskillen.
					Irvinestown.
					Lisnaskea.

TABLE B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the perpetuation and confirmation of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.					
Co. Londonderry.					
Coleraine	213	49	94	—	710 8 4
Larne	11	—	11	—	297 10 10
Londonderry, No. 1,	42	—	21	—	48 3 6
Magherafelt,	7	—	6	—	335 4 5
Co. Monaghan.					
Carrickmacross,	34	—	16	—	214 0 10
Castleblayney,	49	—	28	—	224 18 6
Clones No. 1,	20	—	5	—	251 19 0
Cootehill No. 2,	25	—	14	—	748 4 8
Monaghan,	65	1	83	1	197 9 4
Co. Tyrone.					
Castlederg,	36	—	8	—	533 7 11
Clogher,	—	—	—	—	—
Cookstown,	50	—	50	—	783 0 0
Dungannon,	34	—	26	—	280 1 10
Omagh,	188	10	122	9	1,813 0 0
Strabane No. 1,	41	—	34	—	218 4 0
Trillick,	7	—	5	—	251 13 3
Total for Ulster,	3,871	139	2,311	16	31,881 11 6
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
Co. Clare.					
Ballyvaughan,	20	—	19	—	463 7 8
Corredin,	12	7	6	3	478 9 0
Ennis,	101	102	28	62	649 16 7
Ennistymon,	27	—	26	—	398 7 9
Kiladyart,	7	11 and 1 tract	3	5	250 4 6
Kilrush,	26	—	15	—	164 13 1
Limerick No. 2,	42	57	9	39	518 15 9
Scoriff,	77	9	35	—	290 0 0
Tulla,	145	—	62	—	423 11 0
Co. Cork.					
Bandon,	192	80	82	71	1,617 2 0
Bantry,	59	5 and 1 tract	20	3	287 16 9
Castletown,	—	—	—	—	—
Charleville,	37	—	30	—	481 12 3
Chesliff,	21	80	19	66	649 12 9
Cork,	460	—	140	—	4,467 0 0

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES AS IN COL. 6.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering	Clerical.	Incidental.	
7	8.	9	10.	11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.					
CO. LONDONDERRY.					
75 29 6	198 17 6	270 0 0	30 0 0	105 11 4	Colemans.
21 6 5	68 8 4	68 15 0	28 15 0	45 6 1	Lisnavea.
2 2 0	11 10 0	20 0 0	—	14 11 6	Londonderry No. 1.
23 15 0	278 4 5	20 15 0	12 10 0	—	Magherafelt.
CO. MONAGHAN.					
49 4 5	128 17 5	15 4 0	18 0 0	11 15 0	Carrikmacross.
28 0 2	91 1 9	18 0 0	35 0 0	36 16 7	Castledowney.
92 11 5	250 7 7	—	—	—	Clones No. 1.
(Includes Clerical)	(Includes Engineering)	62 0 0	12 18 4	28 14 9	Cootehill No. 2.
40 19 10	805 11 0	12 12 0	8 5 0	46 18 6	Monaghan.
92 12 4	57 1 6	—	—	—	
CO. TRAVERSE.					
—	363 11 0	04 14 8	35 0 0	30 2 3	Castleberg.
—	—	—	—	(Includes Official)	
—	456 0 0	107 0 0	107 0 0	113 0 0	Clogher.
—	—	—	—	(Includes Official)	Cockstown.
225 8 10	121 17 1	16 3 2	—	16 12 0	Dungannon.
175 0 0	700 0 0	360 0 0	40 0 0	(Includes Clerical)	
27 15 1	34 4 0	50 0 0	11 7 6	525 0 0	Omagh.
19 19 0	201 0 7	30 3 11	—	88 0 2	Strahane No. 1.
3,898 1 8	16,688 16 10	6,191 4 5	2,080 17 7	3,122 11 0	Trillick.
Total for Ulster.					
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
CO. CLARE.					
124 18 3	255 16 5	50 10 0	30 0 0	13 3 0	Ballyvaughan.
190 15 11	231 1 7	110 11 6	30 0 0	—	Corroon.
(Includes Incidental)	—	—	—	—	
178 11 1	350 0 0	162 13 0	—	68 12 6	Banna.
140 8 9	212 29 0	125 0 0	100 0 0	—	Ennistymon.
(Includes Incidental)	—	—	—	—	
17 19 2	230 2 8	12 19 0	16 0 0	3 5 8	Kiladroit.
28 8 3	58 2 4	8 0 0	—	8 2 6	Kilrush.
51 2 11	465 7 3	42 0 0	—	20 5 7	Limerick No. 2.
100 0 0	210 0 0	170 0 0	—	—	Scariff.
(Includes Clerical and Incidental)	—	—	—	—	
84 18 6	125 0 0	200 12 6	—	—	Tulla.
CO. CORK.					
301 4 10	349 5 7	657 17 0	90 10 0	218 3 4	Bandon.
135 13 0	193 18 0	168 5 9	—	—	Bantry.
—	—	—	—	—	Castletown.
74 1 7	300 13 1	43 0 0	—	58 17 7	Charleville.
123 3 6	303 2 0	127 0 0	51 5 0	55 1 3	Quakilly.
553 0 0	2,705 0 0	885 0 0	150 0 0	474 0 0	Cork.

TABLE B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and completion of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.					
Co. CORK—con.					
Dunmanway,	85	181	50	140	632 15 11
Fernoy,	251	217	137	—	2,087 0 0
Keadark,	208	308	83	125	2,327 17 4
Kinsale,	5	—	5	—	84 13 1
Maestroon,	—	368	—	257	1,392 6 4
Mallow,	278	—	110	—	1,463 3 0
Midleton,	213	—	138	—	1,438 13 6
Millicroft,	158	123	86	94	1,411 0 0
Mitchelstown No. 1,	87	64	35	—	359 0 0
Shilbrevan,	5	196	4	96	554 8 3
Skull,	—	33	—	19	196 7 2
Voughal No. 1,	65	—	30	—	769 4 7
Co. KERRY.					
Chahersheen,	—	—	—	—	—
Cunle,	28	—	28	—	987 11 2
Kennmare,	15	—	3	—	60 5 11
Killarney,	177	47	75	22	1,754 3 6
Lisdoon,	222	99	309	30	3,401 8 1
Tralee,	117	156	71	115	2,510 7 2
Co. LIMERICK.					
Croom,	142	56	39	28	843 14 2
Glin,	49	49 and 2 tracts	10	—	169 1 11
Kinsale,	428	—	189	—	1,609 0 0
Limerick No. 1,	313	113	110	2	1,464 8 6
Mitchelstown No. 2,	42	65	16	—	173 0 0
Newcastle,	88	—	50	—	672 7 7
Rathkeale,	128	97	47	33	1,030 9 11
Tipperary No. 2,	144	—	47	—	531 17 1
Co. TIPPERARY, N.E.					
Birr No. 2,	7	1	4	1	198 6 0
Borrisokane,	16	2	7	1	175 0 9
Nenagh,	—	242	—	180	1,579 0 0
Roscrea No. 1,	22	—	16	—	154 14 5
Thurles,	112	43	49	38	968 4 6
Co. TIPPERARY, S.E.					
Carriek-on-Suir No. 1,	20	1	15	1	231 3 4
Cashel,	79	—	39	—	504 3 1
Closhern,	51	84 and 1 tract	17	32	625 0 0
Cleaveland No. 1,	28	—	12	—	83 16 2
Gortashole,	18	0	16	8	126 15 6
Glervinagh,	50	—	23	—	412 13 4
Tipperary No. 1,	214	136	48	43	831 11 10

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES AS IN COL. 5.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
					PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
					Co. COCK—con.
225 8 1	246 17 11	191 10 0	70 12 6	158 7 5	Dunmanway.
222 0 0	871 0 0	729 0 0	100 0 0	149 0 0	Farmoy.
287 3 1	668 15 7	897 17 8	263 3 0	130 18 0	Kantak.
34 12 7	13 0 6	89 0 0	5 17 6	18 2 6	Kinsale.
146 11 10	710 7 2	55 0 0	122 0 0	158 7 4	Macroom.
169 15 10	644 1 10	143 0 2	235 15 0	250 10 2	Mallow.
125 9 8	708 15 4	154 0 0	120 0 0	30 8 0	Millicom.
220 0 0	700 0 0	167 0 0	224 0 0	—	Millicom.
20 0 0	198 0 0	—	60 0 0	86 0 0	Millicom.
105 1 2	238 2 0	106 17 6	26 0 0	25 7 7	Millicom.
45 15 2	96 9 6	54 15 0	6 0 0	22 6 6	Millicom.
131 8 4	491 11 3	103 3 6	31 2 6	—	Millicom.
					Co. KERRY.
—	—	—	—	—	Cahereivern.
81 13 3	833 6 5	70 0 0	20 0 0	32 11 6	Dingle.
17 9 5	7 8 1	27 18 0	2 10 0	5 0 5	Kenmare.
163 19 1	720 4 2	385 10 8	136 10 0	390 0 0	Killarney.
327 2 9	1,159 11 5	1,196 14 6	440 0 0	278 10 5	Liscarrow.
177 9 2	1,223 7 9	447 4 3	390 0 0	362 15 0	Trakee.
					Co. LIMERICK.
24 19 0	145 18 0	109 15 4	200 0 0	273 1 10	Croom.
51 13 11	3 3 0	60 0 0	54 5 0	—	Glin.
63 0 0	740 0 0	454 0 0	230 0 0	387 0 0	Kilmallock.
219 5 8	642 4 1	467 16 0	—	134 16 9	Limerick No. 1.
13 0 0	59 0 0	—	39 0 0	60 0 0	Millicom No. 2.
219 6 6	305 1 1	150 0 0	—	—	Newcastle.
(Includes Clerical and Incidental)	—	—	—	—	—
229 9 4	364 4 0	89 0 0	280 0 0	69 16 7	Bathkeale.
38 15 0	172 2 0	231 12 6	—	80 9 7	Tippinry No. 2
					Co. TIPPERARY, N.E.
97 12 7	121 3 5	19 19 0	—	—	Blir No. 2
(Includes Incidental)	—	—	—	—	—
47 13 0	32 11 0	87 1 0	—	8 4 0	Forrisokane.
345 0 0	395 0 0	355 0 0	109 0 0	369 0 0	Senagh.
8 5 0	30 0 0	61 0 0	—	75 9 5	Stonra No. 1.
182 11 2	498 12 8	227 0 8	—	—	Thurles
(Includes Incidental)	—	—	—	—	—
45 1 7	117 5 3	38 15 0	40 0 0	11 1 6	Curric-on-Sair No. 1.
146 1 4	270 12 11	Fixed Salary	78 0 0	41 10 10	Cushel.
—	195 19 0	189 0 0	—	542 1 0	Clogheen.
26 16 2	12 10 0	30 0 0	9 10 0	(Includes Official)	Connel No. 1
45 19 0	59 14 10	20 0 0	—	5 0 0	Gortnaboe.
59 7 1	234 13 3	92 13 0	29 0 0	1 1 0	Shevradagh
93 16 0	409 3 0	132 4 6	—	178 8 4	Tippinry No. 1.

TABLE B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and completion of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.					
CO. WATERFORD.					£ s. d.
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, . . .	40	25	31	21	452 18 4
Comeston No. 2, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Dunscarvan, . . .	96	31	53	21	415 15 8
Kilmacthomas, . . .	8	45	8	42	453 0 0
Lisvoss, . . .	72	89	18	57	797 14 1
Waterford No. 1, . . .	67	169	38	93	1,331 15 4
Youghal No. 2, . . .	37	74	22	39	1,068 8 8
Total for Munster, . . .	5,727	3,405 and 5 tracts	2,595	1,794	51,029 39 11
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
CO. CARLOW.					
Ballinglass No. 2, . . .	23	—	19	—	325 10 4
Carlow, . . .	163	—	167	—	2,569 15 4
Idroon, . . .	14	—	11	—	91 4 11
CO. DUBLIN.					
Balrothery, . . .	143	—	81	—	993 8 11
Celbridge No. 2, . . .	34	—	24	—	80 8 4
Dublin, North, . . .	85	18	49	12	588 8 3
Dublin, South, . . .	17	—	17	—	79 0 7
Rathdown No. 1, . . .	94	—	59	—	272 0 11
CO. KILDARE.					
Athy No. 1, . . .	126	—	79	—	985 29 2
Ballinglass No. 3, . . .	10	—	9	—	164 0 3
Celbridge No. 1, . . .	84	—	59	—	140 16 8
Edenderry No. 2, . . .	63	52	48	31	620 14 7
Nass No. 1, . . .	44	—	29	—	300 10 8
CO. KILKENNY.					
Cullin, . . .	51	—	82	—	250 9 4
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, . . .	14	—	10	—	210 1 11
Castlesomer, . . .	22	—	20	—	154 18 10
Ido, . . .	29	—	22	—	395 30 3
Kilkenny, . . .	35	2	33	—	183 7 4
Thomastown, . . .	37	—	35	—	41 4 1
Urbisford No. 1, . . .	28	—	16	—	189 38 2
Waterford No. 2, . . .	179	—	96	—	560 12 10
KING'S CO.					
Barr No. 1, . . .	24	—	14	—	275 8 4
Clonsilla, . . .	7	—	6	—	55 5 4
Edenderry No. 1, . . .	100	41	59	27	351 19 9
Rovers No. 2, . . .	12	—	5	—	139 13 5
Tullamore, . . .	67	22	25	16	938 14 4
CO. LONGFORD.					
Ballymahon, . . .	27	27	19	22	228 0 5
Grainard No. 1, . . .	60	—	25	—	318 0 0
Longford, . . .	87	73	31	32	1,435 18 0

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES AS IN COL. 6.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
					PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
					CO. WATERFORD.
77 10 8	362 1 2	118 5 0	65 0 0	30 1 6	Carriek-on-Suir No. 2.
60 18 2	253 7 0	19 14 0	50 0 0	31 14 1	Cloosmel No. 2.
150 0 6	161 11 6	100 18 0	70 0 0	120 10 6	Dungarvan
224 18 0	306 9 6	252 1 5	—	186 4 8	Kilmacthomas.
125 2 5	361 17 2	323 10 0	236 0 0	5 10 2	Lismore.
	829 14 1	75 9 0	18 10 0	4 0 0	Waterford No. 1.
7,182 0 8	25,000 8 9	11,509 4 0	4,156 10 6	5,532 7 0	Youghal No. 2.
					Total for Munster
					PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
					CO. CARLOW.
35 17 8	146 13 5	94 17 0	21 0 0	28 2 2	Ballinglass No. 2.
239 0 0	1,706 10 4	Fixed Salary	151 10 0	501 12 0	Cyrlow.
22 0 11	28 3 9	11 11 0	14 10 0	14 19 3	Idroos
					CO. DUBLIN.
96 14 4	524 3 2	299 9 9	—	73 1 8	Balnashary.
34 2 2	9 11 2	12 10 0	20 0 0	4 5 0	Calbridge No.
41 18 2	247 19 4	170 1 2	84 0 0	24 9 6	Dublin, North.
—	44 0 5	—	21 5 0	12 15 2	Dublin, South.
58 17 3	78 9 8	5 5 0	80 10 0	48 19 0	Rathdown No. 1.
					CO. KILDARE.
119 16 8	571 10 5	209 0 0	—	34 12 1	Athy No. 1.
44 3 5	58 15 9	25 8 10	10 0 0	25 12 3	Ballinglass No. 3.
59 4 2	32 0 0	17 0 0	50 0 0	2 12 4	Calbridge No. 1.
42 11 2	173 0 10	214 11 7	80 0 0	89 11 0	Edenderry No. 2.
55 8 10	182 11 7	6 13 4	32 0 0	29 16 11	Nass No. 1.
					CO. KILKENNY.
45 11 2	97 8 2	81 10 0	35 0 0	—	Callan.
48 15 6	93 15 11	29 18 6	30 0 0	7 12 0	Carriek-on-Suir No. 3.
59 19 3	17 5 3	20 0 0	40 0 0	18 1 4	Castlemomer.
52 5 10	145 19 8	107 19 5	27 15 0	60 10 4	Ida.
83 0 10	88 8 6	Fixed Salary	—	10 18 0	Edkenny.
20 9 0	—	14 2 0	—	6 13 1	Thomastown.
51 11 8	50 13 0	28 10 0	—	9 1 6	Urbisford No. 1.
141 7 9	48 15 4	217 14 0	138 10 0	11 5 0	Waterford No. 2.
					KING'S CO.
48 9 5	114 13 5	77 15 6	17 10 0	—	Birr No. 1.
(Includes handouts)					
46 4 2	25 18 4	Fixed Salary	5 5 0	7 17 10	Clonegowan.
78 14 0	104 2 6	73 0 0	50 0 0	47 2 6	Edenderry No. 1.
8 10 0	30 15 0	21 10 0	—	74 18 5	Roscrea No. 2.
73 9 7	523 2 2	290 17 4	29 0 0	121 5 3	Tullamore.
					CO. LONGFORD.
24 2 0	144 1 3	40 15 0	—	19 2 2	Ballymahon.
82 0 0	92 0 0	32 0 0	43 0 0	69 0 0	Granard No. 1.
103 8 9	1,117 8 6	95 0 0	—	60 0 9	Longford.

TABLE B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and completion of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—<i>con.</i>					
Co. LORRY.					
Ardee No. 1.	52	5	33	4	499 8 9
Dundalk.	31	—	21	—	320 3 4
Louth.	17	—	9	—	169 13 8
Co. MEATH.					
Arde- No. 2.	27	51	12	44	614 13 9
Droghda.	81	—	51	—	2,015 0 0
Edenderry No. 3.	40	22	32	11	491 13 1
Kells.	82	183 and 2 tracts	33	147	567 0 5
Meath.	58	55	32	39	519 10 4
Navan.	32	113	16	47	235 19 7
Oldcastle.	21	70	13	42	468 11 8
Trim.	168	168	71	122	447 13 0
QUEEN'S CO.					
Abbeyleix.	80	2 and 2 tracts	17	—	987 7 9
Athy No. 2.	15	—	12	—	217 15 7
Mountmellick.	29	2	12	2	370 3 1
Roscrea No. 3.	13	1	11	1	159 18 8
Shewenmarty.	59	—	30	—	485 19 9
Co. WESTMEATH.					
Athlone No. 1.	19	—	6	—	175 4 4
Ballymore.	23	29	14	17	125 10 3
Corle.	89	39	70	20	433 0 2
Delvin.	42	—	27	—	518 0 0
Kilbeggan.	9	5	2	4	217 1 9
Mulhagar.	149	29	116	26	1,095 3 7
Co. WEXFORD.					
Enniscorthy.	140	—	96	—	845 2 4
Geary.	38	—	17	—	183 4 4
New Ross.	130	—	96	—	1,144 16 4
Wexford.	98	—	81	—	366 4 1
Co. WICKLOW.					
Ballinglass No. 1.	29	—	25	—	476 4 4
Nans No. 2.	5	—	3	—	60 13 9
Bohidown No. 9.	11	—	9	—	185 5 5
Bohidown.	88	—	68	—	297 2 7
Shillelagh.	2	24	2	25	39 10 0
Total for Leinster.	3,363	1,015 and 4 tracts	2,087	719	27,461 18 7

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENSE AS IN COL. 6.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
					PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.
					CO. LOUTH.
75 16 2	210 0 0	124 18 0	—	78 14 7	Ardee No. 1.
37 19 11	24 16 0	69 10 0	50 0 0	37 17 5	Dundalk.
43 11 9	54 10 0	18 0 0	13 5 0	40 6 3	Louth.
					CO. MEATH.
48 11 11	415 11 2	62 2 0	—	88 14 8	Ardee No. 2.
80 0 0	1,444 0 0	175 0 0	60 0 0	234 0 0	Dunshaughlin.
45 6 3	82 1 11	147 4 0	52 5 0	74 16 3	Edenderry No. 3.
126 2 5	218 5 0	133 10 0	70 0 0	39 3 0	Kells.
78 0 2	200 0 0	50 0 0	46 10 0	127 0 0	Meath.
73 15 7	77 10 6	15 0 0	40 0 0	9 13 6	Navan.
157 15 4	452 3 7	98 12 9	—	—	Oldcastle.
106 8 9	203 13 6	47 5 0	—	90 5 9	Trim.
					QUEEN'S CO.
103 12 1 (Includes Incidental)	183 15 8	Fixed Salary	—	—	Abbeyleix.
29 7 3	130 0 2	25 0 0	13 10 0	19 18 2	Athy No. 2.
75 14 5	205 12 5	Fixed Salary	23 5 0	65 11 3	Mountmellick.
4 12 0	54 15 3	23 0 0	—	77 6 5	Roscrea No. 3.
117 0 0	285 17 5	Fixed Salary	52 10 0	227 12 4	Shrivenamary.
					CO. WEXFORD.
48 3 10	61 2 8	24 0 0	25 0 0	21 18 0	Ashlone No. 1.
18 7 9	68 0 0	27 10 0	—	11 12 6	Ballymore.
28 10 2	350 2 8	33 10 0	30 0 0	15 17 3	Coole.
50 0 0	350 0 0	130 0 0	75 0 0	20 0 0	Delvin.
45 2 3 (Includes Incidental)	189 9 0	32 10 4	—	—	Kilbeggan.
118 9 0	330 12 0	252 1 10	150 0 0	125 0 0	Mullingar.
					CO. WEXFORD.
—	411 8 4	236 0 6	43 11 4	164 2 4	Enniscorthy.
59 4 2	68 9 5	55 10 9	—	—	Gorey.
149 13 1	484 9 0	292 10 0	123 15 0	84 0 3	New Ross.
53 7 5	74 10 9	207 8 6	81 0 0	89 17 5	Wexford.
					CO. WICKLOW.
51 11 3	212 4 1	128 15 11	28 0 0	51 13 1	Ballinglass No. 1.
32 7 0	19 15 10	Fixed Salary	4 0 0	24 6 11	Nass No. 2.
34 15 5	102 7 3	21 14 0	—	26 8 9	Rahindown No. 2.
14 2 6	148 13 5	—	—	44 6 8	Rathdrum.
4 0 0	—	19 10 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	Sallins.
3,844 15 4	13,601 18 7	4,597 12 3	2,026 6 4	3,331 6 1	Total for Leinster.

TABLE B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and completion of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
Co. GALWAY.					
Ballinasloe No. 1.	7	3 tracts	3	3 tracts	£ s. d. 234 16 9
Clifden,	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	—	—	—	—	—
Glennasmaddy,	—	—	—	—	—
Gort,	—	—	—	—	—
Loughrea,	21	—	—	—	—
Mount Bellew,	7	—	15	—	163 5 10
Oughterard,	40	—	7	—	24 9 1
Portlanna,	—	—	13	—	222 18 5
Tam,	29	—	—	—	—
Terrin,	—	—	27	—	561 13 18
Co. LEITRIM.					
Ballinamore,	14	—	9	—	437 6 12
Carriek-on-Shannon No. 1	28	1	15	—	243 5 8
Kinlough,	45	—	39	—	133 10 2
Manorhamilton,	34	8	2	6	220 13 2
Mohill,	34	4	17	2	654 18 1
Co. MAYO.					
Ballina,	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinrobe,	—	—	—	—	—
Belmullet,	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar,	—	—	—	—	—
Claremorris,	—	—	—	—	—
Killalea,	—	—	—	—	—
Swanfield,	—	—	—	—	—
Westport,	—	—	—	—	—
Co. ROSSCOMMON.					
Athlone No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinacree No. 2,	6	—	—	—	—
Boyle No. 1,	88	—	4	—	92 19 11
Carriek-on-Shannon No. 2	24	—	32	—	1,135 18 9
Castlerea,	—	6	17	3	427 8 2
Roscommon,	59	—	—	—	—
Strickstown,	40	—	26	—	735 15 2
			56	—	690 1 11
Co. SLIGO.					
Boyle No. 2,	12	—	5	—	284 14 8
Drumree West,	36	—	12	—	355 19 6
Sligo,	15	—	8	—	155 9 11
Toburnurry,	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Connaught	522	19 and 3 tracts	269	11 and 3 tracts	7,114 2 2
Total for Ireland,	13,483	4,578 & 12 tracts	7,253	2,540 & 3 tracts	137,697 12 2

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES AS IN COL. 6.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
					PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
					CO. GALWAY.
30 0 0	143 6 0	37 4 9	—	24 6 0	Ballinasloe No. 1
—	—	—	—	—	Clifden
—	—	—	—	—	Galway.
—	—	—	—	—	Glennasmaddy.
23 12 10	49 0 0	68 0 0	30 0 0	6 15 0	Gort.
8 15 0	3 0 0	—	—	12 14 1	Loughrea.
—	119 8 8	55 12 9	24 5 0	23 12 0	Mount Bellew.
—	—	—	—	(Includes Official)	Oughterard.
—	261 9 1	141 2 6	75 0 0	104 2 3	Portumna.
—	—	—	—	—	Tuam.
					CO. LEXBURY.
52 10 9	553 17 1	18 0 0	30 0 0	22 10 1	Ballinamore.
45 16 2	113 4 0	47 0 0	22 5 0	14 0 0	Carriok-on-Shannon No. 1
20 2 6	28 17 6	43 4 8	—	43 5 6	Keshbeg.
55 4 10	149 4 4	11 6 0	—	5 0 0	Manorhamilton.
62 9 6	631 15 8	50 1 4	60 0 0	50 11 7	Mohill.
					CO. MAYO.
—	—	—	—	—	Ballina.
—	—	—	—	—	Ballinrobe.
—	—	—	—	—	Belmullet.
—	—	—	—	—	Castlebar.
—	—	—	—	—	Chesmore.
—	—	—	—	—	Keshbeg.
—	—	—	—	—	Swinsford.
—	—	—	—	—	Westport.
					CO. ROSCOMMON.
21 12 4	32 14 10	17 8 11	5 10 0	15 13 10	Athlone No. 2
110 9 11	652 8 11	190 0 0	30 0 0	212 19 11	Ballinasloe No. 2.
36 14 8	307 18 6	56 10 0	25 0 0	1 5 0	Boyle No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	Carriok-on-Shannon No. 2.
48 4 8	597 10 11	87 12 6	—	22 7 1	Castlerea.
62 19 6	506 12 7	72 11 0	20 0 0	27 1 10	Roscommon.
					CO. SLAGH.
47 4 8	138 6 8	28 5 0	5 0 0	65 18 4	Boyle No. 2.
65 14 4	163 6 9	74 14 4	45 0 0	6 15 4	Dromore West.
41 2 8	111 10 2	28 17 1	—	4 0 0	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	—	Tobereury.
701 14 4	4,354 12 2	1,022 10 10	372 0 0	663 4 10	Total for Connaught.
35,136 12 0	57,245 16 4	23,320 11 6	8,635 3 5	12,099 8 11	Total for Ireland.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount apportioned in Oct. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.
1	2	3	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
CO. ANTRIM.					
Aghalee,	12,790 0 0	12,790 0 0	324 0 0	5-6	1-69
Antrim,	29,168 1 7	29,168 1 7	1,070 0 0	2	2
Ballycastle, . . .	28,441 0 0	28,271 0 0	685 0 0	3-6	3-6
Ballymena, . . .	20,800 0 0	20,400 0 0	455 13 5	1	97
Ballymoney, . . .	60,024 0 0	59,814 0 0	1,326 8 10	3-65	77
Belfast,	2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	45 14 10	24	29
Larne,	3,570 0 0	3,560 0 0	74 4 6	16	29
Lisburn,	40,701 0 0	39,001 0 0	1,141 0 0	3-6	96
CO. ARMAGH.					
Armagh,	15,745 0 0	12,715 0 0	327 7 3	43	43
Crossmaglen, . . .	8,966 10 0	7,306 10 0	325 6 7	3-15	1
Lurgan,	22,090 0 0	31,142 0 0	1,299 6 10	5-6	51
Newry No. 2, . . .	5,400 0 0	4,675 0 0	169 11 2	48	5
Tandragee,	5,725 0 0	5,725 0 0	246 8 7	2-6	—
CO. CAVAN.					
Baldoborough, . .	54,604 5 0	42,780 0 0	581 14 8	3-11	3
Bawnboy,	6,849 0 0	4,500 0 0	172 8 10	1-75	1-75
Castlemahan, . . .	34,000 0 0	20,400 0 0	758 15 11	6-25	5
Cavan,	24,522 0 0	21,357 0 0	351 0 0	7-3	75
Cookehill No. 1, . .	15,385 0 0	9,400 0 0	581 0 0	3-23	2
Eamiskillen No. 2, .	3,065 0 0	3,850 0 0	63 12 5	1-87	—
Mullaghoman, . . .	7,520 0 0	4,835 0 0	83 4 10	1-75	1-75
CO. DONEGAL.					
Ballyshannon, . .	16,500 0 0	16,535 0 0	688 18 1	9	3-2
Donegal,	22,939 0 0	22,730 0 0	427 0 0	2-25	75
Drumahilly, . . .	8,605 0 0	3,695 0 0	80 19 8	1-58	—
Glenties,	8,785 0 0	8,680 0 0	182 13 1	1-96	1-61
Inishowen,	17,210 0 0	15,884 8 10	375 17 0	2-14	45
Lettickenny, . . .	26,540 0 0	24,150 0 0	551 18 5	4-5	—
Londonderry No. 2, .	35,110 0 0	22,320 0 0	820 0 0	3	—
Millford,	18,140 0 0	16,260 0 0	374 13 4	2-75	—
Strabane No. 2, . .	65,730 0 0	62,517 0 0	1,277 8 5	7	75
Stranishar,	27,231 0 0	27,231 0 0	1,053 0 0	8	2
CO. DOWN.					
Banbridge,	25,594 0 0	18,905 0 0	843 2 5	1-7	1
Castlemagh, . . .	3,652 10 0	3,100 0 0	76 0 0	1-60	2-47
Downpatrick, . . .	105,420 0 0	96,780 0 0	1,917 0 0	1-49	675
Hillsborough, . . .	17,245 0 0	16,960 0 0	477 0 0	1-5	73
Kilkeel,	15,537 16 8	15,477 16 8	436 0 0	2-5	2-25
Mora,	31,905 0 0	22,506 0 0	1,146 16 10	6-67	68
Newry No. 1, . . .	6,200 0 0	6,200 0 0	133 11 11	82	1
Newtownards, . . .	65,980 0 0	62,780 0 0	898 3 5	7-5	1
CO. FERMANAGH.					
Bellack,	3,355 0 0	3,355 0 0	76 4 0	1-66	9
Clones No. 2, . . .	17,385 0 0	12,335 0 0	342 7 9	3-07	—
Eamiskillen, . . .	22,240 0 0	6,500 0 0	200 0 0	1	—
Irvinestown, . . .	7,310 0 0	1,500 0 0	151 19 8	99	—
Lamahan,	23,478 0 0	16,763 0 0	729 0 0	3	5

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1904. (included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1911.				RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
					CO. ANTRIM.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8,435 0 0	9 3 3	9 3 3	9 4 10	1 1 0	Aghalee.
15,640 0 0	41 15 5	17 2 9	31 18 10	—	Antrim.
4,756 0 0	47 0 0	11 0 0	35 0 0	—	Ballycastle.
14,140 0 0	58 7 0	10 5 0	25 3 7	—	Ballymena.
35,140 0 0	82 1 7	23 8 9	20 18 4	—	Ballymore.
5,200 0 0	—	1 9 3	4 10 10	—	Belfast.
5,570 0 0	1 9 0	2 5 6	7 1 7	—	Larne.
18,185 0 0	65 15 6	19 8 10	25 0 7	—	Lisburn.
					CO. ARMAGH.
15,745 0 0	84 3 7	4 7 3	8 12 1	—	Armagh.
4,590 0 0	0 18 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	4 5 9	Crossmaglen.
20,430 0 0	49 16 0	17 1 0	15 6 2	—	Lurgan.
8,400 0 0	—	2 22 6	5 18 6	—	Newry No. 2.
925 0 0	9 7 8	1 5 6	7 3 6	—	Tandragee.
					CO. CAVAN.
31,682 0 0	130 13 11	11 18 6	26 13 4	2 9 0	Balleborough.
4,980 0 0	—	0 10 6	2 14 6	—	Bawnboy.
22,380 0 0	20 0 0	8 2 6	40 0 0	3 0 0	Castlerahan.
9,865 0 0	32 14 5	10 7 0	—	—	Cavan.
10,705 0 0	29 5 0	5 1 6	10 3 8	—	Cootahill No. 1.
3,060 0 0	—	—	1 2 0	—	Enniskillen No. 2.
5,700 0 0	8 0 0	0 12 0	2 17 1	—	Mullaghern.
					CO. DONEGAL.
8,670 0 0	9 6 9	8 4 0	5 3 6	—	Ballyshannon.
22,600 0 0	1 19 4	—	21 15 8	1 7 0	Donegal.
3,865 0 0	—	—	0 5 5	—	Dunfarghy.
8,785 0 0	3 3 10	6 11 9	12 11 8	—	Glenties.
25,640 0 0	2 15 6	7 15 9	19 13 1	—	Inishowen.
26,890 0 0	69 2 0	9 9 7	22 0 6	9 1 1	Lettinkenny.
24,720 0 0	9 11 10	17 13 4	10 13 0	—	Londonderry No. 2.
18,140 0 0	—	8 15 9	13 11 1	—	Milford.
43,765 0 0	12 1 3	34 19 1	74 18 6	0 2 6	Strabane No. 2.
13,455 0 0	99 6 11	14 9 5	23 12 9	—	Stranorlar.
					CO. DOWRY.
17,650 0 0	23 16 0	8 13 3	7 12 8	—	Banbridge.
8,652 10 0	—	2 7 3	0 15 4	—	Castlereagh.
101,230 0 0	—	41 3 0	50 5 6	—	Downpatrick.
12,045 0 0	56 7 2	3 5 3	6 14 3	—	Hillsborough.
11,375 0 0	0 12 6	5 6 6	12 0 11	—	Kilkeel.
29,495 0 0	237 16 7	10 7 0	17 10 1	—	Moss.
5,890 0 0	—	3 6 9	8 16 11	—	Newry No. 1.
40,500 0 0	103 13 11	28 18 11	53 0 6	—	Newtownards.
					CO. FERMANAGH.
1,790 0 0	48 17 0	1 2 3	4 3 5	—	Belleek.
11,490 0 0	8 7 6	4 10 0	5 13 5	—	Georges No. 2.
15,540 0 0	—	—	—	—	Enniskillen.
7,310 0 0	—	—	—	—	Irinestowna.
36,640 0 0	20 0 0	4 0 6	10 1 3	0 5 0	Lisnakea.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4	Actually levied under the Act.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER— <i>cont.</i>					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CO. LONDONDERRY.					
Coleraine,	52,045 0 0	51,480 0 0	1,460 3 4	4-01	1-97
Limavady,	26,530 0 0	14,340 0 0	776 9 0	3	75
Londonderry No. 1,	19,880 0 0	18,815 0 0	500 0 0	2-5	1
Magheraish,	41,600 0 0	34,135 0 0	1,083 0 0	2-75	—
CO. MONAGHAN.					
Carrickmacross,	20,137 0 0	17,637 0 0	592 12 4	2-8	1-4
Castleblayney,	24,224 0 0	23,224 0 0	846 0 0	4-12	2-6
Clones No. 1,	6,630 0 0	6,790 0 0	263 0 0	2-1	—
Cootshill No. 2,	7,852 0 0	4,555 0 0	252 0 0	2-5	1
Monaghan,	20,235 0 0	16,328 0 0	350 0 0	75	75
CO. TYRONE.					
Castlederg,	7,115 0 0	6,240 0 0	176 7 0	1-66	1-63
Clough,	5,530 0 0	6,000 0 0	175 5 1	8	—
Cookstown,	15,770 0 0	15,770 0 0	300 0 0	1-5	2
Dungannon,	14,180 0 0	14,180 0 0	294 18 11	7	5-4
Omagh,	69,160 0 0	67,000 0 0	1,690 0 0	8-25	1-75
Scrappane No. 1,	64,526 0 0	57,148 0 0	1,350 4 2	5-5	5
Trillick,	4,830 0 0	3,455 0 0	118 8 0	1-66	1-65
Total for ULSTER,	1,306,606 8 8	1,237,377 17 1	32,885 7 1	—	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
CO. CLARE.					
Ballyvaughan,	19,852 0 0	14,500 0 0	618 15 3	7-75	1-65
Corrofin,	9,429 10 0	8,299 10 0	228 10 1	3	2-35
Ennis,	48,987 15 8	47,558 15 8	1,737 0 0	6-2	2-7
Ennistymon,	16,749 0 0	15,780 0 0	428 0 4	2-71	2-25
Killybeg,	14,441 0 0	11,541 0 0	508 0 0	7	3
Kilrush,	23,423 17 8	19,866 17 8	618 0 0	2-5	1
Limerick No. 2,	21,201 0 0	20,741 0 0	453 8 8	3-44	2-75
Scariff,	17,406 0 0	15,439 0 0	369 17 2	3-25	1-45
Tulla,	28,418 3 6	25,449 7 1	1,100 13 0	8	6
CO. CORK.					
Bandon,	67,715 0 0	59,360 0 0	2,434 8 7	8	4
Bantry,	12,247 0 0	9,657 0 0	356 4 0	3-6	3
Castletown,	—	—	—	—	—
Charleville,	25,919 0 0	23,284 0 0	771 1 0	8-42	5-62
Clonakilly,	54,173 11 9	51,513 11 9	1,262 14 3	6-9	4
Cork,	259,547 0 0	230,882 0 0	5,619 6 4	7-08	4-75
Donmagway,	56,671 0 0	48,530 0 0	1,178 8 4	8	11-6
Ferryon,	119,619 10 0	107,629 10 0	2,859 0 0	7-25	4
Kanturk,	94,920 0 0	88,905 0 0	1,900 11 4	5-40	2-82
Kinsale,	67,683 0 0	46,413 0 0	1,677 0 0	7-2	3-2
Macroom,	108,526 0 0	93,290 0 0	3,125 19 11	12-25	10-75
Malin,	93,683 0 0	81,905 0 0	2,192 17 10	5-4	4-75
Midleton,	102,060 0 0	68,600 0 0	2,818 8 0	8	5-5
Millstreet,	43,949 0 0	34,820 0 0	1,209 0 0	0-45	4-2
Mitcheinstown No. 1,	45,638 10 0	30,947 10 0	530 0 0	3-88	3-25
Skibbereen,	58,268 0 0	46,231 0 0	1,164 6 3	6-44	5-52
Skull,	4,984 0 0	4,034 0 0	402 16 8	1-0	1-6
Youghal No. 1,	37,269 0 0	30,950 0 0	1,186 11 9	11	7

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1904, (inserted in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1911.				RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceed- ings against tenants.	
	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.					
CO. LONDONDERRY.					
16,165 0 0	225 7 3	24 8 9	55 14 9	—	Coleraine.
15,150 0 0	8 7 11	5 8 9	7 19 8	—	Limavady.
14,830 0 0	1 6 0	10 17 5	18 5 7	—	Londonderry No. 1.
30,590 0 0	49 5 0	12 0 0	15 16 11	—	Magherafelt.
CO. MONAGHAN.					
11,550 0 0	8 13 0	9 2 9	4 1 2	—	Carriekmacross.
10,200 0 0	—	9 15 0	15 5 0	—	Castledown.
6,290 0 0	3 15 0	3 2 6	5 5 6	—	Clones No. 1.
4,800 0 0	54 13 6	1 1 0	3 12 10	—	Cooteshill No. 2.
13,920 0 0	104 18 6	6 15 11	10 11 0	—	Monaghan.
CO. TYRONE.					
5,115 0 0	—	0 18 0	5 17 8	—	Castlederg.
8,330 0 0	—	1 11 6	5 7 7	—	Clough.
15,770 0 0	10 7 6	8 18 3	13 11 9	—	Doekstown.
14,180 0 0	2 19 6	7 19 3	14 15 0	—	Droghda.
32,925 0 0	291 1 7	31 9 0	78 14 6	—	Omagh.
50,150 0 0	29 7 9	6 8 11	24 17 8	0 4 6	Stebane No. 1.
3,400 0 0	—	0 7 6	0 8 0	—	Trillick.
935,075 10 0	2,046 15 9	512 11 11	968 2 5	21 15 10	Total for ULSTER.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
CO. CLARE.					
14,945 0 0	—	—	8 13 7	—	Ballyvaughan.
7,060 0 0	17 3 0	4 1 3	8 8 2	—	Corrofin.
21,575 0 0	30 9 0	6 4 6	77 9 8	—	Ennis.
13,360 0 0	13 3 6	4 7 0	10 2 10	—	Enniscorthy.
8,725 0 0	5 13 0	2 9 0	39 2 2	13 19 0	Kiladysart.
20,455 0 0	15 16 6	3 16 0	11 7 3	—	Kilrush.
8,530 0 0	55 19 4	7 2 6	16 12 0	—	Limerick No. 2.
13,040 0 0	15 16 3	7 8 6	13 16 7	—	Scariff.
15,330 0 0	93 7 6	13 14 9	38 0 0	2 2 0	Tulla.
CO. CORK.					
29,805 0 0	240 1 1	9 3 0	57 6 6	—	Bandon.
5,670 0 0	—	1 19 0	4 19 0	—	Bantry.
7,455 0 0	133 8 5	4 19 0	45 8 10	—	Castletown.
19,254 0 0	103 4 5	—	43 1 5	1 0 0	Charleville.
772 325 0 0	613 4 6	81 2 3	198 0 2	12 14 4	Clonsilla.
25,405 0 0	445 17 7	—	68 4 2	4 5 0	Cork.
52,900 0 0	24 5 3	29 11 0	87 10 6	—	Dummanway.
41,930 0 0	369 6 7	6 4 6	76 4 5	0 16 6	Fermoy.
49,400 0 0	1 4 6	8 14 0	22 4 4	—	Kanturk.
40,275 0 0	42 6 5	—	106 18 0	6 14 10	Kinsale.
46,690 0 0	245 5 0	14 19 3	89 9 5	8 14 7	Macroom.
44,360 0 0	12 3 7	30 7 6	40 1 3	—	Mallow.
17,380 0 0	65 11 4	—	27 2 0	1 10 0	Middleton.
26,187 10 0	10 2 0	8 14 6	25 6 3	2 7 0	Mulkeel.
17,180 0 0	192 7 11	26 2 0	48 16 2	3 0 8	Mitchelstown No. 1.
500 0 0	13 0 3	—	7 18 9	—	Skibbereen.
12,215 0 0	76 16 10	13 16 9	52 7 9	—	Skull.
					Youghal No. 1.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Act.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CO. KERRY.					
Caherciveen, . . .	14,525 0 0	8,500 0 0	304 1 7	2-8	—
Dingle, . . .	14,220 0 0	9,585 0 0	337 8 9	3-87	1-81
Kenmare, . . .	85,130 0 0	8,825 0 0	385 4 5	4-18	37
Kilbarney, . . .	57,635 0 0	45,950 0 0	1,140 1 5	3-7	2-5
Listowel, . . .	122,969 0 0	104,289 0 0	2,976 0 0	13	7
Trillick, . . .	101,853 0 0	70,929 0 0	2,133 5 9	6-52	2-92
CO. LIMERICK.					
Croom, . . .	74,149 0 0	69,049 0 0	1,605 11 0	6	5-5
Glin, . . .	9,569 0 0	9,169 0 0	234 19 5	7-48	6-36
Kilmallock, . . .	188,753 0 0	130,316 0 0	3,975 0 0	8-60	7-13
Limerick No. 1, . . .	127,815 0 0	124,970 0 0	2,691 1 1	7	6-3
Milfordstown No. 2, . . .	21,116 0 0	15,671 0 0	370 0 0	5	5-43
Newcastle, . . .	104,608 0 0	87,038 0 0	2,141 0 0	8-5	4
Rathkeale, . . .	83,507 0 0	79,847 0 0	3,207 16 5	11	6-20
Tipperary No. 2, . . .	41,404 0 0	32,771 0 0	930 0 0	7-5	8
CO. TIPPERARY N.E.					
Birr No. 2, . . .	9,041 0 0	5,481 0 0	112 0 0	2-12	1
Berrinsokane, . . .	23,245 0 0	17,239 0 0	570 10 0	8-5	2-5
Donagh, . . .	70,045 0 0	48,595 0 0	544 0 0	1-62	1
Enniscorthy No. 1, . . .	31,590 0 0	24,090 0 0	768 15 9	5	1-5
Thurles, . . .	53,854 0 0	51,719 0 0	1,341 11 6	4	3-25
CO. TIPPERARY S.E.					
Carriek-on-Suir No. 1, . . .	10,752 10 0	9,552 10 0	305 8 4	4-5	1-68
Cashel, . . .	75,900 0 0	40,927 0 0	2,206 13 8	5	3-25
Chapelton, . . .	29,950 0 0	28,278 0 0	620 2 2	2-37	37
Commeal No. 1, . . .	22,885 0 0	17,805 0 0	581 11 4	3-37	2-08
Gortnahoe, . . .	16,037 0 0	15,168 0 0	471 10 7	4-85	5-04
Stewardagh, . . .	28,025 0 0	24,965 0 0	741 19 0	6-7	4-6
Tipperary No. 1, . . .	74,754 10 0	54,494 10 0	1,640 0 0	3-62	3-75
CO. WATERFORD.					
Carriek-on-Suir No. 2, . . .	25,643 10 0	20,518 10 0	706 14 0	6	2-7
Clonmel No. 2, . . .	6,699 0 0	3,163 0 0	150 13 9	2-38	1-67
Dungarvan, . . .	46,350 0 0	40,665 0 0	1,255 17 9	7-25	3
Kilmocthemas, . . .	46,968 0 0	41,208 0 0	1,800 0 0	13	11-25
Lismore, . . .	49,010 0 0	31,460 0 0	654 17 0	3	5-6
Waterford No. 1, . . .	54,934 0 0	45,593 10 0	1,312 0 0	5-1	2
Youghal No. 2, . . .	26,315 0 0	22,675 0 0	847 13 5	9	5-5
Total for MUNSTER, . . .	3,099,770 8 7	2,586,909 2 2	75,968 9 10	—	—
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
CO. CARLOW.					
Ballinglass No. 2, . . .	32,541 0 0	28,694 0 0	1,198 0 0	11-75	5-8
Carlow, . . .	112,233 0 0	78,628 0 0	3,569 17 3	6-75	4
Idroon, . . .	3,108 0 0	8,108 0 0	75 8 11	1-75	1

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1908. (Included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1911.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants		
7	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.						
CO. KERRY.						
14,625 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Caherdivea.
9,220 0 0	89 1 6	2 18 0	2 16 1	—	—	Dingle.
27,625 0 0	—	2 9 2	2 19 6	—	—	Kenmare.
37,040 0 0	204 6 4	20 4 6	83 11 1	4 8 6	—	Kilmarney.
58,120 0 0	428 17 10	—	149 18 8	54 10 2	—	Lisowel.
65,700 0 0	145 2 0	13 13 3	31 19 1	—	—	Trillick.
CO. LIMERICK.						
35,170 0 0	110 13 1	26 12 6	90 8 8	1 12 11	—	Croom.
3,000 0 0	87 12 6	6 0 9	17 19 1	4 8 1	—	Glin.
29,930 0 0	382 0 9	34 10 0	128 15 10	7 10 0	—	Kilmallock.
48,525 0 0	1,034 8 3	55 2 6	152 13 2	—	—	Limerick No. 1.
7,145 0 0	56 15 4	5 15 0	32 2 7	1 0 0	—	Mincheltown No. 2.
47,980 0 0	121 14 7	28 8 6	94 10 9	25 29 8	—	Newcastle.
20,345 0 0	401 17 1	32 0 6	79 15 0	0 7 8	—	Rathkeale.
17,730 0 0	102 6 2	7 19 0	42 7 7	—	—	Tipperary No. 2.
CO. TIPPERARY N.E.						
7,550 0 0	4 10 0	0 9 0	10 2 4	—	—	Birr No. 2.
14,950 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	11 3 2	—	—	Borrisokane.
20,290 0 0	115 0 0	22 10 0	16 10 7	0 16 6	—	Nenagh.
25,980 0 0	7 10 4	9 6 9	9 8 4	—	—	Roosca No. 1.
24,010 0 0	101 10 6	19 18 6	35 0 4	0 17 8	—	Thurles.
CO. TIPPERARY S.E.						
5,460 0 0	0 19 7	—	10 0 0	—	—	Carrick-on-Suir No. 1.
25,075 0 0	97 0 2	15 19 9	32 4 3	—	—	Cashel.
9,635 0 0	174 11 9	6 18 0	48 12 5	0 10 0	—	Clogheen.
10,710 0 0	22 15 9	4 5 9	18 3 0	—	—	Clonmel No. 1.
6,637 0 0	10 7 6	7 5 0	25 14 4	1 4 4	—	Gortnahoe.
14,040 0 0	22 17 6	5 11 4	41 13 8	—	—	Slieveragh.
27,360 0 0	137 6 10	16 6 0	82 7 8	—	—	Tipperary No. 1.
CO. WATERFORD.						
10,530 0 0	42 9 6	—	30 0 0	—	—	Carrick-on-Suir No. 2.
4,080 0 0	17 13 0	0 17 0	3 14 4	—	—	Clonmel No. 2.
24,385 0 0	215 14 11	10 9 3	52 11 5	—	—	Dungarvan.
13,790 0 0	105 1 0	4 10 9	24 19 11	—	—	Kilmacshomus.
13,880 0 0	43 18 8	12 9 0	34 8 5	—	—	Lismore.
20,150 0 0	105 13 1	20 12 6	86 15 4	—	—	Waterford No. 1.
7,700 0 0	94 14 0	9 10 2	33 0 5	—	—	Youghal No. 2.
1,437,478 10 0	7,419 1 3	700 2 8	2,736 5 6	166 18 5	—	Total for MUNSTER.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.						
CO. CARLOW.						
12,655 0 0	96 2 10	14 12 6	21 19 10	9 3 0	—	Ballinglass No. 2.
48,240 0 0	164 13 0	33 18 6	78 9 8	—	—	Carlow.
1,760 0 0	18 0 0	1 17 9	3 11 2	—	—	Kilroe.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.					
CO. DUBLIN.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	d.
Rathfriland, . . .	82,735 0 0	77,412 0 0	3,181 0 0	7	3-6
Coleridge No. 2, . .	9,853 0 0	8,962 0 0	455 0 0	2-7	2-2
Dublin, North, . .	109,053 0 0	163,825 0 0	2,312 0 0	6-02	-75
Dublin, South, . .	65,605 0 0	93,885 0 0	2,277 0 4	6-35	-75
Rathdown No. 1, . .	53,850 0 0	52,980 0 0	1,375 18 2	4-33	1
CO. KILDARE.					
Athy No. 1, . . .	73,676 0 0	52,918 0 0	1,702 0 0	5-7	5-04
Beddingglass No. 3, .	12,025 0 0	10,255 0 0	464 0 0	10	3-6
Coleridge No. 1, . .	25,052 0 0	23,731 17 0	1,075 0 0	3-8	3
Cobden No. 2, . . .	34,015 4 0	31,739 4 0	869 11 0	5-07	2-12
Naas No. 1, . . .	70,595 0 0	56,130 0 0	2,235 1 2	3-9	2
CO. KILKENNY.					
Callan,	30,840 0 0	22,840 0 0	830 0 0	4-75	3
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, .	6,845 0 0	4,605 0 0	183 17 1	2	-4
Castlemore, . . .	26,784 0 0	24,114 0 0	664 4 11	4-97	1-95
Ida,	13,824 0 0	11,837 0 0	341 15 2	5-12	3-6
Kilkenny,	48,407 15 0	33,787 15 0	1,100 0 0	3-25	3-25
Thomastown, . . .	38,717 0 0	29,803 0 0	1,081 15 10	3-4	3-25
Urford No. 1, . . .	19,288 0 0	14,821 0 0	468 0 11	3-44	1-27
Waterford No. 2, . .	38,480 0 0	37,382 0 0	1,024 3 6	5-12	2-6
KING'S CO.					
Birr No. 1, . . .	50,142 0 0	36,115 0 0	698 0 0	2-12	1-33
Clonsilla,	9,666 0 0	7,436 0 0	324 15 10	5-05	1-45
Edenderry No. 1, . .	34,806 12 0	29,538 12 0	802 14 11	5-49	1-38
Roscrea No. 2, . . .	12,655 0 0	10,610 0 0	352 1 11	2-6	1-4
Tullamore,	50,969 0 0	38,994 0 0	1,009 0 0	3-5	3-4
CO. LONGFORD.					
Ballymahon, . . .	32,964 0 0	24,401 0 0	1,293 0 0	7-5	4
Granard No. 1, . .	37,361 0 0	20,291 0 0	575 14 8	2-5	2-5
Longford,	54,388 0 0	43,063 0 0	1,770 0 0	3	6
CO. LOUTH.					
Ardee No. 1, . . .	41,951 10 0	38,947 10 0	944 0 8	3-25	1
Dundalk,	87,285 0 0	70,815 0 0	1,838 5 2	5-5	5
Louth,	27,011 0 0	26,121 0 0	650 0 0	5-25	4
CO. MEATH.					
Ardee No. 2, . . .	20,309 0 0	18,775 0 0	552 0 10	5-6	3-5
Dunsborough, . . .	59,285 0 0	53,975 0 0	1,171 2 9	4	4
Edenderry No. 2, . .	11,888 4 0	11,208 4 0	301 0 0	4-48	2-7
Kells,	99,416 15 0	82,076 15 0	2,589 16 6	7-75	6
Meath,	48,598 0 0	48,053 0 0	1,500 0 0	5-75	4-5
Navan,	70,736 0 0	70,301 0 0	1,510 0 0	4-0	3
Oldcastle,	32,785 0 0	28,025 0 0	971 14 5	6-29	4-45
Trim,	109,203 10 0	94,433 10 0	3,714 1 6	8-3	5-2
QUEEN'S CO.					
Abbeyleix,	66,938 17 6	61,988 17 6	1,315 3 9	3-5	3-25
Athy No. 2,	45,325 0 0	18,480 0 0	450 0 0	3-4	1-42
Mountmellick, . . .	66,449 0 0	47,559 0 0	1,853 19 1	5-1	1-13
Roscrea No. 3, . . .	14,027 0 0	15,682 0 0	449 15 2	4-8	2-14
Slavemargy,	28,283 0 0	15,108 0 0	936 14 8	9-30	4-5

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1906. (included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1911.				LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TENANTS.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.			
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		12.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.
						CO. DUBLIN.
53,640 0 0	247 14 2	16 2 6	101 6 11	1 15 0		Balrothery.
7,410 0 0	44 0 6	3 19 6	86 1 0	0 8 0		Colbridge No. 2.
58,915 0 0	110 8 10	39 0 0	115 0 0	12 0 0		Dublin, North.
54,665 0 0	613 5 1	55 13 3	115 1 10	90 0 0		Dublin, South.
87,500 0 0	117 2 2	16 1 3	66 11 10	14 9 5		Rathdown No. 1.
						CO. KILDARE.
34,975 0 0	172 7 2	11 5 0	85 7 2	—		Athy No. 1.
5,605 0 0	12 6 3	6 0 0	14 0 10	—		Ballinglass No. 3.
13,170 0 0	192 9 4	11 12 6	167 1 6	0 14 0		Colbridge No. 1.
19,705 0 0	47 7 2	13 18 0	54 8 11	—		Edenderry No. 2.
43,100 0 0	21 11 6	23 13 3	85 13 9	7 15 2		Naas No. 1.
						CO. KILKENNY.
18,530 0 0	34 4 6	4 6 10	32 8 0	—		Callan.
4,500 0 0	18 18 10	0 18 0	4 0 0	—		Carrick-on-Suir No. 3.
20,040 0 0	59 2 6	14 8 0	46 15 8	1 10 6		Castlecomer.
6,270 0 0	30 0 0	5 13 3	12 9 0	—		Ida.
21,230 0 0	29 12 0	7 4 9	44 5 3	—		Kilkenny.
21,645 0 0	57 19 6	6 16 6	52 17 3	—		Thomastown.
10,458 0 0	19 1 0	4 7 6	24 10 3	0 17 6		Uringford No. 1.
16,320 0 0	12 2 6	15 1 0	46 19 1	—		Waterford No. 2.
						KING'S CO.
37,130 0 0	14 2 0	7 7 9	21 7 10	—		Birr No. 1.
7,910 0 0	0 9 0	0 17 3	8 17 7	—		Clonegownan.
19,122 0 0	5 0 0	14 16 0	29 0 11	—		Edenderry No. 1.
8,120 0 0	—	6 1 6	6 2 8	—		Roscrea No. 2.
23,875 0 0	108 14 0	24 3 0	60 5 0	—		Tullamore.
						CO. LONGFORD.
15,111 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 0	29 0 0	—		Ballymahon.
22,235 0 0	48 17 6	6 13 6	21 7 7	—		Granard No. 1.
32,225 0 0	169 11 0	11 16 6	37 13 8	9 16 0		Longford.
						CO. LOUTH.
25,070 0 0	72 4 3	16 8 6	31 14 10	—		Ardee No. 1.
57,975 0 0	86 8 9	23 11 0	34 13 3	7 2 6		Dundalk.
8,670 0 0	118 11 10	7 4 3	36 8 3	—		Louth.
						CO. MEATH.
7,140 0 0	1 3 5	7 1 3	32 12 6	—		Ardee No. 2.
32,940 0 0	179 10 0	18 11 6	65 10 0	—		Dunshaughlin.
5,780 0 0	21 0 8	5 11 0	26 14 2	0 10 6		Edenderry No. 3.
46,360 0 0	247 19 10	13 7 6	78 14 5	—		Kells.
15,875 0 0	319 13 6	13 17 0	65 15 1	—		Meath.
14,335 0 0	227 7 6	13 15 3	51 7 8	2 16 6		Navan.
20,068 0 0	189 12 6	9 8 3	21 17 10	—		Oldcastle.
30,055 0 0	80 11 9	24 4 6	124 2 0	2 2 0		Trim.
						QUEEN'S CO.
47,870 0 0	58 8 0	25 13 9	37 2 11	—		Abberley.
18,730 0 0	10 13 0	2 8 3	15 13 5	—		Athy No. 2.
39,160 0 0	45 9 4	8 10 6	47 15 11	0 14 6		Mountmelick.
7,255 0 0	5 2 0	5 7 3	9 3 0	—		Roscrea No. 3.
13,390 0 0	28 7 3	7 2 6	34 15 0	—		Sileamary.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.
Co. WESTMEATH.					
Athlone No. 1, . . .	27,010 0 0	21,117 0 0	610 12 5	3-2	1
Ballymore, . . .	16,012 0 0	13,103 0 0	645 0 0	7	4-5
Cooke, . . .	19,389 0 0	16,525 0 0	280 10 8	4-25	4-25
Delvin, . . .	68,265 0 0	60,260 0 0	1,472 0 0	6-75	5-25
Kilbeggan, . . .	19,663 0 0	16,463 0 0	208 0 0	4-25	4-25
Mullingar, . . .	264,184 14 10	143,964 3 3	4,819 0 0	7-12	7-75
Co. WEXFORD.					
Enniscorthy, . . .	129,165 0 0	96,241 0 0	2,906 0 0	6-65	5-65
Geary, . . .	45,078 16 5	38,568 16 5	712 8 3	2	2
New Ross, . . .	59,774 3 3	48,774 3 3	1,520 1 1	5-1	3-65
Wexford, . . .	102,344 0 0	96,794 6 10	4,118 0 0	19-4	8-1
Co. WICKLOW.					
Ballinglass No. 1, . .	27,194 0 0	21,894 0 0	916 0 0	4-5	2-25
Nass No. 2, . . .	4,065 0 0	3,355 0 0	210 14 9	5-5	2
Ballstown No. 2, . .	16,635 0 0	16,525 0 0	484 8 9	3-6	1-7
Rathdrum, . . .	72,235 0 0	64,978 13 10	2,650 0 0	5	2
Shelbigh, . . .	35,265 0 0	33,961 0 0	974 0 0	6-6	3
Total for LEINSTER, .	2,852,520 2 0	2,404,245 8 1	77,218 17 8	—	—
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
Co. GALWAY.					
Ballinasloe No. 1, . .	33,164 10 0	29,070 15 0	721 2 9	2-89	1-36
Clifden, . . .	2,040 0 0	1,400 0 0	42 8 3	5	—
Galway, . . .	1,570 0 0	1,400 0 0	32 12 10	2	—
Glennasmaddy, . . .	6,810 0 0	5,406 0 0	221 6 6	1-75	—75
Gort, . . .	6,830 0 0	5,700 0 0	142 4 0	—78	—43
Loughrea, . . .	28,202 0 0	24,482 0 0	604 18 11	2	1-25
Mount Bellew, . . .	7,580 0 0	6,750 0 0	245 0 0	1-5	—25
Oughterard, . . .	3,230 0 0	3,180 0 0	86 3 2	—68	—
Portumna, . . .	24,548 18 0	16,340 0 0	325 0 0	2-17	2-75
Tusam, . . .	17,145 0 0	11,000 0 0	356 9 10	1-12	1-12
Co. LIMERICK.					
Ballinamore, . . .	6,500 0 0	6,320 0 0	151 5 7	2	2
Carrook-on-Shannon No. 1	12,500 0 0	7,270 0 0	140 0 0	1-25	1-25
Kilalough, . . .	4,679 0 0	4,130 0 0	44 19 6	1-1	1-21
Mauchamilton, . . .	8,305 10 0	7,454 12 10	161 18 2	9	—
Monall, . . .	28,450 0 0	21,700 0 0	1,138 0 0	7	1-25
Co. MAYO.					
Beltina, . . .	3,500 0 0	2,750 0 0	72 15 5	—42	—
Ballinrobe, . . .	6,970 0 0	5,200 0 0	144 18 4	—55	—
Belmullet, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar, . . .	2,045 0 0	1,950 0 0	42 10 5	—25	—
Claremorris, . . .	3,400 0 0	2,550 0 0	70 13 10	—6	—45
Killybegs, . . .	4,885 0 0	2,750 0 0	101 11 9	1-19	—
Swaneford, . . .	9,265 0 0	7,500 0 0	193 0 0	1	—5
Westport, . . .	7,400 0 0	6,425 0 0	154 0 0	—75	1-25

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1906. (included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1911.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
						PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.
						CO. WESTMIDLAND.
22,340 0 0	2 6 0	7 19 6	26 13 2	—		Attidone No. 1.
5,940 0 0	158 0 0	7 0 0	17 0 0	—		Ballymore.
12,680 0 0	50 10 0	2 7 3	15 11 8	7 2 4		Cock.
30,705 0 0	207 16 3	14 3 0	83 15 11	1 0 0		Delvin.
7,925 0 0	16 5 0	6 0 0	13 2 0	3 0 0		Kilbeggan.
35,215 0 0	319 5 0	64 12 3	200 5 5	15 10 0		Mullingar.
						CO. WEXFORD.
45,450 0 0	254 10 6	36 2 0	102 13 3	36 2 0		Ennisecorhy.
21,575 0 0	134 8 6	20 14 0	55 1 0	—		Gorey.
26,350 0 0	75 9 6	23 11 6	51 3 11	—		New Ross.
30,200 0 0	145 3 7	23 18 0	97 19 0	1 8 0		Wexford.
						CO. WICKLOW.
10,410 0 0	25 10 0	12 9 0	29 10 2	—		Ballinglass No. 1.
3,880 0 0	10 11 0	1 16 0	7 13 1	—		Nass No. 2.
16,160 0 0	16 19 11	3 6 6	8 17 8	—		Rathdown No. 2.
30,690 0 0	32 10 0	24 7 6	105 19 11	—		Rathdrum.
32,091 0 0	8 2 0	6 18 0	18 4 10	—		Shillelagh.
1,477,470 0 0	5,475 2 2	845 12 1	3,088 13 5	225 17 1		Total for LEINSTER.
						PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
						CO. GALWAY.
20,630 0 0	6 6 0	22 10 3	13 11 6	3 14 0		Ballinasloe No. 1.
2,040 0 0	—	—	—	—		Chesden.
1,570 0 0	—	0 17 6	—	—		Galway.
6,810 0 0	—	—	1 8 2	—		Glennamaddy.
6,830 0 0	—	2 17 0	1 18 8	—		Gort.
22,270 0 0	21 10 0	0 19 6	4 3 1	—		Longhrea.
7,580 0 0	—	4 1 0	8 6 2	—		Mount Bellew.
2,220 0 0	—	1 5 5	3 3 8	—		Oughteruni.
15,842 0 0	11 5 0	5 3 6	2 14 6	—		Portumna.
17,145 0 0	—	—	—	—		Team.
						CO. LITTIM.
4,680 0 0	—	2 11 0	5 1 1	—		Ballinsmore.
9,490 0 0	34 19 0	2 18 6	9 15 5	0 3 0		Carraig-on-Shannon No. 1.
3,430 0 0	—	1 10 0	3 13 0	—		Keshbeg.
5,820 0 0	21 0 0	8 17 3	6 7 10	—		Manorhamilton.
15,300 0 0	42 10 4	2 18 6	18 0 0	—		Mohill.
						CO. MAYO.
1,500 0 0	—	—	—	—		Ballina.
6,070 0 0	—	1 0 3	4 15 1	—		Ballarobe.
2,045 0 0	—	—	—	—		Belmullet.
2,400 0 0	—	1 13 0	4 14 4	—		Castlebar.
4,885 0 0	—	—	—	—		Claremorris.
2,260 0 0	0 10 0	2 12 0	7 9 3	—		Killalea.
7,405 0 0	4 18 0	—	—	4 0 0		Swineford.
						Westport.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT— <i>cont.</i>					
Co. ROSCOMMON.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.
Athlone No. 2, . . .	8,305 0 0	5,220 0 0	172 13 6	1-25	-44
Ballinacree No. 2, . .	1,780 15 0	1,605 15 0	25 12 1	59	-2
Boyle No. 1, . . .	30,370 0 0	20,402 0 0	720 17 10	4	2
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2	15,315 0 0	11,425 0 0	357 0 0	3-75	2-6
Castlerea, . . .	27,985 0 0	11,510 0 0	805 13 6	2-5	-64
Roscommon, . . .	25,729 0 0	16,800 0 0	509 0 0	1-6	1
Strokestown, . . .	22,355 0 0	15,780 0 0	528 9 10	2-45	1-25
Co. SLAGO.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.
Boyle No. 2, . . .	14,550 0 0	12,375 0 0	280 3 4	2	1
Drumore West, . . .	15,710 0 0	6,971 0 0	410 5 4	2-27	-63
Sligo, . . .	49,745 0 0	42,409 4 6	1,734 14 0	5-08	3-62
Tobbercurry, . . .	15,440 0 0	13,600 0 0	508 6 8	2-75	1
Total for CONNAUGHT,	452,720 13 0	337,915 7 3	11,191 17 4	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, .	*7,801,586 6 10	6,566,537 14 7	197,364 11 11	—	—

* This is the total actually borrowed, being £71,995 less than the amount

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1906. (included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1911.				RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.
					Co. ROSCOMMON.
8,305 0 0	—	1 6 3	1 0 3	—	Athlone No. 3.
1,594 0 0	—	1 10 0	—	—	Bellinasloe No. 2.
29,890 0 0	25 10 0	2 8 0	15 16 8	—	Boyle No. 1.
8,800 0 0	91 1 0	4 40 0	10 14 11	0 5 0	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
18,190 0 0	0 12 0	3 11 3	10 3 2	—	Castleroe.
19,500 0 0	2 18 8	7 3 9	11 4 7	—	Reacommon.
16,575 0 0	6 10 0	2 17 0	7 10 8	—	Stokestown.
					Co. SLIGO.
11,475 0 0	0 14 7	0 7 6	4 4 10	—	Boyle No. 2.
12,345 0 0	4 0 0	2 11 0	5 4 5	0 12 0	Dromore West.
47,265 0 0	2 14 0	21 1 1	31 1 10	—	Sligo.
15,640 0 0	—	—	8 16 6	—	Tobberony.
373,356 0 0	276 19 4	108 1 3	200 19 7	8 14 0	Total for CONNAUGHT.
4,224,480 0 0	15,217 15 6	2,162 7 11	6,094 0 11	428 5 4	TOTAL FOR IRELAND.

specified on page 109 as having been authorised to be borrowed.

TABLE D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
Co. ANTRIM.				
Aghaloe,	19	—	6	—
Antrim,	50	—	—	—
Ballymena,	79	—	—	—
Ballymoney,	42	2	—	—
Belfast,	66	—	—	—
Co. ARMAGH.				
Armagh,	48	—	—	—
Lurgan,	—	70	—	—
Co. CAVAN.				
Cavan,	—	188	—	—
Cootanell No. 1,	—	38	5	8
Enniskillen No. 2, . . .	—	19	—	4
Co. DONSOGAL.				
Inchbowen,	50	33	—	—
Letterkenney,	44	—	—	—
Milford,	—	147	—	16
Strabane No. 2,	23	—	—	—
Co. DOWNS.				
Banbridge,	78	14	—	—
Castlemagh,	58	—	—	—
Downpatrick,	225	49	—	—
Hillsborough,	110	1	—	—
Kilkeel,	9	—	—	—
Moira,	—	100	—	—
Newry No. 1,	90	1	—	—
Newtownards,	257	—	—	—
Co. LONDONDERRY.				
Magherafelt,	—	142	—	—
Co. MONAGHAN.				
Monaghan,	—	20	—	1
Co. TYRONE.				
Castlederg,	—	30	—	—
Cookstown,	—	25	—	—
Dungannon,	28	74	—	—
Total for Ulster, . . .	1,226	982	11	20
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
Co. CLARE.				
Ennis,	—	1	—	—
Ennistymon,	7	50	1	—
Tulla,	—	26	28	8

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out.

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 6.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
CO. ANTRIM.				
—	—	—	8,682	Aghalee.
—	—	—	8,954	Antrim.
—	—	—	13,791	Ballymena.
—	—	—	7,680	Ballymoney.
—	—	—	10,569	Beltash.
CO. ARMAGH.				
—	—	—	9,167	Armagh.
—	—	—	14,900	Lurgan.
CO. CAVAN.				
—	—	—	59,120	Cavan.
8 0 0	—	—	19,860	Cootehill No. 1.
4 0 0	—	—	3,420	Knockskillen No. 2.
CO. DONEGAL.				
—	—	—	17,510	Inishowen.
10 2 11	—	—	8,008	Letterkenny.
—	—	—	25,030	Milford.
—	—	—	4,000	Strabane No. 2.
CO. DOWN.				
—	—	—	17,023	Banbridge.
—	—	—	9,860	Castlereagh.
—	—	—	47,950	Downpatrick.
—	—	—	25,510	Hillsborough.
—	—	—	1,575	Kilkeel.
—	—	—	24,000	Moira.
—	—	—	3,670	Newry No 1.
—	—	—	42,458	Newtownards.
CO. LONDONDERRY.				
—	—	—	25,684	Magherafelt.
CO. MONAGHAN.				
1 0 0	—	—	5,165	Monaghan.
CO. TYRONE.				
—	—	—	4,650	Castlederg.
—	—	—	4,250	Cookstown.
—	—	—	17,420	Dungannon.
29 2 11	—	—	405,981	Total for Ulster.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
CO. CLARE.				
—	—	—	180	Ennis.
8 1 0	—	—	11,022	Ennistymon.
—	—	—	6,640	Tulla.

TABLE D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—contd.				
Co. CORK.				
Bandon,	—	117	15	—
Castletown,	12	8	—	—
Charleville,	104	11	55	—
Clenakilly,	—	49	2	1
Cork,	—	734	16	—
Fermoy,	47	189	12	—
Kanturk,	62	243	45	—
Kinsale,	1	168	10	1
Macroom,	2	235	—	—
Midleton,	11	227	153	—
Millstreet,	—	100	19	—
Skerbhore,	7	91	47	—
Skill,	—	26	—	—
Youghal No. 1.,	—	50	12	4
Co. KERRY.				
Dingle,	20	36	—	1
Killarney,	—	173	8	8
Listowel,	—	317	14	17
Co. LIMERICK.				
Croom,	—	159	6	—
Kilmallock,	—	243	663	2
Michelstown No. 2., . . .	1	37	117	—
Newcastle,	3	280	52	8
Co. TIPPERARY (N.R.).				
Birr No. 2.,	—	43	1	—
Borrisokane,	6	77	6	—
Roscrea No. 1.,	24	39	—	1
Thurles,	—	147	3	2
Co. TIPPERARY (S.R.).				
Gortnahoe,	—	23	1	3
Slevardagh,	1	79	25	1
Co. WATERFORD.				
Lismore,	—	53	29	64
Youghal No. 2.,	—	28	13	—
Total for Munster, . . .	328	4,041	1,369	121
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
Co. CARLOW.				
Idroge,	20	—	—	—
Co. DUBLIN.				
Dublin North,	99	1	5	—
Bathdown No. 1., . . .	39	—	—	—

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—continued.

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—contd.				
Co. CORK.				
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	
—	—	—	21,810	Bandon.
—	10	8 1 36	9,500	Castletown.
1 0 0	—	—	200,770	Charleville.
—	—	—	8,444	Chonakilly.
—	—	—	138,780	Cork.
—	—	—	44,500	Fernoy.
1 0 0	—	—	56,185	Kanturk.
—	—	—	32,160	Kinsale.
—	—	—	40,275	Macroom.
—	—	—	48,000	Middleton.
—	—	—	17,300	Millicott.
—	—	—	20,005	Skibbereen.
4 0 0	—	—	4,430	Skull.
			11,000	Youghal No. 1.
Co. KERRY.				
1 0 0	2	1 1 10½	0,220	Dingle.
8 1 8	1	1 0 6	27,506	Killarney.
17 0 0	—	—	50,480	Listowel.
Co. LIMERICK.				
—	2	22 0 0	31,140	Croom.
1 0 10	—	—	66,100	Kilmallock.
8 2 0	—	—	6,500	Mitchelstown No. 2.
			35,800	Newcastle.
Co. TIPPERARY (N.E.).				
—	—	—	7,550	Barr No. 2.
1 0 5	—	—	14,965	Borrisokane.
2 0 28	—	—	9,530	Roscrea No. 1.
			20,216	Thurles.
Co. TIPPERARY (S.E.).				
3 0 0	—	—	4,030	Gortnacree.
1 0 0	—	—	14,040	Shielaugh.
Co. WATERFORD.				
40 0 0	—	—	13,150	Lismore.
—	—	—	6,500	Youghal No. 2.
97 1 11	15	32 3 12½	802,520	Total for Munster.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
Co. CARLOW.				
—	—	—	3,400	Idroze.
Co. DUBLIN.				
—	—	—	10,172	Dublin North.
—	—	—	7,800	Rathdown No. 1.

TABLE D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—contd.				
CO. KILDARE.				
Edenderry No. 2, . . .	—	68	19	6
CO. KILKENNY.				
Ulingford No. 1, . . .	—	7	49	—
KING'S CO.				
Edenderry No. 1, . . .	22	17	5	—
Kesmea No. 2, . . .	—	28	—	—
CO. LOUTH.				
Louth,	37	—	—	—
CO. MEATH.				
Dunshaughlin,	—	125	30	1
Meath,	—	85	11	—
Navan,	—	163	24	—
Trim,	—	157	17	1
CO. WESTMEATH.				
Athlone No. 1,	6	59	16	—
Ballymore,	—	17	4	—
Dalvin,	—	101	39	2
Mullingar,	—	254	11	—
CO. WEXFORD.				
Enniscorthy,	—	—	310	20
Gorey,	65	198	115	—
Wexford,	152 cottages,	areas of gardens	undetermined]	1
CO. WICKLOW.				
Rathdown No. 2, . . .	44	12	—	—
Rathdrum,	36	139	86	—
Shillelagh,	36	—	—	4
Total for Leinster, . .	404 (also 152 cottages which has not	1,402 as the area of the gardens to yet been determined)	731	41
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				
CO. GALWAY.				
Clisten,	—	29	—	—
Oughterard,	4	22	—	—
CO. MAYO.				
Ballina,	—	59	—	3
Castlesbar,	—	46	—	—
Claremorris,	—	59	—	—
Total for Connaught, . .	4	215	—	3
Total for Ireland, . . .	1,962 (also 152 the area has	6,840 as the area of the gardens to not been determined)	2,111 as to which	194

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—continued.

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—contd.				
CO. KILDARE.				
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	Edenderry No. 2.
6 3 30	—	—	9,132	
—	—	—	2,212	CO. KIRKENNY.
—	—	—	8,805	Urlingford No. 1.
—	—	—	5,180	KING'S COUNTY.
—	—	—	6,849	Edenderry No. 1,
1 0 0	—	—	25,500	Bowree No. 2.
—	—	—	16,789	CO. LOUTH.
1 0 0	—	—	32,655	Louth.
—	—	—	31,132	CO. MEATH.
—	—	—	12,139	Dunshaughlin.
2 0 0	—	—	3,475	Meath.
—	—	—	18,880	Navan.
—	—	—	44,780	Trim.
—	—	—	8,000	CO. WESTMID.
13 0 0	—	—	56,328	Athlone No. 1,
[undetermined]	—	—	20,485	Ballymore
—	—	—	11,200	Delvin.
—	—	—	35,750	Mullingar.
3 1 32	—	—	7,223	CO. WEXFORD.
27 1 22	—	—	384,646	Enniscorthy.
[Area of one all-otment not yet determined.]	—	—	—	Gorey.
—	—	—	—	Wexford.
—	—	—	—	CO. WICKLOW.
—	—	—	—	Rathdown No. 2.
—	—	—	—	Rathdrum.
—	—	—	—	Shillelagh.
—	—	—	—	Total for Leinster.
—	—	—	—	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
—	—	—	—	CO. GALWAY.
—	—	—	—	Clifden.
—	—	—	—	Oughterard.
—	—	—	—	CO. MAYO.
—	—	—	—	Ballina.
—	—	—	—	Castlebar.
—	—	—	—	Claremorris.
—	—	—	—	Total for Connaught.
—	—	—	—	Total for Ireland.
157 1 4	15	32 3 12½	1,631,545	
[Area of one all-otment not determined.]	—	—	—	

No. 5.—Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1911.

Rural Districts.	No. of Cottages proposed to be provided.	No. of Cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be provided.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Tracts to be provided.	
					Number.	Acreage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.						
Co. ANTRIM.						
Ballymena, . . .	79	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymoney, . . .	44	—	—	—	—	—
Co. CAVAN.						
Bawnboy, . . .	58	—	—	3	—	—
Cavan, . . .	199	—	—	—	—	—
Co. DOWS.						
Hillsborough, . . .	111	—	—	—	—	—
Newry No. 1, . . .	26	—	—	—	—	—
Newtownards, . . .	257	—	—	—	—	—
Co. TYRONE.						
Droghda, . . .	41	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Ulster, . . .	805	—	—	3	—	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.						
Co. CORR.						
Kinsale, . . .	168	1	10	1	—	—
Co. KERRY.						
Killarney, . . .	118	3	7	19	—	—
Co. LIMERICK.						
Croom, . . .	150	—	4	—	2	22 0 9
Kilmallock, . . .	228	20	635	—	—	—
Total for Munster, . . .	556	24	718	20	2	22 0 9
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.						
Co. KILKENNY.						
Urbington No 1, . . .	7	—	49	—	—	—
Co. LOUTH.						
Louth, . . .	37	—	—	—	—	—

No. 5.—Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1911.—*con.*

Rural Districts.	No. of Cottages proposed to be provided.	No. of Cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be provided.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Tracts to be provided.	
					Number.	Acres.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER— <i>con.</i>						
CO. MEATH.						
North,	85	—	11	—	—	—
Navan,	163	—	24	—	—	—
QUEEN'S CO.						
Roscrea No. 3,	1	—	—	—	—	—
CO. WESTMEATH.						
Delvin,	104	—	39	2	—	—
CO. WEXFORD.						
Gorey,	77	—	76	—	—	—
CO. WICKLOW.						
Shillingleigh,	36	—	—	4	—	—
Total for Leinster, . .	507	—	109	6	—	—
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.						
CO. GALWAY.						
Oughterard,	26	—	—	—	—	—
CO. MAYO.						
Claremorris,	59	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Connaught, .	85	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY.

ULSTER,	805	—	—	3	—	—
MUNSTER,	659	24	718	29	2	22 0 0
LEINSTER,	507	—	109	6	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	85	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, . .	2,056	24	917	39	2	22 0 0

V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease
and Urban Districts in which the

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Mambranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
RURAL:—							
Aghalee,	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Antrim,	—	—	6	—	14	13	—
Ardee No. 1,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ardee No. 2,	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Armagh,	—	—	29	—	16	53	—
Ballina,	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Ballinamore,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ballinasloe No. 1,	—	—	1	—	—	5	—
Ballinasloe No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinrobe,	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Ballymahon,	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Ballymore,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ballyshannon,	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Bellinagh,	—	—	10	—	—	23	—
Bellinglass No. 1,	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Bellinglass No. 2,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Banbridge,	—	—	11	—	—	6	—
Bandon,	—	—	—	—	21	27	—
Bewsey,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast,	—	—	11	1	6	2	—
Belleek,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellinabreid,	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Birr No. 1,	—	—	—	—	3	4	—
Birr No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Boyle No. 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyle No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cahertiveen,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Calfan,	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Carlow,	—	—	11	—	1	23	6
Carriekmacross,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Carriek-on-Shannon No. 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carriek-on-Shannon No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlerea,	—	—	1	—	—	12	—
Castlederg,	—	—	2	—	1	5	6
Castlerough,	—	—	1	—	1	7	—
Cavan,	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Colbridge No. 1,	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
Colbridge No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleville,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Claremorris,	—	—	1	—	—	12	—
Clifden,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Clogher,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Closakilly,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloves No. 1,	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Cloves No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloone No. 1,	—	—	4	—	—	3	—
Cloone No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coleraine,	—	—	28	—	1	49	—
Cookstown,	—	—	3	—	5	6	—
Cork,	—	—	16	—	2	24	1
Croom,	—	—	—	—	5	4	—
Dingle,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dromore West,	—	—	3	—	—	5	—
Dublin, North,	—	—	13	—	4	21	—
Dublin, South,	—	—	22	—	12	18	—
Dundalk,	—	—	19	—	—	2	—
Dungannon,	—	—	6	—	3	19	—
Drumcarvan,	—	—	1	—	—	50	—
Dunshaughlin,	—	—	1	—	—	8	—
Edenderry No. 1,	—	—	7	—	—	14	—
Edenderry No. 2,	—	—	2	—	—	4	—
Edenderry No. 3,	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Ennis,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1911, in the Rural above Act has been adopted.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1911.

Act applies (Section 4).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.	TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
RURAL:—							
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Aghalee.
7	2	—	—	1	—	43	Antrim.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Ardee No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Ardee No. 2.
5	2	—	—	—	—	105	Armagh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Bellina.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bellinamore.
—	1	—	—	—	—	7	Bellinashoe No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bellinashoe No. 2.
6	2	—	—	—	—	12	Ballycroe.
—	3	—	—	—	—	9	Ballymahon.
1	—	—	—	—	8	11	Ballymore.
14	—	—	—	—	—	22	Ballyshannon.
2	4	—	—	—	—	39	Balrothery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	29	Ballinglass No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Ballinglass No. 3.
15	4	—	1	4	—	62	Banbridge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	27	Bandon.
6	1	—	4	1	—	82	Bawnboy.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
—	—	—	6	—	—	9	Belleek.
—	5	—	—	—	—	12	Belmullet.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Birr No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Birr No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Boyle No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Boyle No. 2.
1	—	—	—	—	—	3	Cahirciveen.
2	—	—	—	—	—	5	Callan.
17	3	—	—	—	—	61	Carlow.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Carrickmacross.
2	—	—	—	—	—	2	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
1	3	—	—	—	1	25	Castletown.
1	—	—	—	—	—	9	Castlederg.
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Castleragh.
30	—	—	—	—	—	32	Cavan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	27	Celbridge No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Celbridge No. 2.
1	—	—	—	1	—	3	Charleville.
—	—	—	—	—	—	13	Chesham.
—	5	—	—	—	—	11	Chilten.
—	1	—	—	—	—	18	Clogher.
—	8	—	—	—	—	7	Clogher.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Clonsilla.
1	—	—	—	—	—	6	Clones No. 1.
—	3	—	—	—	—	7	Clones No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Clonmel No. 1.
—	1	—	—	—	—	2	Clonmel No. 2.
—	1	—	—	1	—	84	Coleraine.
—	1	—	—	—	—	12	Cookstown.
8	—	—	1	1	—	2	Cork.
—	—	—	—	—	—	59	Cork.
—	2	—	—	—	—	4	Croom.
—	2	—	—	—	—	20	Dingle.
1	2	—	—	—	—	12	Droichead West.
—	27	—	—	—	—	66	Dublin, North.
—	10	—	—	1	—	47	Dublin, South.
1	—	—	—	—	—	24	Dundalk.
13	8	—	—	—	—	49	Dungannon.
—	3	—	—	—	—	54	Dungarvan.
—	1	—	—	—	—	10	Dunshaughlin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	22	Edenderry No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Edenderry No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Edenderry No. 3.
—	1	—	—	—	—	3	Ennis.

V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease
and Urban Districts in which the

Districts.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
RURAL—continued.							
Enniscorthy,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Enniskillen,	—	—	3	—	2	10	1
Enniskillen No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Glennamaddy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenles,	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Glin,	—	—	1	—	—	13	—
Gortnahoe,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillsborough,	—	—	10	—	1	12	—
Kanturk,	—	—	4	—	—	11	8
*Keenare,	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Kilbegga,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilfin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiljarney,	—	—	1	—	2	5	—
Kinnacolumma,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinnalock,	—	—	4	1	2	11½	1
Kinsale,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne,	—	—	14	1	3	57	—
Lisnavady,	—	—	10	—	—	19	—
Limerick No. 1,	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Limerick No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Lisbara,	—	—	26	—	12	12	—
Lismore,	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Listowel,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Londonderry No. 1,	—	—	1	—	4	10	—
Londonderry No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Longford,	—	—	5	—	1	—	—
Loughrea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Lurgan,	—	—	8	—	3	15	1
Magherafelt,	—	—	14	—	4	7	—
Mallow,	—	—	12	—	—	22	—
Millford,	—	—	2	—	—	29	—
Millstreet,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchelstown No. 1,	—	—	2	—	—	8	—
Mitchelstown No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mojhill,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Morr,	—	—	1	—	2	10	—
Monaghan,	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Monaghan,	—	—	3	—	—	11	—
Mullingur,	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Nase No. 1,	—	—	1	—	—	22	—
Nase No. 2,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Navan,	—	—	7	—	—	3	—
Nenagh,	—	—	5	—	—	1	—
Newcastle,	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
New Ross,	—	—	18	—	3	15	—
Newry No. 1,	—	—	16	—	1	4	—
Newry No. 2,	—	—	3	—	5	5	1
Newtownards,	—	—	15	3	12	18	—
Omagh,	—	—	12	—	1	30	—
Portlanna,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Rathdown No. 1,	—	—	5	—	1	15	—
Rathdown No. 2,	—	—	8	—	2	9	—
Rathfriland,	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Rathkeale,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscrea No. 1,	—	—	—	—	2	4	2
Roscrea No. 2,	—	—	3	—	—	4	—
Roscrea No. 3,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Shillbally,	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Shillbreen,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Skull,	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Slieveadagh,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	—	—	2	—	—	6	3

* District in which the Act has been

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1911, in the Rural
above Act has been adopted—continued.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1911.

Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.	TOTAL.	DISSEMINATORS.
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
RURAL—continued.							
6	—	—	—	1	—	9	Enniscorthy.
14	22	—	—	—	—	52	Enniskillen.
—	12	—	—	—	—	12	Enniskillen No. 2.
2	1	—	—	—	—	9	Galway.
—	10	—	—	—	—	10	Glennasmaddy.
10	—	—	—	—	—	14	Glenties.
—	—	—	—	—	—	14	Glin.
8	8	—	—	—	—	29	Gortashoe.
—	15	—	—	—	—	38	Hillborough.
—	—	—	—	—	80	84	Kanturk.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Keunare.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kilbeggan.
7	1	—	—	—	—	16	Kilbaha.
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kilbarney.
3	2	—	—	1	—	129	Kilmacthomas.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kilmaclock.
6	1	—	—	—	2	84	Kinsale.
—	—	—	—	—	—	29	Larne.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Larneady.
3	—	—	—	—	—	6	Limerick No. 1.
—	2	—	—	—	—	52	Limerick No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Lisburn.
1	14	—	—	1	—	16	Lisamore.
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	Lisdown.
—	2	—	—	1	—	6	Londonderry No. 1.
10	49	—	—	—	—	7	Londonderry No. 2.
1	—	—	—	—	—	68	Longford.
5	5	—	—	—	—	28	Loughrea.
2	1	—	—	1	—	36	Lurgan.
—	5	—	—	—	—	47	Magherafelt.
—	—	—	—	—	—	36	Malin.
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	Millford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	15	Millstreet.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mitchelstown No. 1.
11	90	—	—	—	—	4	Mitchelstown No. 2.
—	4	—	—	—	—	54	Monah.
7	—	—	—	1	—	17	Monaghan.
4	—	—	—	—	—	18	Mountbellew.
—	—	—	—	—	—	38	Mullingar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	21	Nass No. 1.
5	—	—	—	—	—	1	Nass No. 2.
12	—	—	—	—	—	15	Navan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	18	Nenagh.
—	1	—	—	—	41	15	Newcastle.
4	—	—	—	—	—	78	New Ross.
5	1	—	—	—	—	26	Newry No. 1.
3	3	—	—	—	—	19	Newry No. 2.
4	—	—	—	2	—	52	Newtownards.
—	5	—	—	1	—	49	Omagh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	12	Portlanna.
2	1	—	—	—	—	25	Rathdown No. 1.
—	3	—	—	—	—	22	Rathdown No. 2.
1	—	—	—	—	—	20	Rathfriland.
—	3	—	—	1	—	2	Rathfriland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	11	Rosera No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Rosera No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rosera No. 3.
3	—	—	—	2	—	9	Sallagh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Skibbereen.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Skull.
8	—	—	—	—	—	4	Silverdagh.
9	6	—	1	—	—	27	Silgo.

adopted during the year under review.

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1911, in the Rural above Act has been adopted—continued.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1911.						TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.		
Typhoid Fever.	Batonic Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
							RURAL—continued.
—	—	—	—	—	—	26	Strabane No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Strabane No. 2.
3	—	—	—	—	—	5	Stranorlar.
—	3	—	—	2	—	19	Tandragee.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Thurles.
—	2	—	—	—	—	12	Tipperary No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	12	Tipperary No. 2.
18	54	—	—	—	—	61	Tobacco.
—	10	—	—	—	—	39	Troas.
1	—	—	3	1	—	78	Trim.
—	9	—	—	—	—	16	Tuam.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Tullamore.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urklingford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Waterford No. 1.
6	1	—	—	1	—	15	Westport.
—	—	—	—	1	—	4	Wexford.
—	—	—	—	—	2	4	Youghal No. 1.
—	1	—	—	—	—	4	Youghal No. 2.
317	370	—	18	27	175	2,981	TOTAL RURAL.
							URBAN :—
1	—	—	—	—	—	14	Arklow.
10	—	—	—	1	—	63	Armagh.
1	—	—	—	—	—	4	Atkine.
—	—	—	—	—	6	6	Athy.
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Ballina.
2	3	—	—	—	—	8	Ballinasloe.
—	—	—	—	—	—	28	Ballyclare.
—	1	—	2	3	—	160	Ballymena.
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Ballymore.
3	2	—	—	1	—	22	Banbridge.
1	1	—	—	—	—	26	Bangor.
83	—	—	12	13	—	1,376	Belfast.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Beltsbet.
1	—	—	—	1	—	3	Birr.
1	1	—	—	—	—	65	Blackrock.
—	—	—	—	—	—	29	Bray.
—	1	—	—	—	—	2	Carlow.
—	—	—	—	—	—	31	Carrick-on-Shel.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Castlebar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Castleblayney.
3	—	—	—	—	—	3	Cavan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Clonsilla.
—	—	—	—	—	—	25	Clonsilla.
1	—	—	—	—	—	19	Clonsilla.
—	15	—	—	—	—	57	Coleraine.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cookstown.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Coothill.
53	—	—	15	2	180	370	Cork.
—	—	—	—	—	—	22	Dalkey.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Dangan.
10	1	—	—	—	—	35	Drogheda.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Dromore.
1	308	—	61	3	1	2,333	Dublin.
—	—	—	3	—	—	86	Dundalk.
—	1	—	—	—	—	15	Dungannon.
—	4	—	—	—	—	16	Dunbarrow.

adopted during the year under review.

V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease
and Urban Districts in which the

Districts.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
URBAN—continued.							
Balls,	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Boniscorthy,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bonskibben,	—	—	7	—	—	17	—
Galway,	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
Hollywood,	—	—	8	1	5	19	27
Keady,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kells,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	—	—	19	—	—	24	—
Killarny,	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Kilney and Ballytrick,	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
Kingsdown,	—	—	17	—	5	9	—
Kinsale,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne,	—	—	7	—	8	98	—
Letterkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Limerick,	—	—	8	—	—	5	—
Lisburn,	—	—	6	—	4	21	—
Lisburn,	—	—	17	—	10	22	—
Londonderry,	—	—	20	—	54	109	—
Lurgan,	—	—	4	—	—	4	1
Marston,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallow,	—	—	2	1	—	5	—
Millemont,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nant,	—	—	1	—	—	103	—
Nenagh,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
New Ross,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Newry,	—	—	2	—	6	4	—
Newtownards,	—	—	9	—	6	12	—
Omagh,	—	—	1	1	7	6	—
Pembroke,	1	—	28	—	10	35	—
Portadown,	—	—	5	—	12	31	—
Portrush,	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Queensdown,	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Rathfriland and Rathfriland,	—	—	80	—	27	44	—
Strabane,	—	—	1	—	—	9	—
Tandragee,	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Templemore,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thames,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Tipperary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trillick,	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Trim,	—	—	4	—	—	30	—
Tullamore,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrenpoint,	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Waterford,	—	—	3	—	2	5	—
Westport,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Youghal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL URBAN,	1	—	1,407	23	940	2,464	115
TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN,	1	—	1,916	31	1,328	3,712	186

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1911, in the Rural above Act has been adopted—*continued*.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1911.						TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.		
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
							URBAN— <i>continued</i> .
1	—	—	—	—	—	7	Ennis.
—	1	—	—	—	—	2	Ennisecorthy.
—	—	—	—	—	—	24	Enniskillen.
10	2	—	—	—	—	44	Galway.
6	—	—	—	1	—	40	Holywood.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Keady.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kells.
—	—	—	—	—	—	34	Kilkenny.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Killarney.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Kilmeay and Ballynac.
2	2	—	—	—	—	35	Kingstown.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kinsale.
8	—	—	—	1	—	117	Larne.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Letterkenny.
—	—	—	—	—	—	19	Lisavady.
11	7	—	2	—	—	51	Limerick.
3	—	—	—	1	—	53	Lisburn.
10	—	—	—	—	—	174	Londonderry.
5	—	—	—	—	—	13	Lurgan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Macroom.
11	17	—	3	—	1	40	Mallow.
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Midleton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Monaghan.
—	2	—	—	—	—	105	Nase.
—	3	—	—	—	—	5	Navan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Nesagh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	19	New Ross.
3	1	—	—	—	—	25	Newry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	15	Newtownards.
14	—	—	5	1	222	316	Omagh.
1	10	—	—	—	—	60	Pembroke.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Portadown.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Portrush.
27	—	—	1	2	—	190	Queensdown.
3	—	—	—	—	—	18	Rathfriland and Rathgar.
—	1	—	—	—	—	4	Strabane.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tandragee.
—	6	—	—	—	—	9	Templemore.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thurles.
3	6	—	—	—	—	12	Tipperary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	24	Trillick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Trim.
—	—	—	—	1	3	—	Tullamore.
—	7	—	—	—	—	7	Warrenpoint.
—	—	—	—	—	—	51	Waterford.
1	—	—	—	—	—	2	Westport.
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wicklow.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Youghal.
237	498	—	105	31	455	6,321	TOTAL URBAN.
694	843	—	123	58	630	9,252	TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN.

VI.—Orders Determining Areas of Charge for Special Expenses.

No. 1.—Statement of Orders issued during the year ended 31st March, 1911, under the 232nd Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments determining the areas of charge on which Special Expenses are chargeable.

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Armagh :		
Greenhall,	4th April, 1910,	—
Gallrock,	1st Sept., 1910,	—
Moneyquin,	6th Sept., 1910,	—
Daridoy,	19th Sept., 1910,	—
Charlemont,	—	19th Dec., 1910.
Knockanency,	19th Dec., 1910,	—
Hamilton's Bawn,	19th Dec., 1910,	—
Rich Hill,	—	19th Dec., 1910.
Lisdrumcher,	19th Dec., 1910,	—
Tynan,	19th Dec., 1910,	—
Ballycrummy,	22nd Dec., 1910,	—
Athy No. 2 :		
Gulloo,	8th Sept., 1910,	—
Ballinasloe No. 1 :		
Ballymnaagh,	18th May, 1910,	—
Killure,	18th May, 1910,	—
Ballymonev :		
Beerhill,	13th June, 1910,	—
Ballyrock Irish,	13th June, 1910,	—
Ballymore :		
Newtown, Ballymore,	20th April, 1910,	—
Ardnagragh,	2nd Nov., 1910,	—
Balrothery :		
Killossery,	18th April, 1910,	—
Corballis,	—	9th June, 1910.
Bakemnin,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Skerries,	—	1st Sept., 1910.
Balscaddan,	1st Sept., 1910,	—
Lusk,	—	1st Feb., 1911.
Rush,	—	27th Feb., 1911.
Skerries,	—	27th Feb., 1911.
Rathbeal,	31st March, 1911,	—
Baltinglass No. 2 :		
Ballaghacloy,	28th July, 1910,	—
Banbridge :		
"Nursery," Townland of Ballyronney	11th Jan., 1911,	—
Bandon :		
Foxes Street, Bandon,	2nd April, 1910,	—
Enniskeen,	25th April, 1910,	—
Knocknashilan,	18th Nov., 1910,	—
Bantry :		
Bantry,	—	14th March, 1911.
Birr No. 1 :		
Corree,	2nd May, 1910,	—
Borrisokane :		
ClegghJordan,	12th July, 1910,	—
Borrisokane,	12th July, 1910,	—
Ballingarry,	12th July, 1910,	—
The Frolick, Ballingarry,	12th July, 1910,	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purposes.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Caherciveen :		
Weterville,	—	7th Nov., 1910.
Caherciveen,	13th Dec., 1910,	—
Carlow :		
Quinagh,	6th Dec., 1910,	—
Castlerea :		
Frenchpark,	—	5th Aug., 1910.
Castletown :		
Berrin, Bear Island,	2nd Aug., 1910,	—
Celbridge No. 1 :		
Bawnoges, Straffan,	3rd Sept., 1910,	—
Rail Park, Maynooth,	20th Feb., 1911,	—
Celbridge No. 2 :		
Tandy's Lane, Lucan,	7th Oct., 1910,	—
Clogheen :		
Ballyporeen,	7th Dec., 1910,	—
Newcastle,	—	7th Dec., 1910.
Clonakilty :		
Courtmacsherry,	3rd May, 1910,	—
Tullyneasky,	5th Dec., 1910,	—
Donaghmore,	5th Dec., 1910,	—
Cloneygowan :		
Portarlinton, Townland of Kilma- logue.	—	18th Jan., 1911.
Cookstown :		
Ardeumber,	30th July, 1910,	—
Killyoolpy and Back Lower,	2nd Aug., 1910,	—
Coolreagh,	9th Aug., 1910,	—
National School, Donaghay,	23rd Nov., 1910,	—
"Blue Doors," Ardeumber,	23rd Nov., 1910,	—
Cork :		
Ferry Point, Passage West,	—	25th April, 1910.
Douglas Road, Douglas Cross Road,	—	28th Feb., 1911.
Skahabeg Road, Ballinlough Road,	—	28th Feb., 1911.
Breenmans Road and Douglas Village.		
Croom :		
Common,	3rd May, 1910,	—
Dingle :		
Green Street and Strand Street, Dingle.	—	27th June, 1910.
North Dublin :		
Diswellstown,	11th April, 1910,	—
Santry,	11th April, 1910,	—
Dunsoghly,	14th Sept., 1910,	—
Jamestown Road, Finglas,	26th Dec., 1910,	—
Sutton,	—	5th Jan., 1911.
Baldoyle,	—	5th Jan., 1911.
Kilbarrack,	23rd Feb., 1911,	—
South Dublin :		
Stillorgan Road,	—	18th May, 1910.
Firhouse,	12th Jan., 1911,	—
Rathfarnham (providing),	—	12th Jan., 1911.
Rathfarnham (maintaining),	—	12th Jan., 1911.
Dundalk :		
Red Barns, South Marsh,	2nd June, 1910,	—
Carlingford,	—	2nd June, 1910.

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Dungannon :		
The Bush, Gortshalgan,	26th May, 1910,	—
Ballynakilly,	26th May, 1910,	—
Moy,	—	14th June, 1910.
Tullyallen,	—	11th Oct., 1910.
Dunmanway :		
Castletown,	12th May, 1910,	—
Edenderry No. 1 :		
Cokery,	9th June, 1910,	—
Edenderry,	—	9th June, 1910.
C. H. Manner's Yard, Edenderry, . .	—	14th July, 1910.
Edenderry No. 2 :		
Windmillcross,	2nd Nov., 1910,	—
Freagh,	2nd Nov., 1910,	—
Glenties,	2nd Nov., 1910,	—
Drummond,	16th Jan., 1911,	—
Enniscorthy :		
Blackwater,	—	1st April, 1910.
Ballyvaloo,	15th June, 1910,	—
Tomnashoscott,	7th July, 1910,	—
Kilthomas,	19th Aug., 1910,	—
Graiguenmore,	1st Sept., 1910,	—
Newtownbarry,	—	7th Dec., 1910.
Chapel Lane, Enniscorthy,	7th Dec., 1910,	—
Chapel,	15th Feb., 1911,	—
Fermoy :		
Castletownroche,	7th July, 1910,	—
Bridgpark, Carrigeen East, Car- rigeen West, Carrigeenhill, Moy- dilliga, Kilcoran North and Kil- coran South,	11th Oct., 1910,	—
Ballymaesimon,	26th Jan., 1911,	—
Waterpark,	16th Feb., 1911,	—
Glenties :		
Carriek,	7th Nov., 1910,	—
Killybegs,	7th Nov., 1910,	—
Gorey :		
River Chapel,	—	7th Oct., 1910.
Irvinestown :		
Lack,	14th Dec., 1910,	—
Kanturk :		
Keeltane,	15th July, 1910	—
Boherboy,	—	30th Aug., 1910.
Greenane,	—	12th Oct., 1910.
Kells :		
Smithstown,	30th May, 1910,	—
Kilbeggan :		
Market Square, Kilbeggan, . . .	—	15th Aug., 1910.
Killarney :		
Knocknaboola,	9th Jan, 1910,	—
Kilmacthomas :		
Ballyvoyle,	23rd June, 1910,	—
Newtown,	14th March, 1911,	—
Kinsale :		
Summer Cove,	30th Sep., 1910,	—
Garrylucas,	30th Sep., 1910,	—
Tisaxon,	25th Oct., 1910,	—
Larne :		
Greenisland,	—	7th Sep., 1910.
Lettickenny :		
Manorcunningham,	1st Dec., 1910,	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Limerick No. 1 :		
Ballynagarde,	6th July, 1910,	—
Eyon,	15th Feb., 1911,	—
Briska More,	15th Feb., 1911,	—
Singland,	3rd March, 1911,	—
Caherelly,	30th March, 1911,	—
Loughrea :		
Loughrea,	—	14th March, 1911.
Athenry,	14th March, 1911,	14th March, 1911.
Louth Rural District of Drogheda Un. :		
Drybridge (Townland of Tullyallen),	27th Jan., 1911,	—
Boycetown,	10th Nov., 1910,	—
Lurgan :		
Derryadd,	13th June, 1910,	—
Derryneskin,	13th June, 1910,	—
Derrycorr,	13th June, 1910,	—
Toberhewsey,	13th June, 1910,	—
Tannaghmore North,	13th June, 1910,	—
Aghacommon,	20th Dec., 1910,	—
Ballynery,	20th Dec., 1910,	—
Clankilvoragh,	20th Dec., 1910,	—
Killaghy,	20th Dec., 1910,	—
Tullygally,	20th Dec., 1910,	—
Mallow :		
Ballyvorisheen,	9th Sep., 1910,	—
Creggane,	9th Sep., 1910,	—
Ballinvonear,	21st Sep., 1910,	—
Mallow and Mitchelstown No. 1 :		
Canteen Cross (Townland of Water- dyle),	1st Nov., 1910,	—
Meath Rural District of Drogheda Un. :		
Ministown,	23rd Aug., 1910,	—
Bellewstown,	23rd Aug., 1910,	—
Keenago,	23rd Aug., 1910,	—
Flanagan's Cross (Townland of Claristown),	23rd Aug., 1910,	—
Bey More,	13th Jan., 1911,	—
Middleton :		
Rathcoursey,	2nd April, 1910,	—
Ballintubbrid West,	1st Sep., 1910,	—
Millstreet :		
Millstreet,	—	27th June, 1910.
Mitchelstown No. 1 :		
Ballykearney,	5th Dec., 1910,	—
Mitchelstown No. 2 :		
Ballylanders,	—	23rd Jan., 1911.
Moina :		
Annaghanoon,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Ballydugan,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Ballymacateer,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Ballynabragget,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Bleary,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Clare,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Corcreeny,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Donaghcloney,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Drumlin,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Edenballyeoghill,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Lisnaine,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Magherana,	6th Sep., 1910,	—
Tullyharron,	6th Sep., 1910,	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Mountmelick :		
Barkmill,	28th Nov., 1910,	—
Mullingar :		
Military Road, Mullingar,	1st June, 1910,	—
Austin Friar's Street, Mullingar,	—	1st June, 1910.
Multyfarnham,	—	16th Feb., 1911.
Loughnavalley,	27th Feb., 1911,	—
Edmondstown,	27th Mar., 1911,	—
Naas No. 1 :		
Coghlanstown West,	1st April, 1910,	—
Millicent Church,	27th July, 1910,	—
Robertstown,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Kilmeage,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Firmount,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Clane,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Prosperous,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Ballysax East,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Brannoxtown,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Carragh,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Thomastown,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Sallins,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Stickins,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Newtown,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Killashee,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Bawnage,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Mooretown,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Athgarvan,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Walshestown,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Clongorey,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Moorfield,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Kill,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Johnstown,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Ballymore Eustace,	16th Dec., 1910,	—
Naas No. 2 :		
Oldcourt,	23rd Jan., 1911.	—
Navan :		
Alexander Reid,	13th Feb., 1911,	—
Knockumber,	13th Feb., 1911,	—
The Old Road, Balreask,	23rd Feb., 1911,	—
Newcastle :		
Knockaderry,	18th Oct., 1910,	—
Newtownards :		
Comber,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballymagliff,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Moneyreagh,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballybunden,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballygraffan,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballygowan,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Lisbane,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ringneill,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Tullynagee,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballyharry,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballyreagh,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballymattcock,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Drumahy,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Killara,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Loughrisconce,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballyboley,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballygrangee,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Cardy,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Kircubbin,	24th Jan., 1911,	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place,	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
<i>Newtownards—contd.</i>		
Portavogie,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Rowreagh,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Whitechurch,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballymacraige,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballyvester,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballywhiskin,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Carrowdore,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Carryreagh,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Hogstown,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Mill Isle,	24th Jan., 1911,	—
Balloo,	26th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballyholme,	26th Jan., 1911,	—
Ballyminetragh,	26th Jan., 1911,	—
Cotton,	26th Jan., 1911,	—
Portavoe,	26th Jan., 1911,	—
<i>Oldcastle :</i>		
Ardglassan,	1st April, 1910,	—
<i>Omagh :</i>		
Back Lane, Fintona,	—	25th Oct., 1910.
<i>Rathdown No. 1 :</i>		
Nolan's Avenue, Churchtown,	30th Dec., 1910,	—
<i>Rathfriland :</i>		
Kilboughter,	16th Nov., 1910,	—
<i>Roscrea No. 3 :</i>		
Grugueadrisley National School,	7th Dec., 1910,	—
<i>Seariff :</i>		
Mountshannon,	—	16th Dec., 1910.
<i>Skibbereen :</i>		
Reenogreena,	9th June, 1910,	—
Dromdaleague,	—	19th Aug., 1910.
Glandore (Townland of Rushanes),	6th Dec., 1910,	—
<i>Slieve Donard :</i>		
Clonbrock and Crettyard,	14th May, 1910,	—
<i>Tandragee :</i>		
Ballymore,	15th March, 1911,	—
Anglish Row,	15th March, 1911,	—
<i>Tipperary No. 1 :</i>		
Athassel Abbey North,	28th Nov., 1910,	—
<i>Trim :</i>		
Isaacstown,	14th June, 1910,	—
Kilkeonigan,	14th June, 1910,	—
Clonacogan,	14th June, 1910,	—
Kilbride,	27th July, 1910,	—
Wood (Townland of Kildalkey),	23rd Aug., 1910,	—
Baskinagh Upper,	23rd Aug., 1910,	—
Fraine,	26th Aug., 1910,	—
Fraine,	2nd Nov., 1910,	—
Moyrath,	7th Nov., 1910,	—
Crowpark,	7th Nov., 1910,	—
Togher (Townland of Johnstown),	5th Dec., 1910,	—
Newtown or Ballyfalkon,	8th Dec., 1910,	—
Batterstown,	8th Dec., 1910,	—
<i>Tullamore :</i>		
Belclare,	9th Sept., 1910,	—
Doonbeg,	16th Sept., 1910,	—
Derrymore,	15th Feb., 1911,	—
Killamanagh,	15th Feb., 1911,	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Tullamore :		
Ballinagar,	4th April, 1910, .	—
Philipstown,	—	9th June, 1910.
Urlingford No. 1 :		
Urlingford,	24th Oct., 1910,	—
Wexford :		
Kilrane,	—	9th Aug., 1910,
Taghmon,	15th Feb., 1911,	15th Feb., 1911.

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF ORDERS issued during the year ended 31st March, 1911, under Section I. of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1900, altering the Areas of Charge heretofore declared on which the Special Expenses mentioned in such orders are chargeable.

Name of Rural District and Town, Village or Place.	Date of Order Altered.	Purpose.	
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
		Date of Order Altering.	Date of Order Altering.
Armagh :			
Middletown,	17th July, 1902,	—	10th May, 1910.
Delvin :			
Addinstown,	4th Nov., 1903, .	30th April, 1910,	—
Castlepollard,	11th June, 1902,	30th April, 1910,	—
Moyleroe Bridge,	4th Nov., 1903, .	30th April, 1910,	—
Graffanstown,	7th Nov., 1902, .	30th April, 1910,	—
Naas No. 1 :			
Cross Roads on the road from Ballymore to Duncavlin,	26th June, 1899,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Derryvarroge,	15th May, 1899,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Staplestown,	5th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Capdeo Commons,	20th Jan., 1905,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Clane,	20th Jan., 1905,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Scravstown (Townland of Curryhills),	20th Jan., 1905,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Millient,	20th Jan., 1905,	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Betaghstown,	20th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Derryvarroge,	20th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Ladycastle,	10th Sep., 1907, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Ladycastle,	5th Nov., 1903, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Brownstown,	15th May, 1899, .	—	15th Aug., 1910.
Curragh,	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Kilcullen,	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Old Kilcullen,	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Harristown,	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Common,	—	—	—
Brannockstown,	12th Jan., 1905,	15th Aug., 1910,	—
Athgarvan (Townland of Curragh),	20th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—

Names of Rural District and Town, Village or Place.	Date of Order Altered.	Purpose.	
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewage, &c.
		Date of Order Altering.	Date of Order Altering.
<i>Naas No. 1—contd.</i>			
Mylenstown, . . .	20th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Ballymount, . . .	20th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Knockbounce, . . .	9th Feb., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Kilcullen, . . .	18th Feb., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Halverstown, . . .	13th July, 1906, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Brewel West, . . .	23rd April, 1907, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Kildare, . . .	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Kildare, . . .	15th May, 1899, .	—	15th Aug., 1910.
Suncroft, . . .	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Common North,	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Carna, . . .	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Mooretown, . . .	12th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Rathbride, . . .	12th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Killea Commons,	20th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Loughbrown, . . .	18th Feb., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Carn, . . .	23rd April, 1907, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Bawnoge, . . .	18th Feb., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Newtowndonore,	8th Aug., 1906, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Hawkfield, . . .	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Common (District Electoral Division of Morris- town), . . .	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Tankardsgarden,	12th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Ballymany, . . .	20th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Borehard, . . .	7th Feb., 1906, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Roseberry, . . .	11th Jan., 1907, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Kilteel, . . .	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Kill, . . .	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Blackhill, . . .	20th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Forenaghts, . . .	20th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Oughterard, . . .	20th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Arthurstown	29th Jan., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Croas Roads,			
Furryhill, . . .	18th Feb., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Morrinstown, . . .	18th Feb., 1905, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Kill East, . . .	12th Dec., 1907, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Kilteel, . . .	5th Nov., 1908, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Robertstown, . . .	15th May, 1899, .	—	15th Aug., 1910.
Blackwood, . . .	15th May, 1899, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Allenwood North,	10th Oct., 1906, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Allenwood School,	18th Jan., 1907, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—
Coolree, . . .	7th Oct., 1907, .	15th Aug., 1910, .	—

No. 3.—Order determining the area of charge on which expenses incurred under the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, are chargeable as Special Expenses under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Name of Rural District and Contributory Places.	Date of Order.	Purpose.
Swineford: The Townland of Swineford and portions of the Townlands of Carrowbeg and Rathacnanlan.	23rd Nov., 1910.	Electric Lighting.

No. 4.—Order determining the area of charge on which expenses incurred under the Health Resorts and Watering Places (Ireland) Act, 1909, are chargeable as Special Expenses under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907.

Name of Rural District and Contributory Places.	Date of Order.	Purpose.
Waterford No. 1: The Townlands of Tramore East and Tramore West.	16th June, 1910.	Advertising the advantages and amenities of the townlands mentioned in column 1 as a health resort or watering place.

No. 5.—Statement of Orders issued during the year ended 31st March, 1911, under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, investing Rural Sanitary Authorities with powers given to Urban Sanitary Authorities by certain Sections of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Name of Rural District and Place in which section is declared to be in force.	Date of Order.	Sections of Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878 and of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, declared to be in force.
Abbeyleix : The District Electoral Division of Abbeyleix,	6th Dec., 1910, .	80
Antrim : The Rural District,	11th June, 1910, .	The second paragraph of section 105 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and sections 29, 30 and 31 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
Ballycastle : The Cushendall Dispensary District,	12th Jan., 1911, .	76
The Townland of Towmparks, .	12th Jan., 1911, .	76
Belfast : The Rural District,	4th June, 1910, .	The first and second paragraphs of section 105 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and sections 29, 30 and 31 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
Cashmoreagh : The Rural District,	21st Nov., 1910, .	The first and second paragraphs of section 105 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and sections 29, 30 and 31 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
Kenmare : The Townland of Kenmare, . .	9th Nov., 1910, .	80
Kilkeel : The Townland of Rostrevor, . .	19th April, 1910, .	80
Mitchelstown No. 1 : The Mitchelstown No. 1 Dispensary District,	30th Dec., 1910, .	49
Nerry No. 1 : The Rural District,	21st June, 1910, .	The second paragraph of section 54 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, the second paragraph of section 105 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and sections 29, 30 and 31 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
Strabane No. 2 : The townlands of Raphoe, Townparks and Raphoe Demesne,	10th Aug., 1910, .	80

APPENDIX D.

No. 1.—TABLE, compiled from weekly returns furnished by the relief in Ireland, on each

Date of each Saturday.	Sick in Infirmeries or Hospitals connected with the Workhouses.			Aged and Infirm.			Children under 15 years of age (not in Hospital.)		
	Fever patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1910.									
2nd April, . . .	515	14,569	15,084	7,423	5,619	13,042	2,732	2,464	5,196
9th " . . .	501	14,695	15,196	7,372	5,639	13,011	2,725	2,448	5,173
16th " . . .	541	14,873	15,414	7,366	5,613	12,979	2,671	2,426	5,097
23rd " . . .	536	14,879	15,415	7,400	5,575	12,975	2,671	2,428	5,099
30th " . . .	553	14,713	15,266	7,433	5,561	13,014	2,662	2,434	5,096
7th May, . . .	577	14,583	15,160	7,361	5,565	12,926	2,649	2,434	5,083
14th " . . .	584	14,418	14,992	7,392	5,579	12,971	2,619	2,407	5,026
21st " . . .	541	14,341	14,782	7,318	5,543	12,861	2,611	2,401	5,012
28th " . . .	498	13,947	14,433	7,172	5,522	12,694	2,576	2,436	5,012
4th June, . . .	489	13,996	14,205	7,052	5,486	12,538	2,563	2,437	5,000
11th " . . .	464	13,832	14,296	7,032	5,492	12,524	2,601	2,423	5,024
18th " . . .	454	13,534	14,008	6,935	5,439	12,374	2,564	2,379	4,943
25th " . . .	471	13,428	13,899	6,890	5,486	12,376	2,525	2,307	4,832
2nd July, . . .	518	13,288	13,806	6,730	5,428	12,158	2,604	2,347	4,951
9th " . . .	498	13,359	13,857	6,706	5,378	12,084	2,600	2,377	4,977
16th " . . .	494	13,115	13,609	6,639	5,338	11,977	2,575	2,425	4,999
23rd " . . .	500	13,169	13,669	6,668	5,369	12,037	2,589	2,395	4,984
30th " . . .	503	13,112	13,615	6,674	5,379	12,053	2,574	2,408	4,982
6th August, . . .	485	13,080	13,565	6,747	5,342	12,089	2,541	2,373	4,914
13th " . . .	507	13,151	13,658	6,707	5,320	12,027	2,568	2,379	4,947
20th " . . .	497	13,201	13,698	6,716	5,342	12,058	2,549	2,420	4,969
27th " . . .	479	13,338	13,817	6,754	5,310	12,064	2,533	2,439	4,972
3rd September, . . .	480	13,225	13,705	6,741	5,312	12,053	2,537	2,466	4,993
10th " . . .	475	13,135	13,610	6,769	5,288	11,997	2,555	2,429	4,984
17th " . . .	507	13,107	13,614	6,751	5,307	12,058	2,547	2,407	4,954
24th " . . .	517	13,069	13,586	6,818	5,295	12,113	2,564	2,434	4,998
1st October, . . .	531	13,114	13,645	6,744	5,292	12,036	2,512	2,406	4,918
8th " . . .	559	13,090	13,649	6,819	5,269	12,088	2,479	2,414	4,893
15th " . . .	566	13,371	13,937	6,933	5,314	12,247	2,530	2,426	4,956
22nd " . . .	578	13,278	13,856	7,032	5,320	12,352	2,575	2,446	5,021
29th " . . .	569	13,303	13,872	7,122	5,341	12,463	2,577	2,418	4,995
5th November, . . .	576	13,499	14,075	7,265	5,363	12,628	2,567	2,482	5,049
12th " . . .	603	13,619	14,222	7,365	5,419	12,774	2,591	2,499	5,090
19th " . . .	599	13,816	14,415	7,432	5,436	12,868	2,642	2,482	5,124
26th " . . .	596	13,890	14,486	7,589	5,451	13,040	2,602	2,479	5,081
2nd December, . . .	596	13,888	14,484	7,413	5,465	12,878	2,626	2,501	5,127
9th " . . .	639	13,628	14,267	7,701	5,336	13,037	2,615	2,499	5,114
16th " . . .	618	13,923	14,541	7,743	5,360	13,103	2,622	2,488	5,110
23rd " . . .	572	13,656	14,228	7,697	5,327	13,024	2,574	2,496	5,070
30th " . . .	579	13,509	14,088	7,793	5,395	13,088	2,614	2,496	5,110
1911.									
7th January, . . .	557	13,842	14,399	6,833	4,802	11,635	2,685	2,526	5,211
14th " . . .	613	14,008	14,621	6,994	4,790	11,784	2,710	2,575	5,285
21st " . . .	584	14,262	14,846	6,930	4,829	11,692	2,717	2,537	5,254
28th " . . .	542	14,329	14,871	6,950	4,795	11,734	2,720	2,575	5,295
4th February, . . .	567	14,378	14,945	6,916	4,890	11,716	2,728	2,555	5,283
11th " . . .	606	14,448	15,054	6,998	4,810	11,708	2,715	2,485	5,200
18th " . . .	594	14,588	15,182	6,873	4,752	11,625	2,750	2,543	5,293
25th " . . .	571	14,594	15,165	6,860	4,792	11,651	2,717	2,543	5,260
4th March, . . .	527	14,586	15,113	6,754	4,684	11,438	2,755	2,571	5,326
11th " . . .	490	14,502	14,992	6,782	4,780	11,562	2,797	2,548	5,345
18th " . . .	468	14,465	14,933	6,627	4,732	11,359	2,787	2,522	5,309
25th " . . .	502	14,528	15,030	6,579	4,712	11,291	2,710	2,503	5,213

APPENDIX D.

Clerks of Unions, showing the number of persons in receipt of Saturday during the year 1910-11.

WEEKS.											
Suffering, Illness, and Epileptics.			Mothers having Infant Children.	All other Classes.			Total Number in Work-houses and Fever Hospitals (Cols. 4, 7, 10, 13, 14 & 17).	Average weekly cost of maintenance (exclusive of clothing) per head.	Deaths.		Date of each Saturday.
Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.			No. during the week.	Weekly rate of mortality per 1,000.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
87	1,167	2,364	690	2,537	2,231	4,768	40,964	4 34	257	4.8	1910.
88	1,181	2,363	694	2,533	2,187	4,720	41,307	4 14	284	5.5	2nd April.
89	1,176	2,349	689	2,602	2,166	4,768	41,355	4 01	238	4.6	9th "
90	1,173	2,344	691	2,556	2,184	4,690	41,305	4 04	247	4.9	16th "
91	1,173	2,326	688	2,564	2,168	4,672	41,944	4 1	240	4.7	23rd "
92	1,169	2,325	704	2,566	2,158	4,662	40,865	4 1	219	4.1	30th "
93	1,178	2,335	731	2,337	2,056	4,393	40,408	4 1	235	4.7	7th May.
94	1,180	2,335	683	2,369	2,095	4,404	40,685	4 04	207	4.1	14th "
95	1,180	2,340	686	2,245	2,107	4,352	39,539	4 0	162	3.9	21st "
96	1,185	2,333	687	2,267	2,114	4,381	39,274	4 0	209	4.8	28th "
97	1,172	2,307	677	2,091	2,029	4,120	38,978	4 0	153	3.2	4th June.
98	1,167	2,294	683	1,989	1,965	3,994	38,316	3 11 1/2	185	4.0	11th "
99	1,171	2,305	678	2,056	2,025	4,081	38,326	3 11 1/2	167	3.6	18th "
100	1,176	2,320	668	1,963	1,999	3,962	37,865	3 11 1/2	187	3.7	25th "
101	1,183	2,324	653	1,954	1,989	3,948	37,833	3 11 1/2	196	3.6	2nd July.
102	1,179	2,319	629	1,883	1,971	3,854	37,588	3 11 1/2	183	4.1	9th "
103	1,174	2,314	625	1,917	1,840	3,757	37,436	3 11 1/2	183	4.1	16th "
104	1,173	2,309	637	2,045	1,802	3,847	37,596	4 0	178	3.9	23rd "
105	1,177	2,312	626	1,954	1,905	3,811	37,487	3 11 1/2	169	3.6	30th "
106	1,168	2,294	643	1,975	1,975	3,944	37,483	3 11 1/2	191	4.2	6th August.
107	1,168	2,297	651	2,081	1,962	4,023	37,696	4 0	150	3.3	13th "
108	1,170	2,301	654	2,063	1,903	4,056	37,324	3 11 1/2	158	3.4	20th "
109	1,167	2,299	667	1,896	1,954	3,849	37,596	3 11 1/2	156	3.4	27th "
110	1,170	2,303	659	1,967	1,956	3,923	37,474	4 0	162	3.6	3rd September.
111	1,174	2,306	648	1,980	1,938	3,918	37,548	4 0	178	3.9	10th "
112	1,177	2,303	646	1,981	1,982	3,963	37,569	4 0	177	3.9	17th "
113	1,176	2,305	633	1,850	1,925	3,775	37,537	3 11 1/2	177	3.9	24th "
114	1,181	2,325	647	1,925	1,965	3,900	37,563	4 0	150	3.5	1st October.
115	1,173	2,306	625	2,115	2,004	4,119	38,091	4 1 1/2	160	3.5	8th "
116	1,165	2,289	654	2,093	1,968	4,061	38,225	4 1 1/2	193	4.2	15th "
117	1,161	2,284	660	2,209	2,022	4,231	38,556	4 2	175	3.6	22nd "
118	1,161	2,290	686	2,287	2,053	4,340	39,059	4 2 1/2	207	3.6	29th "
119	1,164	2,294	715	2,228	2,056	4,284	39,474	4 2 1/2	196	4.2	5th November.
120	1,159	2,294	689	2,261	2,045	4,346	39,816	4 2 1/2	200	4.2	12th "
121	1,161	2,299	658	2,450	2,122	4,572	40,180	4 2 1/2	204	4.3	19th "
122	1,160	2,303	668	2,460	2,146	4,606	40,206	4 2 1/2	248	5.2	26th "
123	1,160	2,301	676	2,410	2,150	4,560	40,457	4 2 1/2	202	4.2	3rd December.
124	1,162	2,297	668	2,721	2,153	4,874	40,641	4 2 1/2	201	4.1	10th "
125	1,152	2,285	693	2,747	2,229	4,976	39,548	4 3 1/2	166	4.1	17th "
126	1,145	2,285	701	2,743	2,088	4,831	40,111	4 3 1/2	187	3.8	24th "
127	1,142	2,272	670	2,723	2,055	4,778	39,967	4 3 1/2	217	4.3	31st "
128	1,130	2,263	677	2,696	2,114	4,812	39,392	4 3 1/2	195	4.0	7th January.
129	1,130	2,259	686	2,747	2,106	4,853	39,615	4 3 1/2	232	4.6	14th "
130	1,130	2,253	673	2,697	2,091	4,788	39,664	4 3 1/2	244	5.0	21st "
131	1,137	2,275	691	2,577	2,099	4,676	39,586	4 3 1/2	219	4.6	28th "
132	1,121	2,253	682	2,631	2,052	4,683	39,588	4 4	265	5.5	4th February.
133	1,118	2,240	701	2,572	2,050	4,622	39,863	4 4 1/2	238	4.9	11th "
134	1,116	2,238	707	2,654	2,017	4,671	39,694	4 4 1/2	204	4.2	18th "
135	1,108	2,232	709	2,519	2,084	4,603	39,591	4 4 1/2	208	4.2	25th "
136	1,106	2,228	704	2,525	2,059	4,514	39,356	4 4 1/2	214	4.4	4th March.
137	1,108	2,234	683	2,565	2,136	4,701	39,169	4 4 1/2	234	4.6	11th "
138	1,092	2,230	691	2,438	2,081	4,516	38,971	4 4 1/2	242	5.0	18th "

No. 1.—continued.—TABLE, compiled from weekly returns persons in receipt of relief in Ireland on

Date of each Saturday	RELIEF IN WORKHOUSES.						Number of persons under treatment in Hospitals not connected with the Workhouses, who have been sent there by the Guardians under sec. 15 of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92, or sec. 7 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.		No. of Blind and Deaf and Dumb persons maintained by the Guardians in Institutions under sec. 14 of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92, and sec. 3 of 41 & 42 Vic., c. 60; and number of Idiots and Imbeciles maintained in Asylums under sec. 4 of the last mentioned Act.			No. of children in District Schools established under 11 & 12 Vic., chap. 23, & 4.	OUT-DOOR RELIEF	
	Number of persons included in the foregoing columns who were admitted to the Workhouses under the 16th sec. of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92; and 3rd and 5th sections of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.						In Fever Hospitals.	In other Hospitals.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiots and Imbeciles.	No. of children in District Schools established under 11 & 12 Vic., chap. 23, & 4.	No. of Cases.	No. of Workhouses.
	Number of patients under the 16th sec. of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92, and the 3rd sec. of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.			No. of Constabulary patients under the 16th sec. of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.										
	Fever Cases.	Other Cases.	Total.	Fever Cases.	Other Cases.	Total.								
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
1870.														
2nd April, . . .	44	489	533	1	8	9	67	221	459	473	55	375	31,473	50,327
9th " " . . .	42	482	524	1	7	8	65	219	449	471	55	375	31,115	50,327
16th " " . . .	40	491	531	1	6	7	68	219	448	476	55	375	30,889	50,327
23rd " " . . .	38	500	538	1	9	10	69	217	447	475	56	375	31,088	50,327
30th " " . . .	41	490	531	1	10	11	32	227	450	478	55	376	31,094	50,327
7th May, . . .														
14th " " . . .	37	491	528	1	7	8	32	221	455	478	57	381	31,091	50,327
21st " " . . .	36	489	525	1	6	7	26	237	450	478	55	387	31,093	50,327
28th " " . . .	37	491	528	1	5	6	32	229	450	481	54	401	31,331	50,327
4th June, . . .	37	489	526	1	3	4	32	225	451	480	55	396	31,245	50,327
11th " " . . .														
18th " " . . .	41	491	532	1	1	2	29	225	451	476	54	396	31,093	50,327
25th " " . . .	34	479	513	1	7	8	40	230	452	475	56	392	31,225	50,327
2nd July, . . .	40	490	530	1	8	9	26	239	451	480	56	377	31,222	50,327
9th " " . . .	34	473	507	1	7	8	17	233	453	483	56	379	31,029	50,327
2nd July, . . .														
9th " " . . .	34	439	473	2	5	7	17	229	451	485	55	377	30,395	50,327
16th " " . . .	41	420	461	2	5	7	20	240	451	481	55	376	30,048	50,327
23rd " " . . .	38	424	462	2	7	9	14	237	452	484	55	378	30,064	50,327
30th " " . . .	50	436	486	2	5	7	23	243	452	483	55	371	30,063	50,327
6th August, . . .	49	448	497	—	7	7	19	244	452	481	55	365	30,063	50,327
13th " " . . .														
20th " " . . .	35	440	475	—	4	4	22	238	452	480	56	364	30,081	50,327
27th " " . . .	35	465	500	1	6	7	34	231	456	479	55	358	30,084	50,327
3rd September, . . .	57	461	518	2	7	9	32	235	451	483	55	365	30,084	50,327
10th " " . . .	56	444	500	1	11	12	24	235	451	485	55	365	30,088	50,327
17th " " . . .														
24th " " . . .	53	440	493	1	11	12	24	245	453	484	55	365	30,085	50,327
1st October, . . .	65	428	493	1	8	9	28	232	451	489	55	363	30,008	50,327
8th " " . . .	64	420	484	1	5	6	33	235	452	490	55	363	30,794	50,327
15th " " . . .	66	442	508	—	5	5	30	229	450	493	55	374	30,737	50,327
22nd " " . . .														
29th " " . . .	58	432	490	—	6	6	31	218	447	477	55	364	30,086	50,327
5th November, . . .	62	454	516	—	4	4	39	216	445	475	55	361	30,420	50,327
12th " " . . .	62	444	506	—	6	6	28	217	449	475	55	372	30,532	50,327
19th " " . . .	73	469	543	1	7	8	26	222	447	472	53	374	30,573	50,327
26th " " . . .	58	450	508	2	8	10	25	231	446	474	55	370	30,678	50,327
3rd December, . . .														
10th " " . . .	57	459	493	4	14	18	22	233	445	477	55	373	30,606	50,327
17th " " . . .	50	444	494	3	10	13	22	239	448	483	55	379	30,619	50,327
24th " " . . .	52	452	504	4	12	16	18	237	450	484	56	381	30,623	50,327
31st " " . . .	45	451	496	8	9	12	18	240	447	480	56	382	30,630	50,327
7th January, . . .														
14th " " . . .	44	441	485	4	9	13	17	245	447	479	56	382	30,694	50,327
21st " " . . .	51	445	496	8	6	9	12	237	446	476	56	372	30,695	50,327
28th " " . . .	63	432	495	3	8	11	23	238	445	482	56	378	30,794	50,327
4th February, . . .	50	418	468	1	10	11	12	231	444	479	56	377	30,648	50,327
11th " " . . .	50	418	468	2	8	10	11	222	445	479	56	375	29,519	50,327
18th " " . . .														
25th " " . . .	50	423	473	1	8	9	10	237	446	478	56	375	17,767	50,327
4th March, . . .	47	467	514	1	10	11	15	241	448	478	56	372	16,941	50,327
11th " " . . .	43	482	525	—	8	9	25	257	450	479	57	368	16,957	50,327
18th " " . . .	50	505	555	—	7	7	25	250	450	483	56	364	17,129	50,327
25th " " . . .														
1st April, . . .	52	483	535	1	9	10	19	259	448	487	56	361	17,343	50,327
8th " " . . .	73	489	562	1	7	8	22	261	445	484	56	359	17,183	50,327
15th " " . . .	56	474	530	2	9	11	29	264	442	486	58	360	17,238	50,327
22nd " " . . .	50	482	532	2	9	11	27	259	447	480	56	358	17,267	50,327
29th " " . . .														
5th May, . . .	42	483	525	3	6	9	25	260	450	487	57	361	17,391	50,327
12th " " . . .	59	500	559	3	7	9	24	260	453	482	55	365	17,589	50,327
19th " " . . .	41	496	537	3	9	12	24	259	451	485	55	363	17,310	50,327
26th " " . . .	50	505	555	3	5	7	23	257	448	480	55	363	17,303	50,327

furnished by the Clerks of Unions, showing the number of each Saturday during the year 1910-11.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF—continued.										Total number of persons in receipt of out-door relief.	Total number of persons in receipt of relief.	Date of each Saturday.			
Children under 61 & 62 Vic., ch. 30, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16.															
Number out at Nurse, or Boarded out.															
Number in Certified Schools.															
No. of Unions.	No. of PERSONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48					
125	2,043	1,333	1,293	2,626	6	37	43	55,069	97,474	2nd April.	1910.				
126	2,024	1,333	1,291	2,624	6	37	43	54,929	97,470	9th "					
127	2,018	1,323	1,284	2,607	6	37	43	54,501	97,485	16th "					
128	2,115	1,328	1,288	2,616	6	37	43	54,925	97,768	23rd "					
129	2,029	1,327	1,260	2,617	6	37	43	54,845	97,505	30th "					
130	2,072	1,333	1,291	2,624	6	37	43	54,884	97,373	7th May.					
131	2,157	1,327	1,286	2,613	6	37	43	54,854	96,896	14th "					
132	2,065	1,326	1,288	2,614	6	37	43	54,740	96,475	21st "					
133	2,134	1,336	1,283	2,619	6	38	44	54,645	96,823	28th "					
134	2,169	1,332	1,286	2,618	6	38	44	54,644	96,547	4th June.					
135	2,126	1,334	1,284	2,618	7	38	45	54,726	96,553	11th "					
136	2,095	1,335	1,289	2,624	7	38	45	54,594	96,539	18th "					
137	2,025	1,335	1,293	2,628	7	38	45	54,580	96,527	25th "					
138	2,095	1,332	1,293	2,625	7	38	45	54,682	96,161	2nd July.					
139	2,153	1,329	1,295	2,624	7	38	45	54,461	95,917	9th "					
140	2,189	1,331	1,294	2,625	7	38	45	54,472	95,484	16th "					
141	2,187	1,329	1,283	2,612	7	38	45	54,445	95,506	23rd "					
142	2,184	1,329	1,281	2,610	7	38	45	54,261	95,470	30th "					
143	2,187	1,321	1,277	2,598	7	37	44	54,290	95,279	6th August.					
144	2,133	1,329	1,267	2,596	7	37	44	54,396	95,362	13th "					
145	2,186	1,325	1,270	2,595	7	37	44	54,177	95,436	20th "					
146	2,190	1,323	1,272	2,595	7	37	44	54,224	95,752	27th "					
147	2,163	1,328	1,277	2,603	7	37	44	53,980	95,183	3rd September.					
148	2,078	1,325	1,270	2,595	7	37	44	53,847	95,989	10th "					
149	2,072	1,327	1,273	2,600	7	37	44	53,853	95,019	17th "					
150	2,032	1,319	1,270	2,589	7	36	43	53,412	95,615	24th "					
151	2,050	1,318	1,271	2,589	7	37	44	53,255	95,184	1st October.					
152	2,115	1,316	1,275	2,591	7	36	43	52,876	92,038	8th "					
153	2,163	1,317	1,274	2,591	7	36	43	53,038	92,725	15th "					
154	2,184	1,314	1,271	2,585	7	36	43	53,195	93,016	22nd "					
155	2,184	1,321	1,271	2,592	7	36	43	53,318	93,514	29th "					
156	2,119	1,317	1,268	2,585	7	35	42	53,440	94,123	5th November.					
157	2,144	1,325	1,270	2,595	7	35	42	53,565	94,665	12th "					
158	2,143	1,322	1,272	2,594	7	35	42	53,760	95,204	19th "					
159	2,131	1,320	1,272	2,593	7	35	42	53,970	95,735	26th "					
160	2,080	1,318	1,271	2,589	7	35	42	54,164	95,996	3rd December.					
161	2,083	1,317	1,270	2,587	7	35	42	54,206	96,352	10th "					
162	2,151	1,316	1,274	2,590	7	35	42	54,434	96,697	17th "					
163	2,177	1,316	1,274	2,600	7	35	42	54,431	95,578	24th "					
164	2,157	1,322	1,268	2,590	7	35	42	54,558	95,357	31st "					
165	2,067	1,316	1,271	2,587	7	41	48	40,091	80,658	7th January.	1911.				
166	2,062	1,319	1,273	2,592	7	41	48	39,311	80,322	14th "					
167	2,053	1,319	1,271	2,592	7	41	48	39,548	80,760	21st "					
168	2,097	1,314	1,276	2,590	7	42	49	39,969	81,270	28th "					
169	2,074	1,311	1,275	2,586	7	41	48	40,136	81,342	4th February.					
170	2,123	1,310	1,275	2,585	7	41	48	40,369	81,524	11th "					
171	2,098	1,308	1,270	2,578	7	41	48	40,307	81,699	18th "					
172	2,218	1,309	1,273	2,582	7	41	48	40,579	81,906	25th "					
173	2,164	1,306	1,270	2,576	7	41	48	40,689	81,911	4th March.					
174	2,146	1,310	1,265	2,575	7	41	48	40,588	81,585	11th "					
175	2,118	1,308	1,265	2,573	7	41	48	40,631	81,137	18th "					
176	2,043	1,310	1,264	2,574	7	42	49	40,347	80,942	25th "					

No. 2.—TABLES, prepared from the weekly relief returns furnished by Clerks of Unions, showing for each of the last seven years the maximum, minimum, and average daily number of persons in the workhouses and on out-door relief, with the average daily number maintained from the poor rate in hospitals, in institutions for afflicted persons, and in the two District Schools established under the Act 11 and 12 Vict., chap. 25, and the proportion per thousand of the average daily numbers on the estimated population of Ireland.

In-door Relief.

YEAR.	Maximum number in Workhouses.	Minimum number in Workhouses.	Average daily number in receipt of in-door relief.		
			In Work-houses.	In Extern hospitals, Institutions, and District Schools.	Number per thousand of population.
1904-05,	45,180, on 11 Mar., 1905	39,354, on 16 July, 1904	42,156	1,430	9.9
1905-06,	46,723, " 17 Feb., 1906	39,076, " 15 " 1905	42,008	1,479	10.1
1906-07,	46,410, " 23 " 1907	40,153, " 11 Aug., 1906	42,829	1,493	10.1
1907-08,	46,611, " 29 " 1908	40,048, " 20 July, 1907	42,890	1,464	10.1
1908-09,	45,691, " 23 Jan., 1909	40,538, " 4 " 1908	43,056	1,585	10.2
1909-10,	44,206, " 26 Feb., 1910	38,475, " 7 Aug., 1909	40,930	1,628	9.7
1910-11,	41,255, " 16 Apr., 1910	37,337, " 1 Oct., 1910	39,002	1,628	9.3

Out-door Relief.

YEAR.	Maximum Number.	Minimum Number.	Average daily number.	Proportion per thousand of average daily number on population.
1904-05,	68,775, on 25 Mar., 1905	54,414, on 8 Oct., 1904	57,665	13
1905-06,	74,049, " 27 May, 1905	55,829, " 30 Sep., 1905	61,666	14
1906-07,	58,734, " 2 Mar., 1907	54,553, " 6 Oct., 1906	56,861	13
1907-08,	61,893, " 28 " 1908	54,633, " 5 " 1907	56,832	13
1908-09,	65,159, " 27 June, 1908	54,591, " 3 " 1908	59,036	13.5
1909-10,	56,787, " 26 Feb., 1910	53,415, " 9 " 1909	55,547	12.7
1910-11,	55,063, " 2 Apr., 1910	39,311, " 14 Jan., 1911	50,930	11.6

Emigration.

No. 3.—EMIGRATION under the Act 12 & 13 Vic., chap. 104, sec. 26, during the last seven years.

Year ended 31 March,	Amount authorized to be expended by Scaled Consents.	Number of Persons assisted to emigrate.			
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.
1905,	£ 38 0 6	6	12	12	30
" 1906,	23 0 0	6	8	5	19
" 1907,	60 1 8	4	8	8	20
" 1908,	155 10 0	4	11	19	34
" 1909,	69 5 0	4	8	10	22
" 1910,	100 0 0	2	10	11	23
" 1911,	176 7 6	6	9	11	26

No. 4.—The following table, prepared from weekly returns furnished by Clerks of Unions, exhibits, in the accustomed form, a classification of the causes of death in workhouses in each period of four weeks from the week ended the 2nd of April, 1910, to that ended the 25th March, 1911, inclusive:—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	In the four weeks ended															Total in previous corresponding period.
	1910.										1911.					
	28th April.	21st May.	18th June.	16th July.	13th August.	10th Sept.	8th Oct.	6th Nov.	3rd Dec.	31st Dec.	28th Jan.	25th Feb.	23rd March.	Total.		
Infectious and infectious fevers,	39	14	16	6	17	6	9	10	12	5	17	14	21	164	172	
Typhoid fever,	4	-	-	-	7	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	47	52	
Dysentery,	2	4	16	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	14	16	
Blood vessels, diseases of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brain and nervous system, diseases of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Epilepsy,	6	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	1	3	5	5	7	53	73	
Paralysis,	25	16	24	27	25	20	27	22	26	25	20	28	34	219	200	
Other diseases,	21	28	21	14	19	8	12	16	17	28	22	24	19	247	247	
Cancer,	47	30	50	32	42	41	56	40	41	37	53	42	39	561	512	
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy and embolism,	22	20	12	16	15	16	18	19	15	19	22	25	18	250	249	
Childbirth, diseases incidental to,	3	2	2	5	2	4	3	1	4	2	1	4	5	39	44	
Gonorrhea,	4	4	4	5	2	3	5	5	7	7	7	4	3	65	73	
Bedden tremors, and alcoholism,	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	17	19	
Rabies,	3	2	6	4	1	-	2	1	4	4	2	2	9	38	24	
Beriberi and dysentery,	3	3	3	3	4	2	7	4	3	3	8	6	4	53	43	
Syphilis,	5	4	3	7	1	-	11	5	3	6	11	9	4	72	79	
Kryptosia,	4	1	1	5	2	-	1	-	2	3	2	4	-	23	27	
Fever,	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	5	
Cerebro spinal,	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	11	-	-	-	12	-	129	122	
Bacterial,	12	5	8	7	8	8	4	2	4	7	4	5	5	41	34	
Scarlet,	-	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	24	20	
Typhus,	10	3	-	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	-	34	20	
Gangrene,	5	9	5	4	7	5	6	1	3	5	4	10	5	67	60	
Genital and mammary organs, diseases of,	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	11	12	
Bark disease,	109	115	89	83	101	88	90	82	105	105	122	116	124	1,329	1,187	
Influenza,	10	18	7	7	4	-	1	1	2	3	5	10	14	80	92	
Lungs and stomach, diseases of,	27	27	29	34	43	23	31	31	25	19	23	21	25	354	330	
Kidney disease,	25	23	17	17	15	27	16	31	31	20	20	29	51	302	216	
Nose,	18	14	13	4	3	1	4	4	7	4	3	-	-	75	7	
Premature births, debility, and congenital defects,	26	15	11	12	24	15	13	23	17	24	18	20	14	250	250	
Respiratory system,	117	82	69	55	45	42	51	60	109	98	101	105	92	1,028	1,168	
Whooping cough	51	47	42	39	21	18	28	26	29	25	37	32	44	430	503	
Scarlet fever,	11	13	12	8	11	2	3	8	9	7	7	17	12	139	123	
Other diseases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rheumatism and Rheumatic fever,	5	10	6	3	7	1	2	7	9	13	14	11	10	93	97	
Scarlet fever,	151	121	107	95	103	100	95	119	162	134	132	162	139	1,437	1,655	
Syphilis,	3	2	1	12	7	3	-	5	6	6	-	10	-	61	53	
Scarlet fever,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis,	162	165	120	115	108	99	113	85	104	96	130	122	134	1,543	1,547	
Pulmonary,	40	38	19	35	34	27	29	24	26	30	34	21	34	381	369	
Other forms of tuberculous disease,	4	3	2	-	2	1	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	22	41	
Whooping cough,	3	4	1	2	3	3	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	32	46	
Deaths from all other causes,	43	33	29	27	19	22	22	23	34	32	33	41	35	415	561	
Total,	1,939	892	739	687	712	624	691	695	851	783	868	817	896	10,406	10,453	
Total in previous corresponding period,	973	820	747	705	635	630	640	676	791	805	825	1,043	1,035	10,455	-	

NIGHT-LODGERS, OR CASUALS.

No. 5.—The following tabular statement gives the number of admissions of
with the number of individual casuals

Week ended Saturday.	Number of admissions during the week.				Number of individual casuals in Workhouses at close of week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
1910.								
2nd April, .	4,221	913	485	5,619	692	147	91	930
9th " .	5,000	1,085	588	6,673	791	163	94	1,048
16th " .	5,040	1,056	557	6,653	844	166	87	1,097
23rd " .	5,039	1,053	503	6,595	785	164	104	1,053
30th " .	5,135	961	455	6,551	809	167	99	1,075
7th May, .	4,953	1,068	568	6,589	779	185	81	1,045
14th " .	4,709	1,018	484	6,211	765	158	82	1,005
21st " .	4,779	1,032	505	6,316	722	138	89	949
28th " .	4,421	959	499	5,879	760	164	88	1,012
4th June, .	4,373	1,002	524	5,899	743	198	110	1,051
11th " .	3,874	926	517	5,317	638	142	105	885
18th " .	3,661	831	382	4,874	605	111	58	774
25th " .	3,879	921	513	5,313	630	141	71	842
2nd July .	3,655	851	453	4,959	612	132	72	816
9th " .	3,603	841	407	4,850	586	130	67	783
16th " .	2,913	833	419	4,165	538	148	81	767
23rd " .	3,321	894	396	4,611	552	125	58	735
30th " .	3,517	878	405	4,800	657	142	73	872
6th Aug., .	3,494	875	502	4,871	530	134	84	748
13th " .	3,248	916	484	4,648	610	176	102	888
20th " .	3,933	1,031	566	5,530	649	162	106	917
27th " .	3,727	964	533	5,224	652	182	97	931
3rd Sept., .	3,432	961	526	4,919	514	136	91	741
10th " .	3,176	925	486	4,587	554	139	68	761
17th " .	3,380	902	423	4,705	570	161	81	812
24th " .	3,622	917	419	4,958	586	155	90	831

IN WORKHOUSES.

night lodgers, or casuals, to workhouses during each week of the year 1910-11, remaining at the close of the week.

Week ended Saturday.	Number of admissions during the week.				Number of individual casuals in Workhouses at close of week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
1st Oct.,	3,439	919	495	4,853	527	166	105	798
8th "	3,590	924	501	5,015	619	148	96	863
15th "	4,072	869	466	5,407	631	140	96	867
22nd "	3,760	799	433	4,992	578	123	86	787
29th "	3,806	852	458	5,116	656	150	75	881
5th Nov.	4,122	820	428	5,370	629	138	76	843
12th "	3,714	865	428	5,007	579	138	82	799
19th "	3,914	892	425	5,231	609	125	65	799
26th "	3,823	776	356	4,955	627	117	64	808
3rd Dec.,	3,979	766	433	5,178	654	129	81	864
10th "	4,201	728	359	5,288	730	138	68	942
17th "	4,538	738	345	5,621	800	145	87	1,032
24th "	4,522	776	383	5,681	789	149	90	1,028
31st "	4,834	836	469	6,139	801	125	64	990
1911.								
7th Jan.,	5,085	834	440	6,309	762	147	92	1,001
14th "	5,020	841	456	6,317	757	129	82	968
21st "	4,831	787	432	6,050	780	127	88	995
28th "	4,758	781	412	5,951	767	132	92	991
4th Feb.,	4,604	886	437	5,927	729	144	82	955
11th "	4,560	830	392	5,791	804	159	75	1,038
18th "	4,671	880	441	5,992	757	151	84	992
25th "	4,738	907	402	6,047	748	181	69	998
4th Mar.,	4,288	905	356	5,549	705	168	83	956
11th "	4,542	877	400	5,819	735	157	92	984
18th "	4,487	937	439	5,863	770	166	90	1,026
25th "	4,475	951	463	5,889	660	151	81	892

No. 6.—TABLE showing the number of Orphans and Deserted
visions of the Act 61 & 62 Vic.,

Names of Counties and Unions.	Males.	Females	Total.	Names of Counties and Unions.	Males.	Females	Total.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				Co. TYRONE—contd.			
Co. ANTRIM.				Omagh,	4	6	10
Antrim,	4	6	10	Strabane,	6	10	16
Ballycastle,	1	1	2	Total,	278	270	548
Ballymena,	19	6	25	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER			
Ballymoney,	9	6	15	Co. CLARE.			
Belfast,	70	65	135*	Ballyvaghan,	—	—	—
Larne,	7	7	14	Corrofin,	4	3	7
Lisburn,	7	8	15	Ennis,	11	9	20
Co. ARMAGH.				Ennistymon,	—	—	—
Armagh,	24	20	44	Killedyserf,	—	—	—
Lurgan,	24	17	41	Kilruah,	—	1	1
Co. CAVAN.				Scariff,	5	7	12
Ballieborough,	2	3	5	Co. CORK.			
Bawnboy,	1	1	2	Bandon,	6	2	8
Cavan,	8	9	17	Bantry,	—	—	—
Cootehill,	7	4	11	Castletown,	—	—	—
Co. DONEGAL.				Glenakilly,	2	4	6
Ballyshannon,	1	7	8	Cork,	98	98	196
Donegal,	—	—	—	Dunmanway,	3	6	9
Dunfarghagh,	1	—	1	Fermoy,	5	4	9
Genties,	5	5	10	Kanturk,	12	14	26
Inishowen,	3	4	7	Kinsale,	6	2	8
Letterkenney,	—	—	—	Macroom,	13	13	26
Millford,	—	2	2	Mallow,	26	14	40
Stranorlar,	1	1	2	Midleton,	6	5	11
Co. DOWNS.				Millstreet,	9	11	20
Banbridge,	6	11	17	Mitchelstown,	8	9	17
Downpatrick,	2	6	8	Skibbereen,	7	4	11
Kilkeel,	—	—	—	Skull,	1	1	2
Newry,	10	10	20	Youghal,	9	8	17
Newtownards,	10	12	22	Co. KERRY.			
Co. FERMANAGH.				Cahersiveen,	14	15	29
Eaniskillen,	9	5	14	Dingle,	2	1	3
Irvinestown,	1	3	4	Kenmare,	1	—	1
Lisnakea,	1	1	2	Killarney,	8	13	21
Co. LONDONDERRY.				Listowel,	3	3	6
Coleraine,	1	5	6	Tralee,	23	16	39
Lamavady,	4	3	7	Co. LIMERICK.			
Londonderry,	14	7	21	Croom,	1	1	2
Magherafelt,	—	—	—	Kilmallock,	17	16	33
Co. MONAGHAN.				Limerick,	51	29	80
Carrickmacross,	3	3	6	Newcastle,	2	—	2
Castleblayney,	2	7	9	Rathkeale,	3	5	8
Clones,	—	—	—	Co. TIPPERARY			
Monaghan,	—	—	—	(North Riding).			
Co. TYRONE.				Borrisokane,	—	3	3
Castlederg,	—	—	—	Nenagh,	—	3	3
Clogher,	3	2	5	Roscrea,	—	—	—
Cookstown,	—	—	—	Thurles,	5	5	10
Dungannon,	8	7	15				

* Including 5 males and 6 females in certified schools.

No. 6.—*continued.*—TABLE showing the number of Orphans and Deserted Children at nurse on the 25th of March, 1911, under the provisions of the Act 61 & 62 Vic., ch. 30, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16.

Names of Counties and Unions.	Males.	Females	Total.	Names of Provinces.	Males.	Females	Total.
Co. ROSCOMMON.				SUMMARY.			
Boyle,	2	2	4	ULSTER,	278	270	548
Castleroa,	6	11	17	MUNSTER,	424	397	821
Roscommon,	8	6	14	LEINSTER,	532	569	1,101
Strokestown,	—	—	—	CONNAUGHT,	83	70	153
Co. SLIGO.				TOTAL IRELAND,	1,317	1,306	2,623
Dromore, West,	4	—	4				
Sligo,	—	—	—				
Tobercurry,	—	1	1*				
Total,	83	70	153				

* Tobercurry Union :—This child is in a certified school.

No. 7—RETURN OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDI-
TURE OF UNIONS.

No. 7.—RETURN of the RECEIPTS in each UNION, with the the 30th of September, 1910, also showing the EXPENDITURE Acts, the Lunatic Asylums, Registration, Superannuation, of LOANS and the TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on Demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Maintenance.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
CO. ANTRIM.									
Antrim, . . .	6,394	—	50	232	6,546	—	—	—	1,886
Ballycastle, . .	2,612	—	5	137	2,754	—	—	—	796
Ballymena, . . .	7,557	—	21	2,078	9,656	—	—	—	3,565
Ballymoney, . .	5,000	—	19	255	5,274	—	—	—	1,825
Belfast, . . .	26,522	—	18	3,328	26,868	8,820	—	8,820	37,817
Larne, . . .	5,777	—	20	137	5,934	—	450	450	1,680
Lisburn, . . .	8,283	—	71	268	8,562	—	—	—	2,802
CO. ARMAGH.									
Armagh, . . .	7,478	—	28	571	8,076	—	—	—	2,478
Lurgan, . . .	11,440	—	44	555	12,039	—	599	599	4,122
CO. CAVAN.									
Ballebecrough, .	5,524	—	—	64	5,588	—	—	—	1,693
Bawnboy, . . .	2,661	836	6	22	3,525	—	—	—	799
Cavan, . . .	7,610	—	32	155	7,797	150	—	150	2,315
Cootehill, . . .	5,229	344	—	80	5,653	—	—	—	1,565
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon, .	4,692	1,011	—	117	5,820	—	—	—	1,750
Donegal, . . .	2,875	—	—	160	3,035	—	—	—	884
Dunferraghy, . .	1,680	—	—	80	1,760	—	—	—	412
Glenies, . . .	3,896	—	—	111	4,007	—	—	—	1,398
Inishowen, . . .	4,166	665	—	163	4,934	—	—	—	1,023
Lettickenny, . .	2,477	—	—	67	2,544	—	—	—	856
Millford, . . .	3,298	—	—	55	3,353	—	—	—	808
Stranorlar, . . .	2,178	—	—	132	2,310	—	—	—	625

EXPENDITURE ON the RELIEF of the Poor, during the year ended under the Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses and National School Teachers Acts; the amount paid in respect

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigra- tion Ex- penses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Apparatus in Work- houses.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	
Cost of Boarded- out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Ex- penditure.	Total.							
11	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
55	1,763	1,848	—	136	—	987	48	494	CO. ANTRIM.
13	158	171	—	27	—	698	31	172	Antrim.
185	2,352	2,537	—	123	—	1,322	55	858	Ballycastle.
133	951	1,084	—	124	—	891	44	325	Ballymena.
1,409	4,978	6,387	—	1,931	96	17,798	1,005	8,402	Ballymoney.
552	1,314	1,666	—	81	—	1,023	38	575	Belfast.
119	1,801	1,720	—	46	—	1,211	93	995	Larne.
									Lisburn.
									CO. ARMAGH.
377	152	529	—	260	—	1,161	68	1,151	Armagh.
344	1,438	1,752	—	115	—	1,630	252	1,904	Lurgan.
									CO. CAVAN.
36	899	845	—	53	—	845	32	614	Balleborough.
17	515	532	—	54	—	497	16	175	Bawnboy.
58	1,309	1,367	—	121	—	1,082	47	347	Cavan.
53	814	897	—	54	—	748	53	243	Cootchill.
									CO. DONEGAL.
66	604	670	—	—	—	672	37	559	Ballyshannon.
	64	64	—	35	—	729	52	250	Donegal.
7	54	61	—	—	—	469	24	323	Dundanaghy.
42	178	240	—	23	—	836	27	188	Glenties.
32	821	852	—	—	—	641	29	365	Inishowen.
5	47	52	—	57	—	506	13	252	Lettickenny.
11	132	143	—	17	—	601	7	264	Milford.
34	129	143	—	5	—	642	13	125	Stranorlar.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.						Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispens- ary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—con.									
CO. ANTRIM.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antrim, . . .	5,999	984	2	66	157	—	58	62	120
Ballycastle, . . .	1,895	509	5	24	128	—	6	3	9
Ballymena, . . .	8,400	1,358	18	102	70	—	44	47	91
Ballymoney, . . .	4,068	954	13	55	96	—	59	21	80
Belfast, . . .	73,486	5,694	99	1,029	1,546	94	4,763	2,091	7,739
Larne, . . .	4,813	926	8	72	20	—	70	45	115
Lisburn, . . .	6,867	1,511	21	104	91	—	236	198	434
CO. ARMAUGH.									
Armagh, . . .	5,651	1,583	9	96	88	—	82	79	161
Lurgan, . . .	9,375	1,404	32	117	97	—	188	154	342
CO. CAYN.									
Ballyborough, . . .	4,658	874	29	31	—	—	7	7	14
Bawnboy, . . .	2,034	631	13	31	22	4	—	—	—
Cavan, . . .	5,080	1,621	36	73	23	—	54	33	87
Cootehill, . . .	3,915	757	25	33	29	—	—	—	—
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon, . . .	3,722	1,025	14	43	53	—	37	18	55
Donegal, . . .	2,024	738	10	38	—	—	42	30	72
Dunfriesburgh, . . .	1,289	692	15	28	103	—	—	—	—
Glenties, . . .	2,613	1,280	20	68	56	—	7	2	9
Inishowen, . . .	2,620	966	14	57	171	—	—	—	—
Letterkenny, . . .	1,730	581	11	27	111	—	—	—	—
Millford, . . .	1,930	916	9	38	106	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar, . . .	1,550	547	10	27	70	—	23	8	31

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—*continued.*

Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1910.	Foundings on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1878.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
									PROVINCE OF ULSTER.— <i>con.</i>
									CO. ANTRIM.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	Antrim.
—	6,968	—	—	—	—	134,514	0 9½	1 0	Ballycastle.
—	2,751	—	45	45	—	46,034	0 9½	1 1½	Ballymena.
—	10,080	—	—	—	—	148,805	1 2	1 4½	Ballymoney.
—	3,271	—	—	—	—	102,683	0 9½	1 0½	Belfast.
—	89,518	4,441	—	4,441	—	1,512,924	0 11	1 1½	Larne.
—	5,954	—	450	450	—	135,069	0 8½	0 10½	Lisburn.
—	9,018	—	—	—	—	198,266	0 8½	0 11	
									CO. ARMAH.
—	7,588	—	—	—	—	303,850	0 9½	0 9	Armagh.
—	11,167	—	653	653	—	169,664	1 1	1 3½	Lurgan.
									CO. CAVAN.
—	4,997	—	—	—	276	44,590	1 0½	2 3	Balleborough.
—	2,735	—	3	3	685	40,473	1 0	1 4½	Bawnboy.
—	6,720	159	—	159	—	117,600	0 10½	1 1½	Cavan.
2	4,761	—	—	—	403	74,533	1 0½	1 3½	Cookhill.
									CO. DONEGAL.
—	4,909	—	—	—	1,080	53,327	1 4½	1 10	Ballyshannon.
—	2,882	85	—	85	—	36,043	1 1½	1 7½	Donegal.
—	2,087	—	—	—	—	12,130	2 1½	3 4½	Dunfanaghy.
—	4,051	—	—	—	—	22,656	2 3½	3 7	Gleenties.
—	4,157	—	—	—	640	42,215	1 4½	1 11½	Inchowen.
—	2,460	—	—	—	—	33,230	1 0½	1 5½	Letterkenney.
—	2,990	—	—	—	—	31,231	1 2½	1 11	Malford.
—	2,244	—	—	—	—	31,541	0 11½	1 5	Stranorlar.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenues.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1878.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Hand (Balance).
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—con.									
Co. DOWN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Banbridge, . . .	7,690	—	20	312	8,022	—	—	—	1,332
Downpatrick, . .	7,275	—	—	220	7,495	—	—	—	2,022
Kilkeel,	2,082	—	—	76	3,058	—	—	—	864
Newry,	10,247	—	—	450	10,697	—	—	—	2,374
Newtownards, . .	8,426	—	10	254	8,690	—	—	—	2,126
Co. FERMANAGH.									
Brackskillen, . .	5,257	285	—	186	5,728	—	—	—	1,492
Irvinestown, . . .	3,070	—	—	103	3,173	—	—	—	881
Lisnaskea,	3,037	—	—	59	3,096	—	—	—	772
Co. LONDONDERRY.									
Coleraine,	4,866	—	—	242	5,108	—	—	—	1,207
Larne,	3,400	—	—	220	3,620	—	—	—	1,020
Londonderry, . .	8,651	—	10	338	8,999	—	—	—	2,289
Magherafelt, . . .	5,592	—	—	168	5,760	800	—	800	1,297
Co. MONAGHAN.									
Carrickmacross, .	3,600	—	14	230	3,943	—	—	—	1,789
Castleblayney, . .	5,169	437	—	208	5,865	—	—	—	1,238
Clones,	3,278	—	—	372	3,548	—	—	—	1,223
Monaghan,	4,472	—	17	220	4,709	—	—	—	1,075
Co. TYRONE.									
Castlederg, . . .	1,550	—	5	92	1,647	—	—	—	522
Clogher,	3,390	—	2	87	3,380	—	—	—	1,062
Cookstown,	4,340	—	16	183	4,539	—	—	—	1,225
Dungannon, . . .	6,316	—	31	259	6,606	—	—	—	2,379
Omagh,	7,042	—	—	251	8,193	—	—	—	2,650
Strabane,	7,635	—	—	132	7,767	—	—	—	2,393
Total Ulster, 1910, Do., 1909,	314,331 307,643	3,578 —	468 442	13,347 12,871	311,704 320,366	8,270 6,129	1,049 125	10,419 6,254	107,353 115,925
Increase,	6,688	3,578	6	476	10,745	3,141	924	4,065	—
Decrease,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,572

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigra- tion Ex- penses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Apparatus in Work- houses.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.		
Cost of Boarded- out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Ex- penditure.	Total.								
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.	
134	2,377	2,411	—	93	—	1,064	65	747	Co. DOWN.	
32	1,068	1,095	—	74	—	1,112	12	515	Banbridge.	
—	424	424	—	20	—	615	13	49	Downpatrick.	
156	2,072	2,838	—	196	—	1,514	55	894	Kilkeel.	
223	2,298	2,501	—	142	28	1,143	45	494	Newry.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newtownards.	
314	508	617	—	83	—	1,134	32	715	Co. FERMANAGH.	
29	210	230	—	—	—	550	7	235	Baniskillen.	
5	470	481	—	37	—	608	29	299	Irvinestown.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lisnaskea.	
47	478	525	—	79	—	983	40	370	Co. LONDONDERRY.	
53	15	68	—	15	—	755	63	357	Coleraine.	
232	344	526	—	140	—	1,323	160	1,280	Lisnavea.	
—	1,424	1,424	—	86	—	833	45	783	Londonderry.	
37	268	305	—	77	—	791	54	274	Magherafelt.	
50	838	856	—	87	—	875	46	322	Co. MONAGHAN.	
—	8	8	—	72	—	556	17	443	Carrickmacross.	
—	503	503	—	47	—	790	8	391	Castleblayney.	
—	—	—	—	8	—	520	30	191	Clonea.	
58	414	452	—	70	—	550	62	315	Monaghan.	
—	776	776	—	83	—	777	41	334	Co. TYRONE.	
133	820	953	—	123	—	947	47	474	Castlederg.	
64	1,706	1,770	—	131	—	1,010	65	825	Clogher.	
65	949	1,014	—	107	—	1,172	60	795	Cookstown.	
4,450	38,619	43,069	—	5,030	124	54,626	3,015	29,048	Dungannon.	
6,214	37,974	42,188	—	4,466	37	51,571	2,684	31,518	Omagh.	
236	675	911	—	564	87	55	321	—	Stebana.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total Ulster, 1910.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do., 1909.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,450	Decrease.	

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.							Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	31.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.										
Co. DOWN.	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£
Banbridge, . . .	6,412	1,359	16	84	30	—		38	53	91
Downpatrick, . .	4,820	1,658	16	82	293	—		—	—	—
Kilkeel, . . .	1,985	808	19	56	123	2		—	—	—
Newry, . . .	8,261	1,805	34	110	90	1		57	50	148
Newtownards, . .	9,479	1,394	31	91	—	—		127	102	229
Co. FERMANAGH.										
Enniskillen, . . .	4,473	1,298	24	57	76	—		109	64	164
Irvinestown, . . .	2,009	781	9	24	208	—		—	—	—
Lisnaskea, . . .	2,216	752	16	31	46	—		—	—	—
Co. LONDONDERRY.										
Coleraine, . . .	3,504	1,425	17	60	208	—		—	—	—
Limavady, . . .	2,278	887	3	45	129	—		—	—	—
Londonderry, . .	6,428	2,397	12	143	136	—		98	68	196
Magherafelt, . . .	5,068	980	21	74	110	—		27	15	36
Co. MONAGHAN.										
Carriemacross, . .	3,509	563	13	31	51	—		32	8	40
Castledowney, . .	4,016	847	29	55	40	—		—	—	—
Clones, . . .	2,416	635	10	31	45	—		—	—	—
Monaghan, . . .	2,815	1,194	48	54	178	—		15	38	53
Co. TYRONE.										
Castlederg, . . .	1,251	472	8	21	—	2		—	—	—
Clogher, . . .	2,529	691	19	27	56	—		—	—	—
Cookstown, . . .	3,336	807	16	49	58	—		16	29	45
Drumgannon, . . .	4,913	1,221	23	63	272	—		61	35	96
Omagh, . . .	6,451	1,228	28	77	303	—		—	—	—
Strabane, . . .	5,841	1,466	32	77	142	—		25	1	26
Total Ulster, 1910, Do., 1909,	242,615 261,400	50,172 49,050	747 849	3,481 3,498	5,807 6,647	103 105		6,227 5,932	4,217 4,196	10,444 10,128
Increase, . . .	—	1,122	—	—	—	—		295	21	116
Decrease, . . .	8,785	—	102	17	40	2		—	—	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

		Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loans repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1910.	Poundage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	For Work-house Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—con.
—	7,992	—	—	—	—	165,975	0 9½	0 11½	Co. DOWN.
—	6,800	—	—	—	—	183,826	0 6½	0 9	Bankridge.
—	2,904	—	—	—	—	54,400	0 8½	1 1	Downpatrick.
—	10,517	—	—	—	—	176,833	0 11½	1 2½	Kilkeel.
—	8,294	—	—	—	—	184,162	0 8½	0 10½	Newry.
									Newtownards.
									Co. FERMANAGH
7	6,089	—	—	—	436	108,765	0 9½	1 1½	Enniskillen.
—	3,032	—	—	—	—	52,442	0 9½	1 1½	Irvinestown.
—	3,061	—	—	—	—	50,098	0 9	1 0½	Lisnakea.
									Co. LONDONDERRY.
—	5,214	—	—	—	—	105,908	0 8	0 11½	Coleraine.
—	3,342	—	—	—	—	70,106	0 7½	0 11½	Limavady.
—	9,032	—	—	—	—	201,654	0 7½	0 10½	Londonderry.
—	6,202	795	—	795	—	94,737	1 0½	1 4	Magherafelt.
									Co. MONAGHAN.
—	3,808	—	—	—	—	55,350	1 2	1 5	Carrickmacross.
—	4,987	—	—	—	455	79,120	1 0½	1 3½	Castleblayney.
—	3,187	—	—	—	—	63,532	0 9½	0 11½	Clones.
—	4,342	—	—	—	—	102,458	0 8½	0 10½	Monaghan.
									Co. TYBONE.
—	1,764	—	—	—	—	27,019	0 11½	1 3½	Castlederg.
—	8,304	—	—	—	—	51,542	0 11½	1 3½	Clogher.
—	4,279	—	—	—	—	68,131	0 11½	1 8	Cockstown.
—	6,588	—	—	—	—	111,751	0 10½	1 2½	Dungannon.
—	8,082	—	—	—	—	118,180	1 1	1 4½	Omagh.
—	7,034	—	—	—	—	116,421	0 11	1 2½	Strabane.
9	813,178	5,480	1,151	6,631	4,601	5,541,456	0 10½	1 1½	Total Ulster, 1910.
33	820,700	9,384	178	9,562	—	5,522,476	0 11	1 2	Do., 1908.
—	—	—	973	—	4,001	18,989	—	—	Increase.
14	7,522	3,804	—	2,631	—	—	0 0½	0 0½	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on Demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Main- tenance.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
Co. CLARE.									
Ballyvaghan, . .	1,870	—	2	25	1,897	—	—	—	757
Coerofn,	2,324	50	—	115	2,489	—	—	—	1,082
Ennis,	12,190	300	—	359	12,849	—	—	—	5,733
Ennistymon, . .	5,740	—	—	125	5,865	—	—	—	2,606
Killadyserk, . .	2,048	—	—	97	2,145	—	—	—	1,144
Kilrush,	8,603	681	—	161	9,345	—	—	—	3,497
Scariff,	7,169	—	—	263	7,432	500	—	500	2,274
Co. CORK.									
Bandon,	6,445	—	20	83	6,548	—	—	—	3,186
Bantry,	3,498	205	11	42	3,756	—	—	—	1,289
Castletown, . . .	2,516	602	5	28	3,151	—	—	—	707
Closakilly,	5,089	—	28	16	5,083	—	—	—	1,736
Cork,	58,076	—	99	1,170	59,345	—	—	—	34,888
Dunmanaway, . .	3,801	—	15	26	3,842	—	—	—	830
Formoy,	7,478	—	67	161	7,686	—	—	—	2,117
Kanturk,	9,211	246	34	188	9,689	—	—	—	2,752
Kinsale,	5,405	—	24	52	5,481	—	—	—	1,422
Maerroom,	6,458	—	23	150	6,631	—	—	—	1,559
Mallow,	11,848	—	48	186	12,082	—	—	—	4,597
Middleton,	8,020	—	24	145	8,189	—	—	—	3,511
Millstreet,	3,600	300	41	31	3,972	—	—	—	1,238
Mitchelstown, . .	4,466	—	42	94	4,602	—	—	—	1,183
Skibbereen,	6,423	—	—	81	6,502	—	—	—	1,804
Skull,	2,697	—	31	88	2,766	—	—	—	725
Youghal,	6,680	—	40	127	6,847	—	—	—	2,193
Co. KERRY.									
Caherefoven, . . .	5,315	597	—	98	6,005	—	—	—	842
Dingle,	5,400	—	—	42	5,442	—	—	—	1,745
Kenmare,	3,654	—	—	87	3,741	—	—	—	1,125

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.										NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Pensions of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Work-houses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.		
Cost of Boarded-out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Expenditure.	Total.								
11.	12.	13.							14.		15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	
—	317	317	—	13	—	501	12	116	Co. CLARE.	
37	414	451	—	52	—	483	27	281	Ballyvaghan.	
106	1,897	2,002	—	105	—	1,641	60	1,430	Corrofin.	
—	437	437	—	127	6	1,185	57	601	Eunistymon.	
—	601	601	—	48	—	554	5	368	Killadysert.	
12	2,019	2,031	—	129	1	1,562	87	951	Kilrush.	
39	913	962	—	41	—	1,132	55	604	Seariff.	
									Co. CORK.	
63	1,567	1,630	—	140	—	827	65	582	Bandon.	
—	812	812	—	76	—	570	27	472	Bantry.	
—	391	391	—	44	—	517	40	250	Castletown.	
48	1,070	1,118	—	57	—	927	41	404	Cloneilly.	
1,948	9,136	10,548	—	1,823	—	7,566	592	4,390	Cork.	
78	944	1,022	—	61	—	785	17	305	Dunmanway.	
42	1,210	1,262	—	100	—	1,588	61	804	Fermoy.	
803	1,754	1,967	—	114	—	1,436	62	1,126	Kanturk.	
67	1,216	1,283	—	63	—	897	47	385	Kinsale.	
106	1,270	1,436	—	119	—	1,272	56	644	Macroom.	
317	1,496	1,812	—	202	—	1,792	61	1,117	Mallow.	
76	1,379	1,455	—	108	—	1,266	78	629	Midleton.	
94	636	630	—	54	—	776	28	285	Millstreet.	
102	542	644	—	108	—	823	29	499	Mitchelstown.	
58	1,120	1,187	—	80	—	1,045	14	738	Skibbereen.	
14	320	403	—	59	—	573	11	160	Skull.	
143	1,320	1,462	—	113	24	1,210	38	716	Youghal.	
									Co. KERRY.	
179	1,510	1,689	—	120	—	779	48	501	Caherdiveen.	
45	587	632	—	112	—	1,090	56	528	Dingle.	
18	467	485	—	28	—	769	22	326	Kennmare.	

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispens- ary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers' Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.									
CO. CLARE.									
Ballyvaughan, . . .	1,716	192	—	12	141	—	—	—	—
Corrofin, . . .	2,301	235	5	0	58	—	4	3	7
Ennis, . . .	11,051	1,086	7	38	269	—	—	—	—
Ennismayon, . . .	5,082	551	10	30	154	—	—	—	—
Killadysart, . . .	2,720	336	6	18	—	—	—	—	—
Kilrush, . . .	8,248	1,045	28	47	—	—	11	3	14
Scariff, . . .	5,060	1,451	13	32	743	—	7	1	8
CO. CORK.									
Bandon, . . .	5,450	1,075	13	32	138	—	31	14	45
Bantry, . . .	3,246	812	14	25	72	—	23	15	38
Castletown, . . .	1,958	432	6	23	38	—	—	—	—
Donahilly, . . .	4,303	623	18	37	160	—	56	36	92
Cork, . . .	48,001	5,802	45	326	1,266	105	217	107	414
Dunmaway, . . .	3,130	793	11	25	80	—	30	11	41
Fermoy, . . .	5,022	1,265	10	46	318	—	60	60	120
Kanturk, . . .	7,447	1,238	22	46	237	—	48	63	111
Kinsale, . . .	4,097	1,000	7	29	112	—	64	38	102
Macroom, . . .	5,056	1,522	26	39	192	8	62	27	89
Mallow, . . .	9,541	1,830	13	44	175	7	42	52	94
Middleton, . . .	7,037	1,243	12	38	201	—	50	22	72
Millstreet, . . .	3,005	434	12	20	104	—	40	23	63
Mitchelstown, . . .	3,256	734	9	38	35	—	63	31	94
Skibbereen, . . .	4,974	1,161	27	49	68	—	—	—	—
Skull, . . .	1,901	463	13	13	244	—	46	29	75
Youghal, . . .	5,785	1,070	10	29	203	—	23	30	53
CO. KERRY.									
Caherdavin, . . .	3,079	1,053	20	47	70	—	—	—	—
Dingle, . . .	4,183	1,045	36	31	157	—	—	—	—
Keemare, . . .	3,755	820	15	21	159	—	10	10	20

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1910.	Fouderage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For Work-house Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
-	2,061	-	-	-	-	20,371	1 8½	2 0½	CO. CLARE.
-	2,705	-	-	-	51	20,423	2 4	2 7½	Ballyvaghan.
-	12,451	-	-	-	218	75,676	2 11	3 3½	Corrofin.
-	5,827	-	-	-	-	37,814	2 8½	3 1	Ennis.
-	3,080	-	-	-	-	25,573	2 1½	2 5	Banistymon.
-	9,302	-	-	-	710	39,831	3 0½	3 5½	Killadysert.
-	7,327	404	-	604	-	60,449	1 8	2 5	Kilrush.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scariff.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CO. COKE.
-	6,753	-	-	-	-	75,128	1 5½	1 9½	Bandon.
-	4,397	-	-	-	213	24,173	2 8½	3 5½	Bantry.
-	2,457	-	-	-	658	12,578	3 1½	3 11	Castletown.
-	5,242	-	-	-	-	51,859	1 8	2 0½	Clonakilly.
-	56,949	-	-	-	-	400,648	2 5½	2 10	Cork.
-	4,068	-	-	-	-	34,702	1 9½	2 4½	Dunmanway.
-	7,719	-	-	-	-	106,947	1 1½	1 5½	Fermoy.
-	9,106	-	-	-	214	78,507	1 10½	2 3½	Kanturk.
-	5,356	134	-	134	-	61,391	1 4	1 9	Kinsale.
-	6,932	-	-	-	-	66,421	1 6½	2 1	Macroon.
-	11,710	-	-	-	-	106,285	1 9½	2 2	Mallow.
-	8,603	-	-	-	-	97,421	1 5½	1 9½	Middleton.
-	3,658	-	-	-	210	27,329	2 2½	2 8	Millstreet.
-	4,204	-	-	-	-	50,196	1 3½	1 8	Mitchelstown.
-	6,279	-	-	-	-	49,481	2 0½	2 6½	Skibbereen.
-	2,741	-	-	-	-	15,745	2 6½	3 5½	Skull.
-	7,166	-	-	-	-	61,155	1 10½	2 4	Youghal.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CO. KERRY.
-	5,175	-	-	-	650	27,233	2 11	3 9½	Cahersiveen.
-	5,452	-	-	-	-	23,976	3 5½	4 6½	Dingle.
-	3,790	-	1	1	-	22,200	2 5½	3 5	Kenmare.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenues.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1875.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Main- tenance.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.									
Co. KERRY—con.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kilbarney, . . .	12,365	1,005	20	69	13,469	—	—	—	3,516
Lisdowney, . . .	12,279	1,509	60	112	14,020	—	—	—	3,487
Trillick, . . .	11,539	857	25	121	12,542	—	—	—	3,460
Co. LIMERICK.									
Croom, . . .	7,225	—	—	197	7,332	—	—	—	2,435
Kilmallock, . . .	15,417	—	89	475	15,981	—	—	—	4,577
Limerick, . . .	32,070	—	68	653	32,791	100	—	100	12,465
Newcastle, . . .	7,947	—	25	99	8,071	—	—	—	2,537
Bathkeale, . . .	8,840	—	45	57	8,942	—	—	—	2,179
Co. TIPPERARY. (North Riding).									
Bonmahon, . . .	2,455	—	—	124	2,579	—	—	—	824
Nenagh, . . .	8,210	—	—	56	8,966	—	—	—	2,845
Boscora, . . .	5,505	—	—	80	5,675	—	—	—	2,190
Thurles, . . .	8,307	—	36	302	8,645	—	—	—	2,455
Co. TIPPERARY. (South Riding).									
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	5,667	—	11	289	5,967	—	—	—	2,040
Cashel, . . .	7,457	—	3	311	7,771	—	—	—	2,398
Clogheen, . . .	6,576	—	51	145	7,172	—	—	—	2,909
Clonmel, . . .	8,370	—	15	408	8,788	—	—	—	3,286
Tipperary, . . .	14,584	—	28	292	14,890	—	150	150	6,815
Co. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan, . . .	6,778	—	51	244	7,073	—	—	—	2,467
Kilmacshannon, . . .	4,587	—	10	168	4,640	—	—	—	1,628
Lismore, . . .	6,430	70	17	44	6,561	—	—	—	2,102
Waterford, . . .	17,690	—	30	321	18,041	—	—	—	7,040
Total Munster, 1910, Do., 1909,	419,095 417,110	6,501 —	1,113 1,026	8,860 8,798	435,069 426,934	699 225	150 754	750 979	148,250 148,231
Increase, . . .	1,985	6,501	87	—	8,135	375	—	—	32
Decrease, . . .	—	—	—	438	—	—	604	229	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Work-houses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	
Cost of Boarded-out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Expenditure.	Total.							
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
118	2,408	2,524	—	412	26	1,561	82	1,272	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
42	2,334	2,376	751	230	—	1,502	88	1,002	CO. KERRY—con.
228	2,274	2,502	—	290	—	1,758	96	1,265	Killarney.
									Lisdown.
									Trillick.
									CO. LIMERICK.
12	997	1,000	492	101	—	1,381	59	684	Croom.
250	3,793	4,043	917	186	—	1,638	132	1,029	Kilmallock.
792	4,886	5,678	1,539	648	2	4,595	560	2,830	Limerick.
21	1,596	1,617	456	125	—	1,249	62	518	Newcastle.
39	2,079	2,138	450	83	—	1,454	59	489	Rathkeale.
									CO. TIPPERARY.
									(North Riding).
35	420	455	—	24	—	543	19	131	Borrisokane.
34	1,964	1,988	—	133	—	1,069	91	1,078	Kemagh.
0	506	512	—	70	—	1,110	41	560	Roscrea.
90	1,830	1,920	—	144	—	1,282	43	883	Thurles.
									CO. TIPPERARY.
									(South Riding).
62	859	920	—	112	—	1,635	30	667	Carrick-on-Suir.
—	1,230	1,236	—	53	—	1,310	37	689	Cashel.
8	538	546	—	81	—	1,230	63	824	Clagheen.
131	690	821	—	216	—	2,075	97	964	Clonmel.
51	3,286	3,337	—	163	—	1,719	82	947	Tipperary.
									CO. WATERFORD.
101	1,092	1,703	—	114	—	1,297	72	729	Dungarvan.
41	588	629	—	40	—	900	60	370	Kilmacthomas.
68	998	976	—	53	—	917	36	696	Lismore.
721	2,648	3,369	—	269	—	2,602	171	2,254	Waterford.
5,173	73,800	78,973	4,605	7,648	59	66,357	3,246	39,719	Total Munster 1910.
5,301	74,281	80,082	4,301	7,590	22	65,825	3,113	40,447	Do. 1909.
372	—	—	304	59	37	532	633	—	Increase.
—	481	109	—	—	—	—	—	608	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispens- ary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.									
Co. KERRY—con.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Killarney, . . .	9,398	1,819	45	81	507	—	65	74	139
Lisowel, . . .	10,416	1,918	52	90	178	—	43	42	85
Trillick, . . .	9,007	2,083	24	87	206	—	48	28	76
Co. LIMERICK.									
Croom, . . .	6,941	975	13	21	267	—	19	4	14
Kilmallock, . . .	13,172	1,633	18	53	308	—	205	182	387
Limerick, . . .	23,274	3,309	88	151	458	64	465	331	796
Newcastle, . . .	6,584	1,325	30	51	17	—	24	31	55
Rathkeale, . . .	6,843	1,194	20	28	281	—	100	54	154
Co. TIPPERARY (North Riding).									
Borrisokane, . . .	1,996	467	2	14	26	—	—	—	—
Nenagh, . . .	7,195	1,293	13	48	118	—	—	—	—
Roscrea, . . .	4,483	915	9	28	178	—	—	—	—
Thurles, . . .	6,760	1,483	32	54	219	—	21	54	75
Co. TIPPERARY. (South Riding).									
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	5,424	881	13	37	54	—	20	25	45
Cashel, . . .	5,928	1,176	5	39	174	—	4	12	16
Clonahen, . . .	5,658	880	4	20	89	16	79	121	200
Clonmel, . . .	7,459	1,258	4	40	50	—	125	445	571
Tipperary, . . .	12,543	1,456	31	63	221	27	61	64	88
Co. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan, . . .	6,402	894	15	31	28	—	65	113	178
Kilmorthomas, . . .	3,327	462	3	15	30	—	18	19	37
Lismore, . . .	4,777	948	5	26	13	—	57	46	103
Waterford, . . .	15,705	1,890	29	118	300	—	—	—	—
Total Munster, 1910, Do., 1909,	350,901 349,611	57,846 56,918	890 894	2,221 2,206	9,296 8,446	227 247	2,899 2,263	2,309 2,404	4,673 4,657
Increase, . . .	700	898	—	15	850	—	56	—	51
Decrease, . . .	—	—	34	—	—	20	—	35	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Road Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1910.	Percentage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For Work-house Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
1L.	2L.	3L.	4L.	5L.	6L.	7L.	8L.	9L.	40.
									PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
									Co. KERRY—con.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	Kilbarney.
-	11,684	-	-	-	1,102	83,317	2 3	2 10½	Lisowal.
-	12,724	-	-	-	1,579	70,205	2 11½	3 7½	Trillick.
-	12,080	-	-	-	-	92,820	2 0½	2 7½	
									Co. LIMERICK.
-	7,331	-	-	-	-	54,222	1 10½	2 3½	Croom.
-	15,601	-	-	-	-	140,844	1 10½	2 2½	Kilmallock.
-	38,140	-	-	-	-	206,727	2 8½	3 2½	Limerick.
-	8,085	-	-	-	-	64,309	2 0½	2 6	Newcastle.
-	8,490	-	-	-	-	70,904	1 11½	2 5	Rathkeale.
									Co. TIPPERARY.
									(North Riding).
-	2,505	-	-	-	-	41,558	0 11½	1 2½	Borrisokane.
14	8,681	-	-	-	-	94,478	1 6½	1 10	Nanagh.
-	5,613	-	-	-	-	94,912	0 11½	1 2½	Roscrea.
-	8,820	-	150	150	-	61,315	1 5½	1 10½	Thurles.
									Co. TIPPERARY.
									(South Riding).
-	6,454	-	-	-	-	78,424	1 4½	1 7½	Carrick-on-Suir.
-	7,333	-	-	-	-	108,395	1 1½	1 4½	Cashel.
-	6,871	-	-	-	-	63,798	1 0½	2 1½	Clagheen.
-	9,882	-	-	-	-	72,360	2 0½	2 7	Cloamul.
-	14,620	-	374	374	-	145,840	1 8½	2 0	Tippinny.
									Co. WATERFORD.
-	7,548	-	-	-	-	54,056	2 4½	2 9½	Dungarvan.
-	4,074	15	-	5	-	33,243	2 1½	2 5½	Kilmacthomas.
-	5,872	-	-	-	196	50,489	1 10½	2 4	Lismore.
-	17,973	-	-	-	-	138,173	1 11½	2 3½	Waterford.
14	425,473	543	525	1,068	6,856	3,567,609	1 11½	2 4½	Total Munster, 1910.
69	423,048	601	1,140	1,741	-	3,568,507	1 11½	2 4½	Do., 1900.
	2,425	-	-	-	6,800	4,422	-	-	Increase.
51	-	58	615	673	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Main- tenance.
	For Union Changes.	To Repay Seed Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
CO. CARLOW.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Carlow, . . .	16,479	—	—	416	16,895	1,000	—	1,000	1,212
CO. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery, . .	8,700	—	28	138	8,866	—	—	—	2,218
Dublin, North, .	69,711	—	64	533	70,308	2,000	—	2,000	27,172
Dublin, South, .	97,090	—	328	1,977	99,395	—	—	—	54,938
Rathdown, . . .	18,000	—	42	287	18,329	750	2,150	2,900	5,733
CO. KILDARE.									
Athy, . . .	9,825	—	34	230	10,189	—	—	—	3,984
Coleridge, . . .	7,100	—	55	101	7,256	—	—	—	2,102
Near, . . .	11,856	—	146	313	12,315	—	—	—	4,907
CO. KILKENNY.									
Callan, . . .	8,780	—	—	185	8,965	—	—	—	2,213
Castlemoyle, . .	3,855	—	—	140	3,995	—	—	—	1,339
Kilkenny, . . .	11,484	—	—	234	11,718	—	—	—	5,083
Thomasstown, . .	4,609	—	23	80	4,712	—	—	—	1,488
Urringford, . . .	3,194	—	—	60	3,254	—	—	—	1,211
KING'S CO.									
Birr, . . .	7,901	420	40	245	8,615	400	—	400	2,358
Edenderry, . . .	6,519	—	65	84	6,668	—	—	—	1,814
Tellamore, . . .	10,295	—	36	205	10,536	—	—	—	4,546
CO. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon, . .	4,403	215	46	64	4,728	—	—	—	1,440
Granard, . . .	5,738	141	17	150	6,046	—	—	—	1,885
Longford, . . .	6,070	—	16	192	6,281	—	—	—	2,141
CO. LOUTH.									
Ardee, . . .	5,825	—	20	80	5,925	—	—	—	1,742
Drogheda, . . .	11,570	—	49	375	11,994	—	—	—	3,837
Dundalk, . . .	11,047	—	54	289	11,390	—	—	—	3,378

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.										
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in External Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Pensions of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Work-houses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.	
Cost of Buried-out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Expenditure.	Total.								
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	
475	3,224	3,699	—	70	—	2,197	104	1,613	Co. CARLOW.	
									Carlow.	
161	2,075	2,236	—	231	—	1,040	34	685	Co. DUBLIN.	
2429	4,631	7,150	—	2,332	—	10,032	633	8,454	Balrothery.	
1,669	6,491	8,160	—	1,768	—	12,872	1,013	11,215	Dublin, North.	
697	2,069	2,766	—	432	—	3,023	163	1,626	Dublin, South.	
									Rathdown.	
132	1,490	1,631	—	60	—	1,490	106	1,011	Co. KILDARE.	
80	1,243	1,323	—	11	—	1,150	86	1,323	Athy.	
266	1,775	2,033	—	190	—	1,703	133	1,095	Celbridge.	
									Naas.	
112	1,486	1,598	—	114	—	1,214	44	915	Co. KILKENNY.	
—	509	509	—	11	—	839	53	315	Callan.	
364	1,736	2,092	—	144	—	1,670	91	1,044	Castlecomer.	
73	825	906	—	40	—	834	6	358	Kilkenny.	
13	640	650	—	24	—	628	26	328	Thomastown.	
									Uringford.	
—	962	962	—	106	—	1,445	56	1,111	King's Co.	
42	1,030	1,073	—	70	—	1,038	43	745	Birr.	
71	1,783	1,856	—	47	—	1,482	89	1,065	Edenderry.	
									Tullamore.	
—	756	756	—	104	—	636	18	676	Co. LONGFORD.	
—	1,080	1,080	—	45	—	830	30	429	Ballymahon.	
149	1,195	1,335	—	38	—	1,065	20	732	Granard.	
									Longford.	
70	1,265	1,305	—	32	—	974	42	578	Co. LOUTH.	
34	2,381	2,395	843	153	—	1,425	70	901	Ardee.	
331	2,144	2,448	—	287	—	1,523	45	905	Drogheda.	
									Dundalk.	

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispen- sary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—con.									
Co. CARLOW.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Carlow, . . .	12,941	1,339	18	70	245	—	151	175	326
Co. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery, . . .	6,533	1,617	11	38	48	—	78	62	140
Dublin, North, . . .	55,773	5,969	137	518	779	156	2,302	848	3,150
Dublin, South, . . .	88,966	7,088	123	609	1,284	—	1,446	1,479	2,925
Rathdown, . . .	13,777	3,087	39	107	776	34	383	361	744
Co. KILDARE.									
Athy, . . .	8,279	1,692	11	50	118	—	71	16	87
Cellbridge, . . .	5,986	1,347	4	25	22	—	117	69	186
Near, . . .	9,235	2,228	10	89	226	—	132	186	318
Co. KILKENNY.									
Callan, . . .	7,104	869	6	29	—	19	32	34	66
Castlecomer, . . .	3,346	613	5	21	123	19	—	—	—
Kilkenny, . . .	10,134	1,298	14	51	186	—	24	15	39
Thomastown, . . .	3,604	877	10	24	31	—	81	50	131
Uragford, . . .	2,787	627	5	29	—	—	—	—	—
KING'S Co.									
Birr, . . .	6,838	1,380	18	47	162	—	121	140	261
Edenderry, . . .	4,891	1,464	9	32	323	—	86	55	141
Tullamore, . . .	8,888	1,115	18	45	194	—	235	144	379
Co. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon, . . .	3,630	628	12	23	166	—	106	98	199
Granard, . . .	4,327	1,036	24	47	216	—	19	16	35
Longford, . . .	5,271	633	17	44	44	—	24	19	43
Co. LOUTH.									
Arise, . . .	4,793	1,033	7	27	109	—	11	6	17
Drogheda, . . .	9,824	1,604	14	53	183	—	73	80	162
Dundalk, . . .	8,484	1,711	21	75	189	—	116	114	230

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1910.	Fouadage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For Work-house Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1872.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
							s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—con.
	15,599	1,759	—	1,759	—	159,376	1 7½	1 11½	CO. CARLOW.
									Carlow.
90	8,427	—	—	—	—	107,727	1 2½	1 6½	CO. DUBLIN.
196	65,747	1,630	—	1,630	—	541,306	2 0½	2 5½	Balrothery.
—	108,986	209	—	209	—	911,315	1 11½	2 3½	Dublin, North.
—	18,564	661	502	1,163	—	301,566	0 11	1 2½	Dublin, South.
									Bathdown.
	10,198	—	—	—	—	108,682	1 6½	1 10½	CO. KILDARE.
	7,559	—	—	—	—	106,343	1 1½	1 5	Athy.
	12,106	—	—	—	—	169,440	1 2	1 6½	Colbride.
									Naas.
	8,114	273	—	273	—	71,665	1 11½	2 3½	CO. KILKENNY.
	4,118	—	—	—	—	32,156	2 1	2 6½	Callan.
	11,657	—	—	—	—	102,139	1 11½	2 3½	Castlecumber.
	4,677	—	—	—	—	65,876	1 1½	1 5	Kilkenny.
	3,439	—	—	—	—	45,136	1 2½	1 6½	Thomasstown.
									Uringford.
	8,796	448	—	448	436	164,332	1 3½	1 8	KING'S CO.
11	6,071	—	—	—	—	96,195	1 0½	1 4½	Birr.
	10,549	—	30	30	—	85,169	2 1	2 5½	Edenderry.
									Tullamore.
	4,658	—	—	—	223	61,612	1 2½	1 6½	CO. LONGFORD.
	5,685	—	—	—	291	86,804	1 0	1 3½	Ballymahon.
	6,032	—	—	—	—	61,664	1 8½	1 11½	Granard.
									Longford.
	5,896	—	—	—	—	96,629	0 11½	1 2½	CO. LOUTH.
	11,640	—	—	—	—	127,515	1 6	1 19	Ardee.
	10,719	—	—	—	—	116,775	1 5½	1 10	Drogheda.
									Dundalk.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Resi- dences, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Main- tenance.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.									
CO. MEATH.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Danshaughlin, . .	5,594	—	90	146	5,830	—	—	—	1,467
Kells,	7,039	—	—	147	7,186	—	—	—	2,396
Navan,	8,958	—	17	145	9,120	100	—	100	5,043
Oldcastle, . . .	5,536	—	—	84	5,620	—	—	—	1,330
Trim,	8,001	—	30	100	8,131	—	—	—	2,485
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeyleix, . . .	5,806	—	28	97	5,931	—	—	—	1,648
Mountmellick, .	8,617	182	52	197	9,048	—	—	—	3,224
CO. WEXFORD.									
Athlone,	9,800	300	90	85	10,295	—	—	—	2,835
Delvin,	4,455	456	—	51	4,962	—	—	—	1,363
Mullingar, . . .	9,810	300	68	180	10,558	—	—	—	2,879
CO. WICKFORD.									
Banscothy, . . .	10,362	—	58	454	10,874	—	—	—	2,866
Gorey,	5,378	—	65	145	5,588	—	—	—	1,779
New Ross, . . .	12,238	—	2	215	12,455	1,000	—	1,000	4,325
Wexford,	7,545	—	80	387	8,012	—	—	—	2,940
CO. WICKLOW.									
Ballinglass, . .	6,437	—	32	94	6,563	—	—	—	1,910
Rathdrum, . . .	10,194	—	77	48	10,319	—	—	—	3,294
Shillelagh, . . .	3,290	—	15	44	3,349	—	—	—	1,148
Total Leinster, 1910,	469,611	2,104	1,709	8,991	482,415	5,250	2,150	7,400	180,343
Do., 1909,	466,631	—	1,600	9,931	477,162	3,630	1,300	4,930	176,786
Increase,	3,980	2,104	109	—	5,253	1,620	850	2,470	575
Decrease,	—	—	—	940	—	—	—	—	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigra- tion Ex- penses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Applica- nces in Work- houses.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	
Cost of Boarded- out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Ex- penditure.	Total.							
11.	12.	13.								14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.
11	1,016	1,027	459	70	—	803	67	367	CO. MEATH.
66	1,181	1,227	461	59	—	1,285	83	569	Danshaughlin.
107	1,882	2,039	882	81	—	1,041	38	779	Kells.
106	1,124	1,230	—	93	—	749	25	464	Navan.
55	1,805	1,835	736	82	—	969	45	557	Oldcastle.
									Trim.
									QUEEN'S CO.
68	1,127	1,195	—	33	—	929	32	291	Abbeyfeix.
142	2,013	2,155	—	194	—	1,286	50	593	Mountmellick.
									CO. WESTMEATH.
325	1,073	1,398	—	86	—	1,488	56	1,509	Athlone.
146	871	1,017	—	19	—	708	11	687	Delvin.
309	1,857	2,396	—	137	—	1,559	122	1,735	Mullingar.
									CO. WEXFORD.
759	3,144	3,903	—	124	—	1,156	90	955	Ennisceorthy.
110	827	987	—	52	—	1,123	32	539	Gorey.
182	3,483	3,645	—	123	—	1,274	90	820	New Ross.
154	1,864	2,018	—	129	—	995	81	646	Wexford.
									CO. WICKLOW.
48	1,774	1,882	—	92	—	1,268	33	523	Ballinglass.
179	3,142	3,321	—	79	—	1,443	63	793	Rathdrum.
28	430	458	—	56	—	870	18	227	Shillelagh.
9,306	69,679	79,615	3,381	7,785	—	67,844	3,809	49,238	Total Leinster, 1910.
9,623	68,506	77,576	3,384	8,009	1	67,183	3,641	49,478	Do., 1909.
936	1,123	2,039	—	—	—	661	198	—	Increase.
—	—	—	5	214	1	—	—	240	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers' Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.									
CO. MEATH.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dunshaughlin, . .	4,390	801	3	16	76	—	162	143	305
Kells,	5,720	936	18	29	343	—	—	—	—
Navan,	7,901	782	8	27	110	—	91	59	150
Oldcastle, . . .	3,881	1,027	15	27	21	—	—	—	—
Trim,	6,249	1,169	8	26	229	—	46	47	93
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeyleix, . . .	4,128	1,153	16	31	152	—	49	17	66
Mountmelick, . .	7,412	1,314	4	57	104	—	69	54	123
CO. WESTMIDLE.									
Athlone,	7,352	1,510	14	47	94	—	131	109	240
Delvin,	3,835	737	2	15	20	—	—	—	—
Mullingar, . . .	8,873	2,052	80	55	149	—	229	104	333
CO. WEXFORD.									
Enniscorthy, . .	9,073	1,315	18	74	32	—	61	93	154
Gorey,	4,392	993	8	25	38	—	132	154	286
New Ross, . . .	10,277	1,499	10	58	113	—	23	10	33
Wexford,	6,809	1,168	15	72	34	—	47	40	87
CO. WICKLOW.									
Ballinglass, . .	5,648	1,157	14	31	35	—	80	39	119
Rathdrum, . . .	8,995	1,997	13	60	99	14	121	155	276
Shillelagh, . . .	2,677	561	1	15	63	—	15	8	23
Total Leinster, 1910,	392,043	96,201	750	2,719	6,795	223	6,244	4,974	11,218
Do., 1909,	389,128	61,005	763	2,750	6,553	175	6,519	5,116	11,635
Increase, . . .	2,915	—	17	—	242	48	325	—	183
Decrease, . . .	—	1,894	—	31	—	—	—	142	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

		Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1910.	Poundage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenues.	For Work-house Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.									
CO. MEATH.									
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	Dunshaughlin.
—	5,511	—	49	49	—	106,030	0 9½	1 0½	Kells.
—	7,086	—	—	—	—	95,435	1 2½	1 5½	Navan.
—	8,578	300	—	300	—	101,589	1 5½	1 8½	Oldcastle.
—	4,971	—	—	—	—	63,971	1 2½	1 6½	Trim.
—	7,774	—	—	—	—	109,138	1 1½	1 5	
QUEEN'S CO.									
—	5,546	—	—	—	—	85,007	0 11½	1 3½	Abbeyfeix.
—	9,014	—	—	—	186	103,487	1 5½	1 9	Mountmelick.
CO. WESTMEATH.									
—	9,257	—	—	—	406	91,286	1 7½	2 0½	Athlone.
—	4,429	—	—	—	492	53,215	1 4½	1 8	Delvin.
—	11,542	—	—	—	302	162,116	1 1½	1 5	Kullingar.
CO. WEXFORD.									
—	10,666	—	—	—	—	115,496	1 6½	1 10½	Enniscorthy.
—	5,750	—	—	—	—	81,580	1 1	1 5	Geary.
—	11,990	1,387	—	1,387	—	107,077	1 11	2 2½	New Ross.
—	8,185	—	—	—	—	113,665	1 2½	1 5½	Wexford.
CO. WICKLOW.									
4	7,008	—	—	—	—	84,842	1 4	1 7½	Ballinacorney.
14	11,459	—	62	62	—	120,921	1 4½	1 9	Rathdrum.
—	3,340	—	—	—	—	26,220	1 5½	1 10½	Shillelagh.
226	473,814	6,658	643	7,301	2,336	5,186,678	1 6½	1 10	Total Leinster, 1910.
427	472,526	3,168	4,630	7,798	—	5,161,199	1 6	1 10	Do., 1909.
—	1,288	3,490	—	—	2,336	25,479	0 0½	—	Increase.
192	—	—	3,987	497	—	—	—	—	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.						RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			In Main- tenance.
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences, &c.	Grants in aid of Relief of Distress.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Receipts from Loans.	
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.										
Co. GALWAY.										
Ballinasloe, . . .	7,376	—	5	—	114	7,495	—	—	—	2,671
Clifden, . . .	4,267	241	32	—	28	4,568	—	—	—	1,382
Galway, . . .	10,796	—	20	—	241	11,057	2,500	—	2,500	4,189
Glennamaddy . . .	3,547	438	50	—	70	4,114	—	—	—	986
Gort, . . .	4,276	317	36	—	140	4,769	—	—	—	1,434
Loughrea, . . .	5,662	506	6	—	181	6,375	—	—	—	1,821
Mount Bellew . . .	4,147	182	—	—	79	4,338	—	—	—	1,336
Oughterard, . . .	3,077	334	1	—	98	3,510	—	—	—	886
Portumna, . . .	3,200	391	—	—	124	3,615	—	—	—	978
Tuam, . . .	8,482	135	20	—	188	8,625	—	—	—	2,507
Co. LEITRIM										
Carriek-on-Shan. . .	3,850	800	4	—	88	4,731	—	—	—	1,116
Manorhamilton . . .	4,315	702	20	—	97	5,134	—	—	—	1,389
Mohill, . . .	4,160	504	—	—	32	4,696	—	—	—	1,323
Co. MAYO.										
Ballina, . . .	5,325	716	—	—	54	6,095	—	—	—	2,083
Ballinrobe, . . .	3,692	310	35	—	129	4,166	—	—	—	966
Belmullet, . . .	3,173	1,164	5	—	669	5,311	—	—	—	700
Castlebar, . . .	4,233	765	4	—	108	5,130	—	—	—	1,220
Claremorris, . . .	4,546	645	20	—	73	5,284	—	—	—	1,618
Killybegs, . . .	2,236	340	11	—	24	2,631	—	—	—	562
Swetford, . . .	6,017	915	72	—	733	7,737	—	—	—	1,628
Westport, . . .	6,711	664	—	—	55	7,430	—	—	—	1,438
Co. ROSCOMMON.										
Boyle, . . .	5,850	639	34	—	245	6,758	—	—	—	2,123
Castlerea, . . .	7,213	1,281	—	—	77	8,571	500	—	500	1,364
Roscommon, . . .	5,588	255	4	—	79	5,926	—	—	—	2,084
Strokestown, . . .	3,680	262	—	—	90	4,032	—	—	—	1,468

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.		Total.	Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Work-houses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	
Cost of Boarded-out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Expenditure.								
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
Co. GALWAY.									
—	694	694	—	49	—	1,136	52	1,438	Ballinasloe.
1	245	245	—	108	—	819	15	364	Clifden.
231	903	1,224	—	112	—	2,076	124	749	Galway.
148	585	733	—	108	—	585	15	309	Glennamaddy.
52	569	621	—	58	5	891	23	354	Gort.
59	1,030	1,089	—	97	—	970	45	682	Loughrea.
40	263	303	—	75	—	1,044	23	525	Mount Bellew.
10	375	385	—	142	—	651	29	539	Oughterard.
—	493	493	—	28	—	699	24	279	Portumna.
144	1,381	1,525	—	142	—	1,381	81	713	Tusm.
Co. LESTRIM.									
—	836	836	—	105	—	907	27	983	Carriek-on-Shan.
—	419	419	—	114	—	850	24	438	Manechamilton.
—	571	571	—	—	—	765	18	408	Mohill.
Co. MAYO.									
80	888	968	—	123	—	1,157	84	510	Ballina.
55	602	657	—	38	—	825	54	281	Ballinrobe.
—	478	478	—	16	—	562	15	571	Belmullet.
—	693	693	—	157	—	781	41	631	Castlbar.
—	1,004	1,006	—	108	—	736	29	840	Claremorris.
—	480	480	—	27	—	624	4	321	Kilalea.
7	968	1,006	—	108	—	802	45	757	Swinsford.
60	1,610	1,670	—	167	—	1,186	54	326	Westport.
Co. ROSCOMMON.									
41	1,209	1,250	—	65	—	886	52	459	Boyle.
52	914	966	—	162	—	881	67	734	Castlerea.
101	689	781	—	55	2	1,006	18	596	Roscommon.
—	709	790	—	41	—	603	25	268	Strokestown.

No. 7.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.									
	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispens- ary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Acts.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments under the Galway Hospital Act, 1892.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
								Principal.	Interest.	Total.
22	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.										
CO. GALWAY.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballinasloe, . . .	6,043	1,319	8	38	9	12	240	7	2	9
Cladon, . . .	2,714	925	17	32	157	—	120	12	14	26
Galway, . . .	8,484	1,600	14	83	21	—	248	140	144	284
Glenamaddy, . . .	2,731	608	19	26	58	—	117	75	81	156
Gort, . . .	3,316	667	6	21	100	—	158	54	47	101
Loughrea, . . .	4,408	1,085	17	42	50	—	285	56	45	101
Mount Bellew, . . .	3,329	692	14	25	136	—	148	69	52	121
Oughterard, . . .	2,432	778	8	32	59	—	81	29	21	50
Portumna, . . .	2,591	542	5	18	48	—	130	—	—	—
Tuam, . . .	6,439	1,288	26	69	162	—	339	55	42	97
CO. LEXTRIM.										
Carrick-on-Shan., . .	3,334	625	22	29	373	—	—	—	—	—
Manorhamilton, . . .	3,214	866	16	40	54	—	—	16	12	28
Mohill, . . .	3,085	715	14	40	118	8	—	—	—	—
CO. MAYO.										
Ballina, . . .	4,927	624	15	58	143	—	—	32	15	47
Ballinrobe, . . .	2,821	782	17	61	52	—	—	21	14	35
Belmullet, . . .	2,342	558	16	21	13	—	—	18	9	27
Castlebar, . . .	3,523	676	23	50	39	—	—	—	—	—
Chesmore, . . .	3,837	660	15	49	—	—	—	46	39	85
Killala, . . .	1,848	547	10	11	108	—	—	28	42	70
Swineford, . . .	4,244	1,004	35	87	23	—	—	121	50	171
Westport, . . .	4,841	1,250	26	64	143	—	—	—	—	—
CO. ROSCOMMON.										
Boyle, . . .	4,835	1,092	27	56	212	—	—	24	24	48
Castlerea, . . .	4,604	1,188	25	60	19	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, . . .	4,432	560	10	47	133	—	—	—	—	—
Strokestown, . . .	3,160	574	13	29	—	—	—	—	—	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1910.	Poundage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For Work-house Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans and Grants.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans and Grants.	
33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
							s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.
									CO. GALWAY.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£			Ballinasloe.
-	7,687	-	-	-	-	79,053	1 6½	1 11½	Children.
-	3,991	-	-	-	270	19,877	2 9½	4 1½	Galway.
13	10,747	3,635	-	3,635	-	70,097	2 5	3 0½	Glennamaddy.
-	3,735	-	-	-	459	32,178	1 8½	2 3½	Gort.
-	4,360	-	-	-	329	43,556	1 6½	2 0½	Loughrea.
-	6,078	-	-	-	650	77,355	1 8	1 6½	Mount Bellew.
-	4,462	-	-	-	142	40,893	1 7½	2 2½	Oughterard.
-	3,440	-	-	-	343	16,545	2 11½	4 2	Portlanna.
-	3,244	-	-	-	327	35,830	1 4½	1 9½	Team.
3	8,434	-	-	-	142	78,341	1 7½	2 1½	
									CO. LEITRIM.
-	4,383	-	-	-	836	48,898	1 4½	1 9½	Carrick-on-Shan.
-	4,218	-	-	-	735	44,842	1 5½	1 10½	Manorhamilton.
-	3,980	-	-	-	504	39,695	1 6½	2 0	Mohill.
									CO. MAYO.
-	5,814	-	-	-	759	49,238	2 0	2 4½	Ballina.
-	3,748	-	-	-	323	60,963	0 11	1 2½	Ballinrobe.
-	2,977	-	-	-	1,444	11,164	4 2½	5 4	Belmullet.
-	4,309	-	-	-	821	47,896	1 5½	1 9½	Castlebar.
-	4,646	-	-	-	644	45,075	1 8½	2 0½	Claremorris.
-	2,594	-	195	195	340	20,492	1 9½	2 6½	Killala.
-	5,664	-	-	-	1,037	42,832	2 0½	2 7½	Swinsford.
-	6,424	-	-	-	684	45,642	2 1½	2 9½	Westport.
									CO. ROSCOMMON.
-	6,270	-	-	-	667	75,943	1 3½	1 7½	Boyle.
-	5,906	-	-	-	1,337	75,438	1 2½	1 6½	Castlerea.
-	5,182	-	-	-	191	64,962	1 4½	1 7½	Roscommon.
-	3,722	-	-	-	271	51,166	1 2½	1 5½	Strokestown.

No. 7.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.						RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Comptrols on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences, &c.	Grants in aid of Relief of Distress.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Buildings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1875.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Main- tenance.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.										
Co. Sligo.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dromore West, .	3,793	321	21	—	71	4,206	—	—	—	697
Sligo,	13,356	1,486	72	—	383	15,197	—	—	—	5,299
Tobacco, . . .	4,952	690	17	—	90	5,758	—	—	—	1,672
Total Connaught, 1910	147,469	15,173	488	—	4,369	167,499	3,000	—	3,000	47,144
Do., 1909	147,886	—	550	2,423	2,968	154,067	2,500	514	3,014	46,238
Increase, . .	—	15,173	—	—	1,371	13,432	500	—	—	656
Decrease, . .	397	—	62	2,623	—	—	—	514	14	—

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER, . . .	314,351	3,578	448	—	13,347	331,724	9,270	1,049	10,319	107,653
MUNSTER, . . .	419,095	6,501	1,113	—	8,360	435,069	690	150	750	168,263
LEINSTER, . . .	469,611	2,164	1,709	—	8,991	482,415	5,250	2,150	7,400	180,341
CONNAUGHT, . .	147,469	15,173	488	—	4,369	167,499	3,000	—	3,000	47,144
Total Ireland, 1910,	1,350,526	27,356	3,758	—	35,067	1,416,687	18,120	3,349	21,469	463,406
Do., 1909,	1,338,250	—	3,618	2,623	34,568	1,379,080	12,504	2,693	15,197	460,141
Increase, . . .	12,276	27,356	140	—	499	37,607	5,616	656	6,272	—
Decrease, . . .	—	—	—	2,623	—	—	—	—	—	3,740

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.										NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.		Total.	Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigra- tion Ex- penses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Apparatus in Work- houses.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.		
Cost of Boarded- out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Ex- penditure.									
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.	
9	626	635	—	202	—	573	26	629	Co. SLIGO.	
65	1,461	1,526	—	181	—	1,494	101	2,200	Dromore West.	
8	859	867	—	122	—	878	35	685	Sligo.	
1,154	21,658	22,812	—	2,735	7	25,678	1,152	16,029	Toberecurry.	
968	22,519	23,507	—	2,497	9	25,644	1,163	16,151	Total Connaught, 1910	
166	—	—	—	238	—	34	—	—	Do., 1909	
—	861	695	—	—	2	—	11	122	Increase.	
									Decrease.	

PROVINCES.

4,450	38,640	43,090	—	5,030	124	54,826	3,045	29,068	ULSTER.
6,173	73,800	79,973	4,805	7,449	50	66,857	3,746	39,749	MUNSTER.
9,936	60,679	70,615	3,381	7,785	—	67,844	3,839	49,288	LEINSTER.
1,154	21,658	22,812	—	2,735	7	25,678	1,152	16,029	CONNAUGHT
24,713	203,786	228,499	7,986	23,199	190	214,505	11,752	134,084	Total Ireland, 1910.
20,528	203,890	224,418	7,683	22,652	69	213,223	10,611	127,504	Do., 1909.
1,080	456	2,146	301	547	121	1,282	1,141	—	Increase.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,510	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.										
NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispens- ary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers' Act.	Payments under the Galway Hospital Act, 1897.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
								Principal.	Interest.	Total.
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.										
CO SLIGO.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dromore West, . . .	2,973	671	21	21	70	—	—	20	20	40
Sligo,	10,801	2,048	30	77	275	—	—	118	31	149
Toberecurry, . . .	4,309	867	38	34	168	—	—	36	20	56
Total Connaught, 1910	115,557	24,941	517	1,301	2,760	20	1,875	986	724	1,710
Do., 1909	115,189	24,886	512	1,215	2,751	32	1,601	924	629	1,553
Increase,	368	55	5	—	9	—	274	62	95	157
Decrease,	—	—	—	14	—	12	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF

UNION,	242,615	50,173	747	3,481	5,607	103	—	6,227	4,217	10,444
MUSKERRY,	350,401	57,816	860	2,231	9,266	227	—	2,509	2,360	4,869
LEINSTER,	302,043	50,301	780	2,719	6,795	223	—	6,844	4,974	11,818
CONNAUGHT,	115,557	24,941	517	1,201	2,760	20	1,875	986	724	1,710
Total Ireland, 1910,	1,100,616	192,130	2,804	9,622	24,413	573	1,875	16,366	12,294	28,660
Do., 1909,	1,105,328	191,949	3,018	9,660	23,397	559	1,601	15,028	12,545	27,573
Increase,	—	181	—	—	1,021	14	274	738	—	677
Decrease,	4,712	—	114	47	—	—	—	—	64	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1910.—continued.

Other Expenditures.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1910.	Poundage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For Work-house Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1876.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans and Grants.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans and Grants.	
32.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.
—	3,810	—	—	—	321	37,476	1 7	2 0½	CO. SLIGO.
—	13,389	—	—	—	1,550	194,300	2 0½	2 6½	Dromore West.
—	5,372	—	—	—	760	41,660	2 0½	2 7	Sligo.
16	148,597	3,635	195	3,830	15,886	1,402,469	1 7½	2 1½	Tobaccoery.
101	147,840	1,358	211	1,569	—	1,400,591	1 7½	2 1	Total Connaught, 1910
—	757	2,237	—	2,241	15,886	1,878	0 0½	0 0½	Do., 1909
85	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	Increase
									Decrease.

PROVINCES.

9	313,178	5,480	1,151	6,631	4,001	5,541,456	0 10½	1 1½	ULSTER.
14	425,473	548	525	1,073	6,856	3,567,329	1 11½	2 4½	MUNSTER.
235	473,814	6,658	643	7,301	2,336	5,186,678	1 6½	1 10	LEINSTER.
16	148,597	3,635	195	3,830	15,886	1,402,469	1 7½	2 1½	CONNAUGHT.
374	1,363,082	16,316	2,514	18,830	29,079	15,668,532	1 4½	1 8½	Total Ireland, 1910.
631	1,364,114	14,511	6,179	20,690	—	15,647,773	1 5	1 9	Do., 1909.
—	—	1,805	—	—	29,079	50,759	—	—	Increase.
245	3,662	—	3,665	1,860	—	—	0 0½	0 0½	Decrease.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.

N.B.—THE FOLLOWING EXPLANATORY NOTE SHOULD BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH WORKHOUSES, ON OUTDOOR RELIEF, AND IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, RESPECTIVELY, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR. IT MAY BE ADMITTED TO RELIEF MORE THAN ONCE IN A YEAR, AND THE TOTALS SHOULD BE VIEWED ACCORDINGLY. THE YEAR IS GIVEN IN THE TABLE.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouses.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at com- mencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admis- sions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out Children.			All other. No. at com- mencement of the year.
					No. at com- mencement of the year.	No. placed out at same time during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Co. ANTRIM.								
Antrim, . . .	137	4	4,615	4,756	10	1	11	378
Ballycastle, . .	58	5	442	505	2	—	2	34
Ballymena, . . .	280	14	4,069	4,372	21	8	29	561
Ballymoney, . .	120	10	1,729	1,868	15	—	15	200
Belfast, . . .	3,609	332	21,817	25,758	134	30	164	1,009
Larne, . . .	134	11	2,610	2,755	13	1	14	265
Lisburn, . . .	234	22	5,731	5,987	7	8	15	372
Co. ARMAGH.								
Armagh, . . .	198	8	1,442	1,648	43	6	54	24
Lurgan, . . .	314	32	5,900	6,246	50	3	53	387
Co. CAVAN.								
Balleborough, .	112	9	2,262	2,383	6	1	7	194
Bawnboy, . . .	61	2	590	572	2	—	2	103
Cavan, . . .	187	2	1,548	1,737	—	42	42	—
Oosthill, . . .	132	6	2,741	2,879	9	1	10	172
Co. DONEGAL.								
Ballyshannon, .	119	2	1,120	1,241	8	1	9	138
Donegal, . . .	83	2	369	454	—	—	—	14
Dunfanaghy, . .	33	2	410	445	1	—	1	15
Glenties, . . .	101	4	625	730	13	1	14	34
Inishowen, . . .	92	4	1,274	1,370	5	2	7	214
Letterkenny, . .	70	5	1,405	1,480	1	—	1	19
Millfeld, . . .	70	4	596	670	1	1	2	33
Stranorlar, . . .	54	3	1,212	1,269	2	—	2	37
Co. DOWN.								
Banbridge, . . .	196	5	3,644	3,845	19	2	21	428
Downpatrick, . .	131	9	2,932	3,072	3	2	5	235

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

REMARKS.—The figures in cols. 2, 4, 9 and 13 of the following table represent the numbers of persons in year, but those in cols. 4 and 10 do not represent so many individual persons, inasmuch as the same person However, the average number of individual persons maintained in each workhouse each day throughout

Out-door—cos.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved in the Workhouse during the year.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Persons.		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.			
No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Co. ANTRIM.								
171	549	560	6	12	18	5,334	57,251	Antrim.
11	45	47	—	4	4	556	23,000	Ballycastle.
152	713	742	6	14	20	5,134	106,091	Ballymena.
91	291	306	4	12	16	2,190	50,083	Ballymore*.
772	1,781	1,845	111	172	283	27,986	1,340,519	Belfast.
180	445	459	5	2	7	3,221	53,648	Larne.
100	472	487	4	5	9	6,483	99,824	Lisburn.
Co. ARMAGH.								
20	44	98	5	21	26	1,772	77,312	Armagh.
220	607	660	8	17	25	6,931	128,614	Lurgan.
Co. CAVAN.								
74	268	275	3	4	7	3,465	42,625	Ballyborough.
79	182	184	7	4	11	767	23,598	Bawnboy.
830	830	872	7	15	22	2,431	68,205	Cavan.
67	239	249	4	1	5	3,138	52,042	Cootahill.
Co. DONEGAL.								
52	190	199	—	—	—	1,440	46,104	Ballyshannon.
20	34	34	4	—	4	492	30,817	Donegal.
4	19	20	—	—	—	465	15,225	Dunfahaghy.
44	78	92	1	1	2	824	37,548	Glenties.
40	254	261	—	—	—	1,481	37,655	Inishowen.
7	26	27	3	4	7	1,523	29,829	Letterkenny.)
31	64	66	1	5	6	762	24,340	Millford.
26	63	65	—	1	1	1,335	41,521	Stranorlar.
Co. DOWN.								
71	499	520	5	13	18	4,383	71,399	Banbridge.)
89	324	329	5	2	7	3,408	53,832	Downpatrick.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in Work- house.	Cost of provisions, necessities, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
			Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing.	Total.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing.	Total.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.								
Co. ANTRIM.			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antrim, . . .	12	157	1,615	271	1,886	3 11½	0 8	4 7½
Ballycastle, . .	46	63	687	109	796	4 2	0 8	4 10
Ballymena, . . .	24	291	3,000	505	3,505	3 11½	0 8	4 7½
Ballymoney, . .	27	137	1,392	238	1,630	3 10½	0 7½	4 6½
Belfast, . . .	52	4,673	32,231	5,586	37,817	3 4½	0 7	3 11½
Larne, . . .	19	147	1,423	207	1,630	3 8½	0 6½	4 3
Lisburn, . . .	15	249	2,450	352	2,802	3 9½	0 6½	4 3½
Co. ARMAGH.								
Armagh, . . .	47	212	2,117	361	2,478	3 10	0 7½	4 5½
Lurgan, . . .	21	352	3,739	383	4,122	4 0½	0 5	4 5½
Co. CAVAN.								
Ballebrough, . .	13	117	1,487	182	1,669	4 10½	0 7½	5 2
Bawnboy, . . .	41	65	681	79	760	4 0½	0 5½	4½ 6
Castle, . . .	39	167	1,992	124	2,116	4 1½	0 3	4 4½
Cootshill, . . .	18	143	1,609	276	1,945	4 5½	0 9	5 3½
Co. DONEGAL.								
Ballyshannon, . .	37	126	1,008	176	1,784	4 10½	0 6½	5 5
Donegal, . . .	68	84	797	97	894	3 7½	0 5½	4 0½
Dunfahugh, . . .	34	42	356	56	412	3 3½	0 6½	3 2½
Glenties, . . .	51	103	979	319	1,298	3 7½	1 2½	4 10
Inishowen, . . .	27	103	900	133	1,033	3 4	0 6	3 10
Loughkeilly, . .	20	82	718	132	850	3 4½	0 7½	3 11½
Milford, . . .	26	67	714	94	808	4 1½	0 6½	4 7½
Stranocler, . . .	17	59	537	85	622	3 6	0 6½	4 0½
Co. DOWN.								
Banbridge, . . .	19	196	1,758	244	2,002	3 6	0 5½	3 11½
Downpatrick, . .	17	145	1,726	286	2,012	4 7	0 9	5 4

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other Persons.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.								
Co. DOWN—con.								
Kilkeel, . . .	75	4	2,537	2,614	—	—	—	128
Nerry, . . .	214	13	7,253	7,467	20	5	25	570
Newtownards, .	185	12	3,269	3,454	26	3	29	541
Co. FERMANAGH.								
Kesh, . . .	188	9	1,438	1,626	15	3	18	118
Irlaghdown, . .	71	5	866	942	4	—	4	40
Lisnakea, . . .	56	3	1,704	1,763	2	—	2	102
Co. LONDONDERRY.								
Coleraine, . . .	146	8	717	871	7	—	7	121
Larne, . . .	89	10	2,144	2,243	8	—	8	1
Londonderry, .	282	22	5,151	5,455	21	2	23	93
Magherafelt, . .	177	7	3,726	3,910	—	—	—	258
Co. MONAGHAN.								
Carfickmacross, .	135	9	3,890	4,032	9	2	11	56
Castledown, . .	132	4	3,061	3,197	4	1	5	215
Glenties, . . .	109	6	2,409	2,524	—	—	—	1
Yongabhan, . . .	93	2	2,375	2,470	—	—	—	127
Co. TYRONE.								
Castlederg, . . .	66	3	674	743	—	—	—	—
Clogher, . . .	78	6	3,686	3,770	6	—	6	88
Coalstown, . . .	117	5	1,985	2,107	—	—	—	117
Drumcannon, . .	181	6	3,671	3,858	20	1	21	215
Omagh, . . .	205	16	3,096	3,317	8	2	10	376
Strabane, . . .	233	24	4,586	4,843	18	1	19	249
Total Ulster, 1910,	9,362	671	128,230	138,263	538	150	688	8,282
Do do., 1909,	10,213	698	131,317	142,228	525	160	685	8,281
Increase,	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1
Decrease,	851	27	3,087	3,965	—	30	17	—

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Asylum Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved in the Work- house during the year.
	All other Persons— con.		Gross Total.	No. at commence- ment of the year.	No. sent to insti- tutions during the year.	Total.		
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.						
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.								
Co. DOWN—con.								
Kilkeel, . . .	21	149	149	2	2	4	2,769	28,396
Newry, . . .	223	808	823	9	13	22	8,330	92,024
Newtownards, .	121	682	601	8	11	19	4,176	71,017
Co. FERMANAGH.								
Enniskillen, . .	39	157	175	5	5	10	2,020	68,729
Irvinestown, . .	23	63	67	—	—	—	999	27,080
Lisnaskea, . . .	44	146	148	2	2	4	1,015	22,297
Co. LONDONDERRY.								
Coleraine, . . .	41	162	169	3	17	20	1,040	57,301
Lisnaveedy, . . .	4	5	13	1	1	2	2,238	33,106
Londonderry, . .	81	174	197	10	5	15	5,667	111,053
Magherafelt, . .	105	361	361	0	4	9	4,280	62,528
Co. MONAGHAN.								
Carrickmacross, .	16	72	83	5	7	12	4,127	52,118
Castleblayney, .	137	352	357	4	10	14	3,568	55,379
Clones, . . .	2	3	3	2	7	9	2,536	62,244
Monaghan, . . .	56	185	186	3	2	5	2,660	38,684
Co. TYRONE.								
Castlederg, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	724	16,568
Clogher, . . .	17	105	111	1	6	7	3,688	50,828
Cookstown, . . .	40	157	157	4	9	13	2,277	40,933
Dungannon, . . .	108	323	344	8	11	19	4,221	60,544
Omagh, . . .	148	524	534	7	4	11	3,862	84,746
Strabane, . . .	158	467	426	7	4	11	5,290	84,569
Total Ulster, 1910,	4,545	12,827	13,496	275	430	706	152,463	3,071,473
Do do. 1909,	4,794	13,075	13,760	277	321	598	156,586	3,835,924
Increase, . . .	—	—	—	—	109	107	—	—
Decrease, . . .	249	248	265	2	—	—	4,123	227,801

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in Work-house.	Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		Provisions and necessaries	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
10.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
		£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.
								Co. DOW—con.
11	77	815	49	864	4 0½	0 3	4 3½	Kilkeel.
12	225	2,392	382	2,774	3 7½	0 7	4 2½	Newry.
20	194	1,794	282	2,196	3 6½	0 7½	4 2½	Newtownards.
								Co. FERMANAGH.
37	188	1,749	143	1,892	3 6½	0 3½	3 10½	Enniskillen.
29	74	843	138	981	4 4½	0 8½	5 0½	Irvinestown.
13	61	715	57	772	4 5½	0 4½	4 10	Lisnaskea.
								Co. LONDONDERRY.
66	157	1,301	206	1,507	3 2½	0 6	3 8½	Coleraine.
15	91	894	128	1,020	3 9½	0 6½	4 5½	Linnavady.]
20	304	2,449	340	2,789	3 1	0 5½	3 6½	Londonderry.
16	171	1,798	90	1,897	4 0½	0 2½	4 3	Magherafelt.
								Co. MONAGHAN.
13	143	1,000	189	1,189	4 3½	0 6½	4 9½	Carriekmacross.
17	152	1,055	173	1,228	4 2½	0 5½	4 7½	Castleblayney.
17	118	1,314	106	1,320	4 0½	0 4½	4 4½	Clong.
16	106	954	122	1,076	3 5½	0 5½	3 10½	Monaghan.
								Co. TYRONE.
23	45	433	89	522	3 8	0 9	4 5	Castlederg.
9	84	939	120	1,062	4 3	0 6½	4 9½	Clogher.
19	119	1,197	128	1,325	4 1½	0 5½	4 6½	Cookstown.
18	190	2,029	341	2,370	4 1	0 8½	4 9½	Dungannon.
26	232	2,276	374	2,650	3 9	0 7½	4 4½	Omagh.
18	233	1,901	292	2,193	3 1½	0 5½	3 7½	Strabane.
26	9,785	93,554	14,090	107,658	3 8	0 6½	4 2½	Total Ulster, 1910.
27	10,437	98,419	17,507	115,926	3 7½	0 7½	4 3	Do. do., 1908.
-	-	-	-	-	0 0½	-	-	Increase.
1	652	4,865	3,408	8,273	-	0 1	0 0½	Decrease.

No. 8.—Returns showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All Other
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at any time during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.								
CO. CLARE.								
Ballyvaghau, . . .	66	3	677	746	—	—	—	62
Corrofin, . . .	63	4	911	978	6	3	9	75
Ennis, . . .	404	17	2,493	2,914	21	5	26	493
Ennistymon, . . .	204	12	1,291	1,507	—	—	—	143
Kilbadyser, . . .	71	—	284	355	—	—	—	125
Kilrush, . . .	336	10	1,065	1,411	2	—	2	529
Scariff, . . .	149	12	1,196	1,357	15	1	16	182
CO. COCK.								
Bandon, . . .	160	4	1,972	2,136	11	—	11	354
Bantry, . . .	97	7	1,283	1,387	—	—	—	175
Castletown, . . .	63	2	479	541	—	—	—	105
Gloukitty, . . .	154	9	1,326	1,480	3	3	6	223
Cork, . . .	2,168	86	8,463	10,715	105	17	222	2,594
Dunmasway, . . .	77	3	1,066	1,146	10	2	12	229
Fernoy, . . .	147	11	3,681	3,809	7	—	7	328
Kantark, . . .	201	13	1,845	2,059	30	6	36	379
Kinsale, . . .	128	3	955	1,086	7	—	7	281
Macroom, . . .	105	6	1,288	1,399	28	5	33	320
Mallow, . . .	304	22	2,416	2,742	41	4	45	380
Midleton, . . .	290	21	3,301	3,412	11	2	13	391
Midstreet, . . .	96	2	1,350	1,448	17	5	22	132
Midleton, . . .	110	3	1,708	1,821	15	4	19	116
Skibbereen, . . .	166	5	1,051	1,222	13	—	13	369
Skull, . . .	59	3	1,129	1,191	2	—	2	197
Youghal, . . .	195	9	1,888	2,092	17	4	21	399
CO. KERRY.								
Caherciveen, . . .	71	3	406	480	32	—	32	354
Dingle, . . .	131	5	834	970	9	2	11	313
Kemmare, . . .	97	4	922	1,023	4	—	4	135

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Asylum Hospitals.			Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
persons.		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.	Total of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Work-houses.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.	
No. placed on lists during the year	Total.								
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
Co. CLARE.									
15	77	77	—	3	3	826	24,110	—	Ballyvaghan.
30	105	114	1	8	9	1,101	23,180	—	Corrofin.
251	714	740	3	14	17	3,671	150,884	—	Ross.
159	302	302	6	12	18	1,827	75,771	—	Ennistymon.
68	193	193	—	13	13	561	28,194	—	Kelladyser.
627	1,447	1,449	3	13	16	2,876	116,459	—	Kilrush.
78	260	276	3	10	13	1,640	63,557	—	Scarriff.
Co. CORK.									
257	611	622	7	18	25	2,783	64,847	—	Bandon.
110	285	285	4	3	7	1,679	38,614	—	Bantry.
85	190	190	1	3	4	735	21,700	—	Castletown.
275	498	504	2	22	24	2,617	59,114	—	Clonakilty.
3,387	5,803	6,106	120	155	275	17,096	788,684	—	Cork.
161	390	402	3	0	9	1,557	28,300	—	Dummanway.
248	576	583	7	5	12	4,404	70,514	—	Fermoy.
588	967	1,003	7	6	13	3,075	81,863	—	Kanturk.
148	430	436	4	5	9	1,531	49,685	—	Kinsale.
96	416	449	4	29	33	1,881	41,394	—	Macroon.
464	844	889	13	28	41	3,672	122,418	—	Mallow.
156	547	560	5	33	38	4,010	107,334	—	Midleton.
66	198	220	4	2	6	1,074	35,089	—	Millstreet.
215	331	350	7	27	34	2,205	41,823	—	Mitchelstown.
100	726	742	6	1	7	1,971	58,554	—	Skibbereen.
124	231	233	3	1	4	1,428	21,577	—	Skull.
310	619	640	4	36	40	2,772	74,275	—	Youghal.
Co. KERRY.									
118	472	504	7	17	24	1,606	27,115	—	Caherdiveen.
68	411	422	3	12	15	1,407	53,077	—	Dingle.
37	172	176	2	3	5	1,204	37,203	—	Kenmare.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Work- house.	District School, from each Contribu- tory Union.	Pro- visions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.	Pro- visions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.									
Co. CLARE.				£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ballyvaghan, . . .	32	66	—	638	119	757	3 8½	0 8½	4 4½
Corrofin, . . .	24	84	—	958	134	1,092	5 9½	0 9½	6 7½
Ennis, . . .	62	414	—	4,701	1,022	5,723	4 4½	0 11½	5 3½
Ennistymon, . . .	50	208	—	2,308	361	2,669	4 3	0 6½	4 9½
Killadysert, . . .	79	77	—	968	176	1,144	4 9½	0 10½	5 8½
Kilrush, . . .	83	319	—	3,105	392	3,497	3 8½	0 5½	4 2½
Scariff, . . .	45	146	—	2,082	194	2,276	4 9½	0 5½	5 3½
Co. CORK.									
Bandon, . . .	30	178	—	1,865	321	2,186	4 0½	0 8½	4 8½
Bantry, . . .	28	106	—	1,062	197	1,259	3 11½	0 8½	4 8
Castletown, . . .	40	49	—	638	69	707	4 1½	0 5½	4 8½
Clonakilty, . . .	40	162	—	1,476	280	1,756	3 6	0 8	4 2
Cork, . . .	74	2,161	—	21,717	2,371	24,088	3 10½	0 5	4 3½
Drummanway, . . .	25	78	—	735	115	850	3 7½	0 6½	4 2½
Ferney, . . .	19	103	—	1,838	181	2,117	3 10½	0 4½	4 2½
Kanturk, . . .	40	224	—	2,517	235	2,752	4 3½	0 4½	4 8½
Kinsale, . . .	46	136	—	1,276	146	1,422	3 7	0 5	4 0
Mercroon, . . .	30	113	—	1,394	135	1,529	4 8½	0 5½	5 2
Maflow, . . .	45	335	—	4,047	510	4,557	4 7½	0 7	5 2½
Midleton, . . .	31	294	—	3,037	474	3,511	3 11½	0 7½	4 7
Millstreet, . . .	24	96	—	1,037	195	1,232	4 1½	0 9½	4 11
Mitchelstown, . . .	23	114	—	968	185	1,153	3 3	0 7½	3 10½
Skibberes, . . .	48	160	—	1,638	204	1,842	3 11	0 7½	4 6½
Skell, . . .	18	69	—	646	79	725	4 2½	0 6½	4 8½
Yongals, . . .	36	204	—	1,855	338	2,193	3 6	0 7½	4 11
Co. KERRY.									
Caherdreen, . . .	56	74	—	711	131	842	3 8	0 8½	4 4½
Dingle, . . .	55	145	—	1,326	239	1,565	4 0½	0 7½	4 7½
Kenmare, . . .	36	102	—	1,061	124	1,185	3 9½	0 5½	4 2½

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other Persons.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.								
Co. KERRY—con.								
Kilmarney, . . .	252	15	1,546	1,813	12	8	20	608
Lisdoon, . . .	323	16	1,716	2,055	6	—	6	886
Trillick, . . .	306	36	3,562	3,904	20	9	38	1,097
Co. LIMERICK.								
Croom, . . .	180	19	1,320	1,528	2	—	2	190
Kilmaedock, . . .	491	39	1,080	2,420	31	4	35	740
Limerick, . . .	1,150	62	5,894	6,696	84	1	85	1,814
Newcastle, . . .	298	15	896	1,119	2	—	2	316
Rathkeale, . . .	177	20	1,438	1,635	8	2	10	377
Co. TIPPERARY (North Riding).								
Borrisokane, . . .	58	2	2,387	2,447	4	—	4	112
Nenagh, . . .	233	16	3,453	3,706	4	—	4	471
Roscrea, . . .	170	3	3,298	3,471	1	—	1	63
Thurles, . . .	208	15	1,143	1,360	11	—	11	387
Co. TIPPERARY (South Riding).								
Carlick-on-Suir, . . .	211	23	4,519	4,753	7	3	10	224
Cashel, . . .	215	14	1,351	1,580	—	—	—	392
Clonkeen, . . .	222	15	3,590	3,836	1	—	1	166
Clonmel, . . .	293	23	4,293	4,610	17	3	20	181
Tipperary, . . .	452	41	4,608	5,401	7	—	7	737
Co. WATERFORD.								
Dungarvan, . . .	197	16	2,788	3,091	13	5	18	348
Kilmarthomas, . . .	138	6	4,981	5,125	2	2	4	134
Lismore, . . .	148	6	3,065	3,290	11	5	16	255
Waterford, . . .	743	59	5,288	6,090	55	3	58	805
Total Munster, 1910,	12,418	730	107,947	121,104	808	108	911	18,729
Do. do., 1909,	13,212	732	113,347	127,291	627	221	848	19,394
Increase, . . .	—	7	—	—	186	—	3	—
Decrease, . . .	794	—	5,400	6,187	—	103	—	665

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Eastern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons —con.		Gross Total.	No. at commence- ment of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Work- house.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.									
Co. KERRY—con.									
Kilbarney, . . .	499	1,107	1,127	15	84	99	3,039	98,667	—
Listowel, . . .	106	1,082	1,088	10	28	38	3,181	107,478	16,979
Trillick, . . .	1,674	2,681	2,719	11	40	51	6,624	129,468	—
Co. LIMERICK.									
Croom, . . .	169	369	364	6	10	16	1,095	63,937	8,129
Kilmallock, . . .	616	1,356	1,301	13	49	61	3,872	133,121	14,823
Limerick, . . .	2,019	3,353	3,413	29	27	56	10,680	399,873	23,273
Newcastle, . . .	215	531	583	8	8	16	1,668	64,760	7,750
Rathkeale, . . .	212	589	599	5	1	6	2,240	63,046	6,489
Co. TIPPERARY. (North Riding).									
Borrisokane, . . .	21	133	137	1	5	6	2,560	23,604	—
Kenagh, . . .	343	814	813	3	20	32	4,554	36,292	—
Roscrea, . . .	32	125	126	2	11	13	3,610	60,125	—
Thurles, . . .	205	592	603	3	5	8	1,971	78,096	—
Co. TIPPERARY. (South Riding).									
Carriek-on-Suir, . . .	553	777	737	5	22	27	5,567	77,413	—
Chapel, . . .	484	736	736	4	7	11	2,327	85,714	—
Clogheen, . . .	103	269	270	6	11	17	4,123	80,309	—
Clonmel, . . .	279	460	480	13	9	22	5,111	117,404	—
Tipperary, . . .	604	1,341	1,348	5	14	19	6,768	167,646	—
Co. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan, . . .	537	875	803	5	9	14	3,908	77,806	—
Kilmacomas, . . .	234	363	372	1	5	6	5,563	48,687	—
Lismore, . . .	139	304	410	2	8	10	3,629	56,391	—
Waterford, . . .	1,038	1,843	1,901	16	3	19	8,010	285,193	—
Total Munster, 1910,	18,943	37,672	38,583	391	870	1,261	169,948	4,813,050	79,538
Do. do., 1909,	19,037	38,451	39,359	392	807	1,199	167,849	4,736,443	79,468
Increase, . . .	—	—	—	—	63	62	—	—	—
Decrease, . . .	114	779	776	1	—	—	6,901	123,383	70

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessities, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
	Work-house.	District School, from each Contributory Union.	Provisions and necessities.	Clothing	Total	Provisions and necessities.	Clothing	Total	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	s	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
									Co. KERRY—con.
54	270	-	3,094	422	3,516	4 4½	0 7½	4 11½	Kilbarney.
61	285	47	3,243	224	3,467	4 2½	0 3½	4 6½	Listowel.
33	345	-	3,451	245	3,696	3 8½	0 3½	4 0	Trakee.
									Co. LIMERICK.
48	179	22	2,040	272	2,312	4 5	0 7	5 0	Croom.
61	305	41	3,944	633	4,577	4 1½	0 8	4 9½	Kilmallock.
64	1,096	60	11,202	1,290	12,492	3 11	0 5½	4 4½	Limerick.
63	191	21	2,516	341	2,857	4 5½	0 8½	5 1½	Newcastle.
43	173	18	1,894	276	2,170	4 2½	0 7½	4 9½	Bathkeale.
									Co. TIPPERARY.
									(North Riding).
9	63	-	738	86	824	4 6	0 6½	5 0½	Borrisokane.
23	236	-	2,421	424	2,845	3 11½	0 8½	4 7½	Nenagh.
17	165	-	1,763	425	2,190	4 1½	1 0	5 1½	Roscrea.
37	214	-	2,105	328	2,433	3 9½	0 8½	4 5½	Thurles.
									Co. TIPPERARY.
									(South Riding).
16	213	-	1,772	268	2,040	3 2½	0 5½	3 8	Carrick-on-Suir.
54	235	-	2,331	267	2,598	3 9½	0 5½	4 2½	Cashel.
21	220	-	2,460	440	2,900	4 3½	0 9½	5 0½	Clogheen.
25	322	-	2,828	458	3,286	3 4½	0 6½	3 11	Clonmel.
31	459	-	5,066	1,249	6,315	4 2½	1 0½	5 3½	Tipperary.
									Co. WATERFORD.
36	213	-	2,196	291	2,487	3 11½	0 6½	4 5½	Dungarvan.
9	133	-	1,349	179	1,528	3 10½	0 6½	4 4½	Kilmacthomas.
18	154	-	1,879	223	2,102	4 8	0 6½	5 2½	Lismore.
47	781	-	6,066	974	7,040	2 11½	0 5½	3 5½	Waterford.
38	12,639	218	129,955	18,308	148,263	3 11½	0 6½	4 6	Total Munster, 1910.
38	12,976	218	130,154	18,077	148,231	3 10½	0 6½	4 4½	Do. do., 1009.
-	-	-	-	231	32	0 1	0 0½	0 1½	Increase.
-	337	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of this year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other No. at commencement of the year.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at same during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
Co. CARLOW.								
Carlow, . . .	387	17	2,941	2,365	51	22	73	818
Co. DUBLIN.								
Balrothery, . .	151	6	4,179	4,336	24	5	29	331
Dublin, North, .	2,337	76	6,969	9,583	232	29	305	1,712
Dublin, South, .	3,906	135	17,844	21,975	185	8	193	2,704
Rathdown, . .	474	29	2,965	3,463	64	7	71	498
Co. KILDARE.								
Athy, . . .	261	18	3,049	3,328	16	9	25	407
Celbridge, . .	127	34	4,041	4,202	19	2	12	270
Nass, . . .	344	13	6,987	7,346	31	7	38	398
Co. KILKENNY.								
Cullin, . . .	180	4	3,418	3,602	13	4	17	328
Castlecomer, .	162	5	1,548	1,665	—	—	—	167
Kilkenny, . .	364	26	2,144	2,534	36	9	45	449
Thomastown, .	134	12	1,883	2,029	8	—	8	141
Uringford, . .	73	9	542	594	3	—	3	197
KING'S Co.								
Bar, . . .	223	9	1,890	2,122	—	—	—	296
Blenheim, . .	133	10	1,452	1,595	5	2	7	192
Tullamore, . .	205	23	3,739	4,055	8	1	9	442
Co. LONGFORD.								
Ballymahon, .	115	3	2,844	2,962	—	—	—	161
Granard, . .	147	8	1,484	1,639	—	—	—	267
Longford, . .	182	14	1,950	2,165	21	2	23	330
Co. LOUTH.								
Ardee, . . .	198	11	5,228	5,367	9	2	11	252
Drogheda, . .	311	20	8,108	8,439	4	2	6	627
Dundalk, . .	227	16	5,806	6,149	24	1	25	928

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extra Hospitals.			Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.		
persons.		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.	Total, of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Work-house.		District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.	
No. placed on lists during the year	Total.									
10.	11.									12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
										PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
										Co. CARLOW.
598	1,416	1,489	3	1	4	3,888	128,574	—	Carlow.	
										Co. DUBLIN.
403	734	763	5	29	34	5,133	62,472	—	Balrothery.	
4,280	6,012	6,314	181	338	460	16,346	920,398	—	Dublin, North.	
4,168	6,860	7,062	114	55	169	29,306	1,489,705	—	Dublin, South.	
1,854	2,352	2,423	33	11	44	5,035	183,041	—	Rathdown.	
										Co. KILDARE.
550	907	932	5	8	13	4,373	109,860	—	Athy.	
167	437	449	—	—	—	4,651	52,107	—	Celbridge.	
751	1,149	1,187	6	10	16	8,349	125,971	—	Naas.	
										Co. KILKENNY.
277	605	622	4	6	10	4,234	73,381	—	Callan.	
117	284	284	1	2	3	1,942	38,008	—	Castletomer.	
751	1,191	1,236	7	16	23	3,793	140,804	—	Kilkenny.	
145	306	314	2	1	3	2,346	51,048	—	Thomastown.	
404	511	514	1	7	8	1,116	29,382	—	Uringford.	
										KING'S CO.
103	409	409	2	30	32	2,563	86,112	—	Birr.	
229	420	427	3	14	17	2,909	52,140	—	Edenderry.	
154	596	605	3	5	8	4,668	116,614	—	Tullamore.	
										Co. LONGFORD.
200	361	361	3	9	12	3,335	43,626	—	Ballymahon.	
105	373	372	2	6	8	2,019	56,222	—	Granard.	
388	718	741	3	2	5	2,851	61,000	—	Longford.	
										Co. LOUTH.
172	424	435	—	11	11	5,813	53,572	—	Ardee.	
198	825	831	7	24	31	9,301	99,531	15,312	Drogheda.	
548	1,146	1,171	9	46	55	7,375	60,758	—	Dundalk.	

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Work- house.	District School, from each Contribu- tory Union.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing.	Total.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—<i>con.</i>									
Co. CARLOW.									
Carlow,	54	352	—	£ 4,753	£ 490	£ 5,252	s. 4.	s. 6½	s. 8½
Co. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery,	14	171	—	1,955	563	2,318	4 4½	0 9½	5 2½
Dublin, North,	96	2,522	—	23,430	3,742	27,172	3 6½	0 6½	4 1½
Dublin, South,	68	4,081	—	48,038	5,906	53,938	4 6½	0 6½	5 0½
Rathdown,	53	501	—	5,073	650	5,732	3 10½	0 6	4 4½
Co. KILDARE.									
Athy,	33	301	—	3,440	506	3,956	4 5	0 7½	5 0½
Celbridge,	12	143	—	1,871	231	2,102	5 0½	0 7½	5 7½
Nuas,	17	345	—	3,729	338	4,067	4 1½	0 4½	4 6½
Co. KILKENNY.									
Callan,	21	222	—	2,015	304	2,319	5 6½	0 7	6 1½
Castlecomer,	23	104	—	1,304	225	1,529	4 9½	0 10	5 7½
Kilkenny,	54	386	—	4,448	645	5,093	4 5	0 7½	5 0½
Thomastown,	25	140	—	1,249	211	1,460	3 5	0 7	4 0
Urlingford,	49	80	—	1,126	105	1,231	5 4½	0 6	5 10½
KING'S Co.									
Birr,	41	236	—	2,875	283	3,158	4 8	0 5½	5 3½
Edenderry,	33	143	—	1,710	197	1,916	4 7½	0 6½	5 1½
Tullamore,	29	319	—	3,874	475	4,349	4 7½	0 7	5 2½
Co. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon,	15	120	—	1,227	213	1,440	3 11½	0 8½	4 7½
Granard,	34	154	—	1,761	134	1,895	4 4½	0 4	4 8½
Longford,	29	107	—	1,839	302	2,141	4 2½	0 8½	4 11
Co. LOUTH.									
Ardee,	16	147	—	1,572	170	1,742	4 1½	0 5½	4 6½
Drogheda,	14	273	42	3,417	420	3,837	4 9½	0 7	5 4½
Dundalk,	15	249	—	2,813	565	3,378	4 4	0 10½	5 2½

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessities, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.								
Co. MEATH.								
Dunshaughlin, . . .	111	13	4,421	4,545	—	2	2	162
Kells,	145	6	3,494	3,645	5	—	5	234
Kavna,	232	10	4,267	4,509	14	2	16	310
Oldcastle,	82	3	4,806	4,880	13	—	13	186
Trim,	168	10	2,234	2,432	5	—	5	272
QUEEN'S Co.								
Ahloylax,	122	10	2,143	2,275	9	1	10	200
Moontmelick, . . .	236	15	2,537	2,788	17	8	25	450
Co. WESTMEATH.								
Athlone,	216	14	3,372	4,102	44	3	47	218
Delvin,	84	7	3,610	3,691	14	8	22	152
Mullingar,	220	17	3,850	4,087	76	4	80	342
Co. WEXFORD.								
Enniscorthy, . . .	166	25	2,014	2,205	70	20	90	666
Gorey,	136	6	1,372	1,514	12	—	12	164
New Ross,	316	24	9,061	10,391	22	4	26	721
Wexford,	232	24	2,374	2,630	21	—	21	478
Co. WICKLOW.								
Ballinglass, . . .	134	5	1,166	1,305	8	1	9	330
Roskdrum,	219	19	3,604	3,842	20	8	28	597
Shelagh,	64	2	2,430	2,505	6	—	6	107
Total Leinster, 1910,	13,674	708	148,244	162,626	1,150	164	1,314	17,080
Do., do., 1909,	14,460	660	151,816	166,934	1,011	300	1,311	17,631
Increase,	—	39	—	—	139	—	3	—
Decrease,	786	—	3,572	4,328	—	136	—	551

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons —con.		Gross Total.	No. at commence- ment of the year.	No. sent to Institu- tions during the year.	Total.		Work- house.	District School, as charged to the Con- tributory Unions.
	No. placed on lists during the year	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.									
Co. MEATH.									
Dundoughlin, .	63	225	227	3	5	8	4,780	33,710	4,354
Kells, . . .	104	338	343	4	8	12	4,000	47,350	5,473
Navan, . . .	204	574	590	5	3	8	5,107	63,584	19,073
Oldcastle, . .	162	348	361	2	10	12	5,353	31,287	—
Trim,	177	440	454	5	2	7	2,893	50,052	13,064
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeydun, . .	133	333	343	2	7	9	2,627	48,444	—
Mountmelick, .	330	798	823	4	8	12	3,633	63,058	—
Co. WESTMIDLE.									
Athlone, . . .	101	460	456	3	10	13	4,571	79,428	—
Delvin, . . .	82	234	256	—	4	4	3,761	33,724	—
Mullingar, . .	194	536	616	7	20	27	4,730	81,089	—
Co. WEXFORD.									
Enniscomorthy, .	273	930	1,029	8	15	23	3,257	70,109	—
Gorey,	65	250	241	2	7	9	1,704	46,331	—
New Ross, . . .	820	1,541	1,567	6	34	38	11,006	121,112	—
Wexford, . . .	614	1,002	1,113	9	8	17	3,760	90,765	—
Co. WICKLOW.									
Ballinglass, . .	245	582	561	4	13	17	1,613	48,228	—
Rathdrum, . . .	375	972	1,000	5	8	13	4,355	87,051	—
Shillelagh, . . .	126	233	239	2	6	8	2,752	29,436	—
Total Leinster, 1910,	20,796	37,876	39,100	413	799	1,212	203,028	5,120,561	58,012
Do, do., 1909.	19,456	37,087	38,308	398	919	1,317	206,669	5,306,350	55,821
Increase, . . .	1,340	789	792	15	—	—	—	—	2,191
Decrease, . . .	—	—	—	—	120	165	3,641	185,796	—

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
	Work-house.	District School, from each Contributory Union.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.
									CO. MEATH.
8	92	11	1,234	183	1,467	5 4	0 9	5 1	Dunshaughlin.
14	130	15	1,867	269	2,136	5 6½	0 9½	6 3½	Kells.
18	174	52	2,465	176	2,641	5 5	0 4½	5 9½	Navan.
6	86	—	1,138	133	1,320	5 3½	0 7½	5 11	Oldcastle.
26	137	38	1,800	205	2,005	5 0½	0 6½	5 7½	Trim.
									QUEEN'S CO.
31	133	—	1,467	181	1,648	4 3	0 6½	4 9½	Abbeyfeick.
34	257	—	2,832	392	3,224	4 2½	0 7	4 9½	Mountmelick.
									CO. WESTMEATH.
29	218	—	2,576	250	2,826	4 6½	0 5½	5 0	Athlone.
10	92	—	1,062	121	1,183	4 5	0 6	4 11	Delvin.
30	222	—	2,577	297	2,874	4 8½	0 6½	4 11½	Mullingar.
									CO. WEXFORD.
32	192	—	2,448	397	2,845	4 10½	0 9½	5 8½	Enniscorthy.
31	127	—	1,540	169	1,709	4 7½	0 6½	5 2	Gerry.
12	332	—	3,635	690	4,325	4 2½	0 9½	5 0	New Ross.
35	249	—	2,638	302	2,940	4 0½	0 5½	4 6½	Wexford.
									CO. WICKLOW.
37	132	—	1,634	276	1,910	4 9	0 9½	5 6½	Ballinglass.
28	218	—	2,864	432	3,296	4 7½	0 8½	5 8½	Rathdrum.
12	81	—	937	111	1,048	4 5½	0 6½	4 11½	Shillelagh.
32	14,028	158	169,257	21,084	180,341	4 4½	0 7	4 11½	Total Leinster, 1910.
32	14,518	153	159,938	19,828	179,766	4 2½	0 6½	4 9	Do. do., 1909.
—	—	5	—	1,256	573	0 1½	0 0½	0 2½	Increase.
—	510	—	481	—	—	—	—	—	Decrease.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons. No at commencement of the year.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
Co. GALWAY.								
Ballinasloe, . . .	223	6	1,023	2,152	—	—	—	181
Chifdan, . . .	92	3	292	387	1	—	1	37
Galway, . . .	288	19	1,800	2,116	26	3	29	303
Glennamaddy, . .	73	2	1,408	1,483	15	6	21	131
Gort, . . .	118	0	1,437	1,554	9	2	11	117
Loughree, . . .	87	5	1,303	1,395	4	—	4	516
Mount Bellew, . .	76	1	2,247	2,324	7	—	7	56
Oughterard, . . .	67	2	597	376	1	2	3	58
Portumna, . . .	60	2	2,260	2,322	—	—	—	93
Tram, . . .	176	10	2,290	2,476	19	2	21	373
Co. LIMERICK.								
Carrick-on-Shan. .	102	8	1,613	1,723	—	—	—	169
Manorhamilton, .	108	—	1,216	1,324	—	—	—	111
Mohill, . . .	104	3	703	810	—	—	—	145
Co. MAYO.								
Ballina, . . .	139	5	1,147	1,291	10	1	11	366
Ballinrobe, . . .	79	4	942	1,025	8	2	11	137
Belmullet, . . .	65	6	261	332	—	—	—	122
Castlebar, . . .	103	3	962	1,058	—	—	—	294
Claremorris, . . .	123	2	1,677	1,802	—	—	—	254
Killala, . . .	42	4	184	230	—	—	—	189
Swineford, . . .	130	1	1,800	1,931	4	1	5	291
Westport, . . .	145	5	876	1,026	6	2	9	835
Co. ROSCOMMON.								
Boyle, . . .	184	—	1,207	1,391	—	10	10	—
Castlerea, . . .	155	12	2,356	2,523	15	5	20	259
Roscommon, . . .	138	5	3,121	3,264	14	—	14	164
Strokestown, . .	107	6	1,645	1,758	—	—	—	167

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door— <i>con.</i>			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total. of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
All other persons — <i>con.</i>		Gross Total.	No. at commen- cement of the year.	No. sent to insti- tutions during the year.	Total.		Work- house.	District School, as charged to the Contribu- tory Unions.	
No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.								
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
Co. GALWAY.									
302	533	533	—	14	14	2,609	83,306	—	Ballinasloe.
314	251	252	6	8	14	653	31,968	—	Clifden.
337	610	669	6	42	48	2,833	117,214	—	Galway.
39	190	211	4	22	26	1,720	27,541	—	Glennamaddy.
45	162	173	6	14	20	1,757	46,563	—	Gort.
169	485	489	7	5	12	1,896	36,883	—	Loughrea.
46	101	108	4	8	12	2,444	32,262	—	Mount Bellew.
176	394	207	—	30	30	613	25,549	—	Oughterard.
56	140	140	1	3	4	2,475	29,765	—	Portumna.
112	485	506	4	34	38	3,020	66,144	—	Tuam.
Co. LITTIM.									
80	249	249	9	1	10	1,962	36,288	—	Carriek-on-Shan.
33	144	144	6	6	12	1,480	41,872	—	Manorhamilton.
96	241	241	—	—	—	1,051	40,501	—	Mobill.
Co. MAYO.									
337	705	716	7	11	18	2,025	52,566	—	Ballina.
79	216	227	3	1	4	1,256	28,239	—	Ballinrobe.
433	565	565	1	7	8	905	22,549	—	Belmullet.
81	285	285	10	3	13	1,356	37,160	—	Castlebar.
126	380	380	6	11	17	2,199	44,854	—	Claremorris.
85	224	224	1	7	8	462	11,146	—	Killybegs.
376	567	572	6	18	24	2,577	50,875	—	Swineford.
222	1,137	1,146	13	16	29	2,201	52,170	—	Westport.
Co. ROSCOMMON.									
792	702	802	3	7	10	2,266	68,513	—	Boyle.
55	314	334	7	18	25	2,882	62,863	—	Castleroa.
62	226	240	2	2	4	3,508	54,178	—	Roscommon.
196	343	343	2	2	4	2,705	40,384	—	Strokestown.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Work- house	District School, from Contributory Unions.	Pro- visions and neces- saries	Clothing	Total.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF CONNUGHT— <i>con.</i>									
CO. GALWAY.				£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ballinasloe, . . .	30	228	—	2,398	276	2,674	4 0½	0 5½	4 6
Clifden, . . .	83	88	—	1,082	100	1,182	4 7½	0 5½	5 1
Galway, . . .	55	321	—	3,842	357	4,199	4 7	0 5½	5 0½
Glenamaddy, . . .	19	75	—	875	111	986	4 5½	0 6½	5 0½
Goet, . . .	30	127	—	1,522	132	1,654	4 0	0 4½	4 4½
Loughrea, . . .	26	101	—	1,535	99	1,634	5 9½	0 4½	6 2
Mount Bellew, . . .	14	88	—	1,188	188	1,376	5 1½	0 8½	5 10½
Oughtrard, . . .	68	70	—	797	89	886	4 4½	0 5½	4 10½
Portumna, . . .	13	82	—	899	79	978	4 2½	0 4½	4 7½
Tosna, . . .	27	181	—	2,324	273	2,597	4 11	0 7	5 6
CO. LETHBR.									
Carriek-on-Shan, . . .	23	108	—	1,051	145	1,196	3 9	0 6½	4 3½
Manorhamilton, . . .	32	115	—	1,221	148	1,369	4 1	0 6	4 7
Mohill, . . .	49	110	—	1,190	133	1,323	4 2	0 5½	4 7½
CO. MAYO.									
Ballina, . . .	41	144	—	1,681	402	2,083	4 5½	1 0½	5 6½
Ballinrobe, . . .	28	77	—	854	112	966	4 2½	0 6½	4 9½
Belmullet, . . .	71	62	—	612	88	700	3 9½	0 6½	4 6½
Castlebar, . . .	25	102	—	1,061	159	1,220	4 0	0 7½	4 7½
Claremorris, . . .	25	123	—	1,423	195	1,618	4 5½	0 7½	5 0½
Kesh, . . .	48	30	—	327	65	392	4 1½	0 9½	4 11
Swineford, . . .	26	139	—	1,409	217	1,626	3 10½	0 7½	4 5½
Westport, . . .	51	143	—	1,805	133	1,938	3 6	0 4½	3 10½
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle, . . .	49	188	—	1,959	164	2,123	4 0	0 4	4 4
Castlerea, . . .	25	172	—	1,603	161	1,764	3 7	0 4½	3 11½
Roscommon, . . .	17	148	—	1,847	217	2,064	4 9½	0 8½	5 6
Stokesstown, . . .	23	111	—	1,374	94	1,468	4 9	0 4	5 1

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

* NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.								
Co. Sligo.								
Dromore West, . . .	58	1	832	891	1	—	1	174
Sligo,	438	13	2,947	3,398	6	29	26	429
Tobacanny,	116	3	1,591	1,710	1	—	1	214
Total Connaught, 1910,	3,586	140	40,406	44,132	147	58	205	5,817
Do. do., 1900	3,821	134	42,953	46,888	106	84	192	6,015
Increase,	—	6	—	—	41	—	13	—
Decrease,	235	—	2,527	2,736	—	28	—	198

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

ULSTER,	9,362	671	123,299	133,263	558	130	668	8,282
MUNSTER,	12,418	739	107,947	121,104	893	168	911	13,729
LEINSTER,	13,074	708	148,244	162,626	1,150	164	1,314	17,080
CONNAUGHT,	3,586	140	40,406	44,132	147	58	205	5,817
TOTAL IRELAND, 1910	39,040	2,258	424,827	466,125	2,638	460	3,098	49,908
Do. do., 1900,	41,715	2,238	439,413	483,561	2,339	757	3,096	51,321
Increase,	—	25	—	—	299	—	2	—
Decrease,	2,675	—	14,586	17,261	—	297	—	1,413

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons —con.		Gross Total.	No. at commence- ment of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Work- houses.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.									
Co. Sligo.									
Dromore West, .	62	236	237	—	7	7	1,135	21,207	—
Shgo, . .	830	1,256	1,285	8	16	24	4,707	176,183	—
Tobercurry, . .	183	397	398	3	15	18	2,156	45,086	—
Total Connaught, 1910,	5,663	11,480	11,685	125	328	453	56,270	1,386,092	—
Do. do., 1909,	7,137	13,152	13,344	128	298	426	60,658	1,395,985	—
Increase, . .	—	—	—	—	30	27	—	—	—
Decrease, . .	1,474	1,672	1,659	3	—	—	4,388	7,893	—

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER,	4,545	12,827	13,405	275	420	795	152,463	3,571,473	—
MUNSTER,	18,948	37,672	38,533	391	870	1,261	160,943	4,612,609	79,538
LEINSTER,	20,796	37,876	39,190	413	790	1,212	203,028	5,120,564	58,018
CONNAUGHT, . . .	5,663	11,480	11,685	125	328	453	56,270	1,386,092	—
Total IRELAND, 1910,	49,947	99,855	102,963	1,204	2,427	3,681	572,709	14,691,188	137,556
Do. do., 1909,	50,444	101,765	104,861	1,195	2,945	3,540	591,762	15,246,190	155,629
Increase,	—	—	—	9	82	91	—	—	2,127
Decrease,	497	1,910	1,908	—	—	—	19,053	555,002	—

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of each fever in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
	Work-house.	District School, from Contributory Unions.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.
24	58	—	802	105	907	5 3½	0 8½	5 11½	CO. SLIGO.
52	488	—	4,308	1,081	5,390	3 4½	0 9½	4 2½	Dromore West.
26	124	—	1,580	83	1,663	4 11½	0 3	5 2½	SLIGO.
									Tobacurerry.
31	3,798	—	41,808	5,336	47,144	4 2½	0 6½	4 9	Total Connaught, 1910.
29	3,819	—	40,772	5,446	46,218	4 1½	0 6½	4 7½	Do. do., 1909.
2	—	—	1,036	—	926	0 1½	—	0 1½	Increase.
—	21	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	Decrease.

PROVINCES.

26	9,785	—	93,554	14,090	107,653	3 8	0 6½	4 2½	ULSTER.
38	12,630	218	129,965	18,308	148,263	3 11½	0 6½	4 6	MUSKERRY.
32	14,028	168	159,257	21,084	180,341	4 4½	0 7	4 11½	LEINSTER.
31	3,798	—	41,808	5,336	47,144	4 2½	0 6½	4 9	CONNAUGHT.
32	40,250	370	424,574	58,827	483,401	4 0½	0 6½	4 7½	Total IRELAND, 1910.
32	41,770	371	429,283	60,858	490,141	3 11½	0 6½	4 6	Do. do., 1909.
—	—	5	—	—	—	0 1½	—	0 1½	Increase.
—	1,580	—	4,700	2,081	6,740	—	—	—	Decrease.

No. 9.—GLIN AND TRIM DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

A.—STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure of the Boards of Management of Glin and Trim District Schools during the year ended the 30th of September, 1910, prepared from the Abstracts of the School Accounts in each case.

District School.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.					Percentage of expenditure on valuation of Contributory Unions.
	Money supplied by Guardians of Contributory Unions on demand.	From Local Taxation Account.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Salaries and rations of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Glin, . . .	3,775	180	8	3,963	1,846	590	1,346	674	4,466	0 11
Trim, . . .	3,433	101	3	3,537	1,117	406	1,070	669	3,202	0 14

B.—STATEMENT showing the numbers relieved in the District Schools, together with the average weekly cost per head, during the year ended the 30th of September, 1910.

District School.	Number of children at commencement of year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Collective number of days for all children relieved in the schools during the year.	Average number of days of relief in schools in respect of each total in column 4	Average daily number of children in each school.	Average weekly cost per head.		
							Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Glin, . . .	220	48	268	70,135	297	218	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 4 3½
Trim, . . .	158	66	224	58,018	250	158	2 8½	0 11½	3 8

GALWAY HOSPITAL (Act 55 & 56 Vict., ch. ccxvii.)

No. 10.—STATEMENT showing the receipts and payments of the Board of Management of the Galway Hospital, and the number of patients treated in the Hospital, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1911, compared with similar particulars in the preceding year.

Year ended the 31st of March.	RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.				Number of Patients treated in the Hospital.		
	Maintenance.			Payments by Con- tributory Unions under s.12	Other Receipts.	Total.	Provisions, Clothing and Establish- ment Charges	Other Payments.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	General Patients	Union Patients.	Admiralty Patients.									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
1911	334	236	14	2,009	11	2,464	1,254	1,193	2,447	567	226	593
1910	344	132	-	1,490	19	1,975	969	972	1,961	600	161	561
Increase ..	30	104	14	520	-	489	285	221	486	-	45	12
Decrease ..	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	33	-	-

No. 11.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland.)

1. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1910, except those of Antrim, Ballycastle, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Belfast, Callan, Downpatrick, Larne, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Newtownards.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1910, and the 30th September, 1910, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations:—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			£ s. d.		
Adhy.	30th Sept., 1910,	January, 1911,	57 7 6	Paid,	Deficiency in stock of provisions in the workhouse.
"	"	"	0 12 6	Paid,	Money not brought into account.
"	"	"	5 0 0	Paid,	Money not brought into account.
Ballyshannon,	"	November, 1910,	5 15 0	Paid,	Deficiency in stock of provisions and necessaries in the workhouse.
Ballyvaughan,	"	January, 1911,	0 12 6	Paid,	Excessive payment.
"	"	"	1 9 0	Paid,	Excessive payment.
"	"	"	0 12 0	Paid,	Excessive payment.
"	"	"	1 5 11	Paid,	Duplicate payment.
Bantry,	"	March, 1911,	0 4 6	Discharged on appeal,	Out-door relief.
Birr,	31st March, 1910,	November, 1910,	0 18 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 2 7	Paid,	Overcharge.
"	"	"	4 7 1	Paid,	Money not brought into account.
"	"	"	0 10 6	Paid,	Money not brought into account.

	30th Sept., 1910,	April, 1911,	1	4	0	Paid,	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	11	11	0	Remitted on appeal,	"	Payment made after statutory period.
"	"	"	0	10	0	Remitted on appeal,	"	Travelling expenses of patient to extern hospital.
"	"	"	0	7	9	Paid,	"	Overcharge.
"	"	"	0	7	6	Paid,	"	Overcharge.
"	"	"	0	4	0	Paid,	"	Overcharge.
Callertown,	31st March, 1910,	September, 1910,	1	5	0	Paid,	"	Payment to unauthorized foster parent.
"	"	"	0	6	0	Remitted on appeal,	"	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	30	0	0	Remitted on appeal,	"	Payment to Medical Officer whose appointment had not been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.
"	"	"	20	0	0	Remitted on appeal,	"	Payment to Medical Officer whose appointment had not been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.
"	"	"	10	0	0	Remitted on appeal,	"	Payment to Medical Officer whose appointment had not been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.
"	30th Sept., 1910,	March, 1911,	30	0	0	Remitted on appeal,	"	Payment to Medical Officer whose appointment had not been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.
"	"	"	30	0	0	Remitted on appeal,	"	Payment to Medical Officer whose appointment had not been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.
Callon,	31st March, 1910,	November, 1910,	33	19	11	Paid,	"	Overcharges.
"	"	"	12	11	1	Paid,	"	Overcharges.
Carletonmacross,	"	May, 1910,	0	12	6	Paid,	"	Overpayment.
"	"	"	0	2	4	Paid,	"	Overpayment.
Cashel,	"	June, 1910,	19	0	8	Paid,	"	Money not brought into account.
"	"	"	2	16	4	Paid,	"	Money not brought into account.
Cashelstown,	"	August, 1910,	0	2	0	Remitted on appeal,	"	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0	2	6	Remitted on appeal,	"	Out-door relief.
Cavan	30th Sept., 1910,	March, 1911,	1	0	0	Paid,	"	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0	3	0	Paid,	"	Penal Interest.
"	"	"	0	4	4	Paid,	"	Overpayment.

No. 11.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).—*continued.*

1. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1910, except those of Antrim, Ballycastle, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Belfast, Callan, Downpatrick, Larne, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Newtownards.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1910, and the 30th September, 1910, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations :—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Critton,	31st March, 1910,	October, 1910,	£ 4 0	Discharged on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 12 0	Discharged on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 12 0	Discharged on appeal,	Out-door relief.
Chesham,	"	September, 1910,	1 10 0	Paid,	Amount paid for engraving address.
"	"	"	13 12 8	Remitted on appeal,	Payment made after statutory period.
"	"	"	1 0 3	Remitted on appeal,	Amount paid for medicines not requisitioned from the Contractor.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	Amount paid for surgical appliances not requisitioned from the Contractor.
"	"	"	1 15 1	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	4 3 8	Remitted on appeal,	Deficiency in stock of provisions in the workhouse.
"	30th Sept., 1910,	March, 1911,	0 16 0	Paid,	Overpayment.
Costello,	31st March, 1910,	September, 1910,	9 2 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
Cork,	"	October, 1910,	2 12 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 10 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	30th Sept., 1910,	February, 1911,	1 8 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.

No. 11.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).—*contd.*

1. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1910, except those of Antrim, Ballycastle, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Belfast, Callan, Downpatrick, Larne, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Newtownards.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1910, and the 30th September, 1910, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations:—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			£ s. d.		
Ghorries,	31st March, 1910,	October, 1910,	0 3 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	30th Sept., 1910,	"	1 1 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
Gart,	31st March, 1910,	November, 1910,	1 1 0	Paid,	Unfounded payment.
Kontark,	30th Sept., 1910,	February, 1911,	7 14 0	Discharged on appeal,	Cost of seedling trees.
Killybegs,	"	March, 1911,	11 18 0	Remitted on appeal,	Cost of removing a corpse from Dublin.
"	"	"	0 5 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
Kilmeshorn,	31st March, 1910,	August, 1910,	0 3 0	Discharged on appeal	Loss owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
Kilmallock,	"	"	0 20 0	Not enforced,	Cost of conveying a patient to an extern hospital.
"	30th Sept., 1910,	May, 1911,	0 7 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 12 0	In course of recovery,	Out-door relief.
Kilrush,	"	March, 1911,	1 12 6	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 0 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payment to stockholder.
"	"	"	8 11 8	Paid,	Cost of maintenance of patient.

No. 11.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).—*contd.*

1. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1910, except those of Antrim, Ballycastle, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Belfast, Callan, Downpatrick, Larne, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Newtownards.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1910, and the 30th September, 1910, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Unions.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations :—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4. £ s. d.	5.	6.
Neuragh.	30th Sept., 1910.	April, 1911.	8 6 8	Paid.	Overcharges.
Newcastle.	31st March, 1910.	August, 1910.	0 4 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
New Ross.	"	June, 1910.	1 19 9	Paid.	Loss of reassignment on cost of medicines.
"	"	"	2 5 0	Remitted on appeal.	Payment to temporary Medical Officer whose appointment had not been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.
"	"	"	0 5 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 17 5	In course of recovery.	Loss of reassignment on cost of medicines.
"	30th Sept., 1910.	February, 1911.	1 6 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 8 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	8 0 0	Paid.	Money not brought into account.
Ballyshannon.	31st March, 1910.	July, 1910.	61 17 0	Discharged on appeal.	Payment in connection with a building contract.
"	"	"	4 8 0	Remitted on appeal.	Payment in connection with repairs to a dispensary.
"	30th Sept., 1910.	March, 1911.	2 14 0	Remitted on appeal.	Out-door relief.
Ballycastle.	31st March, 1910.	October, 1910.	0 4 6	Paid.	Loss owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
Ballymena.	"	July, 1910.			

"	30th Sept., 1910,	March, 1911,	0 4 1	Paid,	-	Loss owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
Scarliff,	31st March, 1910,	August, 1910,	2 12 6	Discharged on appeal,	-	Loss owing to non-acceptance of lowest tender.
"	30th Sept., 1910,	April, 1911,	0 4 8	Paid,	-	Overpayment.
Stuffedagh,	"	February, 1911,	0 13 6	Paid,	-	Deficiency in stock of clothing in the workhouse.
Stibboreen,	31st March, 1910,	November, 1910,	0 6 0	Remitted on appeal,	-	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 5 0	Remitted on appeal,	-	Out-door relief.
Skull,	30th Sept., 1910,	March, 1911,	1 4 0	Paid,	-	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 15 0	Paid,	-	Out-door relief.
Scrabsare,	"	January, 1911,	0 7 6	Remitted on appeal,	-	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	2 2 6	Remitted on appeal,	-	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	2 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	-	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 4 0	Paid,	-	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 12 0	Paid,	-	Out-door relief.
Tharles,	31st March, 1910,	August, 1910,	1 5 0	Remitted on appeal,	-	Unauthorized payment.
"	"	"	2 1 4	Paid,	-	Unauthorized payment.
"	30th Sept., 1910,	March, 1911,	0 4 0	Remitted on appeal,	-	Unauthorized payment.
"	"	"	2 12 0	Paid,	-	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 5 0	Paid,	-	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 11 7	Paid,	-	Money not brought into account.
"	"	"	0 19 0	Paid,	-	Money not brought into account.
"	"	"	9 3 0	Paid,	-	Cost of maintenance of a patient in an extern hospital.
"	30th Sept., 1909,	August, 1910,	0 17 0	Paid,	-	Money not brought into account.
"	"	"	3 18 6	Paid,	-	Money not brought into account.
"	"	"	10 17 0	Paid,	-	Money not brought into account.
Tipperary,	"	"	-	-	-	-

No. 11.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).—*contd.*

1. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1910, except those of Antrim, Ballycastle, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Belfast, Cellan, Downpatrick, Larne, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Newtownards.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1910, and the 30th September, 1910, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations :—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Tipperrary.	30th Sept. 1909.	January, 1911.	£ s. d. 2 3 0	In course of recovery.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 19 0	In course of recovery.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 16 0	Remitted on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	4 0 0	Remitted on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	25 0 0	In course of recovery.	Fees paid to an engineer.
"	"	"	0 13 1	Paid.	Overpayments.
"	"	"	0 19 6	Paid.	Overpayments.
"	"	"	5 8 0	Paid.	Money not brought into account.
"	31st March, 1910.	August, 1910.	3 1 6	In course of recovery.	Out-door relief.
"	"	January, 1911.	0 7 0	In course of recovery.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 7 6	Paid.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	20 0 0	In course of recovery.	Fees paid to engineer.

No. 12.—STATEMENT with respect to Appeals against Charges, Allowances, Disallowances and Surcharges, upon which the Board have given decisions during the year ended 31st March, 1911.

PUNISH BONDS.	CHARGES.				ALLOW- ANCES.	DISALLOWANCES AND SURCHARGES.				TOTAL.
	Confirmed and not remitted.	Confirmed and remitted.	Confirmed and remitted in part.	Dealt with according to merits.		Confirmed and not remitted.	Confirmed and remitted.	Confirmed and remitted in part.	Dealt with according to merits.	
Councils of Administrative Counties ..	2	2	..	..	1	1	20	..	..	23
Councils of County Boroughs ..	2	5	..	..	..	2	29	..	..	31
Councils of Rural Districts ..	4	2	..	..	..	9	19	..	2	30
Councils of Boroughs and Urban County Districts ..	3	1	..	..	1	17	22	2	9	30
Guardians of Poor: Law Unions ..	2	2	..	2	..	11	18	..	5	34
Town Commissioners ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	145	..	..	147
District Lunatic Asylum Committees ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5
Total, ..	16	14	1	2	2	28	279	2	17	435

No. 13—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES TO
LOCAL OFFICERS.

No. 18.—SUPERANNUATION

STATEMENT showing the Superannuation Allowance to County, Government Board which were paid during any portion of

NOTE.—The amount of superannuation given in the following tables is in emoluments. In many cases the amount in column 7 includes

A.—COUNTY

County.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age. Years.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Donegal, . .	William Maxwell, . .	Poor Rate Collector, . .	68
Kilkenny, . .	John Tahan, . .	Assistant in Secretary's Office.	33
Queen's County,	George Vanston, . .	Poor Rate Collector, . .	69
Do., . .	Joseph Bennett, . .	Poor Rate Collector, . .	35
Mayo, . .	Michael Canning, . .	Poor Rate Collector, . .	75
Wexford, . .	Henry J. Poole, . .	Poor Rate Collector, . .	65
Wicklow, . .	John F. Evans, . .	Poor Rate Collector, . .	73

B.—UNION

Abbeyleix, . .	Mary Anne Moore, . .	Matron,	78
Do., . .	Bridget Lalor, . .	Schoolmistress,	64
Antrim, . .	Nathaniel Simpson, . .	Master,	36
Do., . .	John Clark, . .	Clerk,	59
Ardee, . .	Patrick Tiernan, . .	Relieving Officer, . . .	53
Athlone, . .	Maria Roche, . .	Hospital Attendant, . .	58
Ballinrobe, . .	Louisa Emily Con- cannon.	Schoolmistress,	53
Do., . .	Patrick Grady, . .	Relieving Officer, . . .	65
Ballycastle, . .	James McIlroy, . .	Medical Officer of Dispen- sary District.	66
Ballymahon, . .	Mary Flynn, . .	Fever Hospital Nurse, . .	60
Ballyvaghan, . .	Patrick Glynn, . .	Relieving Officer, . . .	64
Belrothery, . .	Catherine Stubbings, . .	Midwife of Dispensary Dis- trict and Caretaker of Dispensary.	70
Ballinglass, . .	Charlotte Salter, . .	Matron,	62
Do., . .	Daniel Aherne, . .	Master,	42
Do., . .	William Donegan, . .	Wardmaster,	75
Belfast, . .	Eliza Jane Lytle, . .	Cook Lunatic Department.	68
Do., . .	David Loudon, . .	Labour Master,	73
Do., . .	Mary Carlile, . .	Infirmary Matron, . . .	55
Do., . .	Mary Jane Robinson, . .	Superintendent Wardmis- tress.	47
Do., . .	John Frazer, . .	Night Attendant at the In- firm.	72
Borrisokane, . .	Robert Boxwell, . .	Medical Officer of Dispen- sary District.	70

ALLOWANCES.

Union, and Rural District Officers, sanctioned by the Local the year ended the 31st of March, 1911.

some cases calculated on the salary alone, and in others on the salary and emoluments.

OFFICERS.

Period of service in years	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary, or emoluments	Super-annuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
38	Old age,	£ 54 s. 6 d.	£ 36 s. 4 d.	21 Oct., 1910.
10	Permanent infirmity of body	85 0 0	28 6 8	28 July, 1910.
25	Old age,	81 4 7	35 4 0	17 Aug., 1910.
14	Permanent infirmity of body	72 10 2	10 0 0	27 Oct., 1910.
18	do.,	19 4 3	10 0 0	10 May, 1910.
22	Old age,	81 19 8	20 0 0	24 May, 1910.
22	do.,	77 9 2	40 0 0	14 Nov., 1910.

OFFICERS.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
37	Old age,	96 7 0	64 4 8	19 Dec., 1910.
37	do.,	95 12 11	63 15 3	19 Dec., 1910.
15	Permanent infirmity of body	175 0 0	30 0 0	11 Aug., 1910.
37	do.,	267 3 3	150 0 0	18 Jan., 1911.
8	do.,	41 15 10	8 0 0	8 June, 1910.
10	do.,	42 15 0	8 0 0	21 Mar., 1911.
31	Abolition of Office, . . .	64 10 10	36 0 0	22 Sep., 1910.
15	Permanent infirmity of body	21 10 0	8 19 2	27 Sep., 1910.
43	Old age,	194 10 1	129 0 0	13 Feb., 1911.
14	Permanent infirmity of body	45 0 0	18 0 0	13 Dec., 1910.
30	Old age,	30 0 0	20 0 0	23 Feb., 1911.
22	do.,	37 0 0	19 14 8	5 July, 1910.
21	do.,	78 9 4	30 0 0	12 May, 1910.
16	Permanent infirmity of body	88 0 0	12 0 0	20 June, 1910.
21	Old age,	56 0 0	18 0 0	7 Sep., 1910.
13	Permanent infirmity of body	72 5 4	20 0 0	2 June, 1910.
21	Old age,	73 19 8	32 1 2	17 Aug., 1910.
16	Permanent infirmity of body	157 1 11	52 0 0	24 Aug., 1910.
12	do.,	85 5 7	25 0 0	12 Dec., 1910.
22	Old age,	87 7 10	39 0 0	13 Feb., 1911.
37	do.,	107 12 11	71 15 3	6 Mar., 1911.

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age. Years.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Carlrow, . . .	Michael Hickey, . . .	Porter,	38
Cashel, . . .	Mary Ryan, . . .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	64
Castlecumber, . . .	Michael O'Hanlon, . . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Medical Officer of Workhouse.	64
Castletown, . . .	Catherine O'Leary, . . .	Matron,	73
Clifden, . . .	William Prendergast, . . .	Relieving Officer, . . .	73
Clonmel, . . .	Thomas J. Crean, . . .	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	76
Cork, . . .	Bridget O'Sullivan, . . .	Female Searcher, . . .	57
Drogheda, . . .	Simon Markey, . . .	Shoemaker,	70
Dublin North, . . .	O'Connell J. Delahoyde	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	61
Do., . . .	Edith McIntosh, . . .	Nurse,	46
Dublin South, . . .	Patrick Dobbyn, . . .	Schoolmaster,	66
Do., . . .	Catherine Mullett, . . .	Schoolmistress,	29
Do., . . .	Patrick Maxwell, . . .	Porter of Dispensary, . . .	49
Do., . . .	Patrick M. Poett, . . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	56
Do., . . .	Jane C. Stewart, . . .	Wardmistress,	70
Fermoy, . . .	Eliza Dwyer, . . .	Fever Hospital Nurse, . . .	70
Glenties, . . .	Mary Gavigan, . . .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	71
Gort, . . .	Kate Whelan, . . .	Schoolmistress,	53
Kells, . . .	Rose Bradley, . . .	Wardmaid,	55
Kenmare, . . .	Julia Rice, . . .	Nurse,	58
Kilkenny, . . .	Thomas Dwyer, . . .	Shoemaker,	75
Do., . . .	The Rev. James Henbery.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	60
Killadysert, . . .	Michael Fodge, . . .	Tailor,	72
Kilmallock, . . .	Margaret O'Rourke, . . .	Night Nurse,	48
Do., . . .	Margaret Carroll, . . .	Fever Hospital Nurse, . . .	53
Do., . . .	John Feore, . . .	Relieving Officer, . . .	68
Kilrush, . . .	John B. Sullivan, . . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	83
Letterkenny, . . .	Catherine Lennon, . . .	Midwife of Dispensary District and Midwife of Workhouse.	61
Do., . . .	Fenwick Carre, . . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	65
Limerick, . . .	Thomas Mercer, . . .	Porter and Agriculturist, . . .	71
Lisburn, . . .	Julia Forrest, . . .	General Hospital Accountant	53
Do., . . .	Jane Crawford Currell, . . .	Schoolmistress,	28
Do., . . .	Arthur Mussen, . . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	69
Listowel, . . .	Mary Anglin, . . .	Children's Nurse,	65
Macroom, . . .	Mary Anne Cunningham.	Schoolmistress,	63
Magherafelt, . . .	Francis McKenna, . . .	Porter,	74
Mullingar, . . .	Alice Fulton, . . .	Nurse,	60
Do., . . .	Jane Geon, . . .	Laundress,	62
Nenagh, . . .	William Lee, . . .	Relieving Officer,	50
Do., . . .	Joseph Leahy, . . .	Baker,	65
Newcastle, . . .	Margaret Quirke, . . .	Seamstress,	50
Omagh, . . .	Isabella McAleer, . . .	Midwife of Dispensary District.	69

Period of service in years	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary, or emoluments	Super-annuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
10	Permanent infirmity of body	£ s. d. 52 17 4	£ s. d. 16 0 0	24 Feb., 1911.
20	Old age,	20 0 0	10 0 0	18 Oct., 1910.
40	do.,	188 1 8	125 7 9	6 April, 1910.
36	Old age,	62 5 0	41 10 0	2 Mar., 1911.
31	do.,	14 0 0	9 6 8	23 Jan., 1911.
47	do.,	190 0 0	126 13 4	3 Sep., 1910.
22	Permanent infirmity of body	52 14 0	28 2 1	22 July, 1910.
24	Old age,	31 4 0	15 0 0	24 Aug., 1910.
30	do.,	310 17 10	207 5 2	14 June, 1910.
21	Permanent infirmity of body	84 0 0	26 12 0	20 Dec., 1910.
41	Abolition of Office, . . .	200 0 0	133 6 8	23 May, 1910.
6	do.,	86 5 0	43 15 0	23 May, 1910.
7	Permanent infirmity of body	44 0 0	10 5 4	15 June, 1910.
26	do.,	208 12 6	125 3 6	4 Aug., 1910.
23	Old age,	57 2 11	31 8 7	7 Nov., 1910.
39	do.,	54 14 0	25 0 0	19 July, 1910.
16	Permanent infirmity of body	7 10 0	3 7 6	30 June, 1910.
32	do.,	91 0 8	40 0 0	16 Dec., 1910.
14	do.,	37 7 0	9 0 0	28 Nov., 1910.
14	do.,	43 16 4	17 10 6	14 Mar., 1911.
21	Old age,	39 0 0	13 0 0	21 Sep., 1910.
26	do.,	140 0 0	84 0 0	1 Nov., 1910.
47	do.,	22 2 6	5 0 0	10 Oct., 1910.
10	Permanent infirmity of body	101 2 11	25 5 8	12 July, 1910.
26	do.,	76 4 0	42 10 0	14 Nov., 1910.
40	Old age,	52 8 0	34 18 8	2 Dec., 1910.
50	do.,	117 12 6	78 8 4	26 Sep., 1910.
22	do.,	24 0 0	12 16 0	10 May, 1910.
38	do.,	131 8 10	87 12 6	18 Oct., 1910.
15	Permanent infirmity of body	48 5 0	12 0 0	4 Jan., 1911.
31	do.,	93 17 2	62 11 6	30 June, 1910.
3	Abolition of Office, . . .	66 4 0	3 6 0	11 Jan., 1911.
45	Old age,	111 13 10	74 9 0	17 Jan., 1911.
4	Permanent infirmity of body	33 13 4	8 0 0	9 June, 1910.
43	Old age,	91 17 10	61 5 2	4 Nov., 1910.
10	Permanent infirmity of body	49 6 2	12 6 6	23 Nov., 1910.
20	Old age,	55 0 0	20 0 0	15 Nov., 1910.
25	do.,	59 1 8	25 12 0	14 Mar., 1911.
29	Permanent infirmity of body	44 0 0	28 12 0	11 Oct., 1910.
38	Old age,	65 0 0	43 6 8	17 Feb., 1911.
8	Permanent infirmity of body	22 13 6	6 16 0	14 Oct., 1910.
29	Old age,	15 0 0	7 10 0	21 July, 1910.

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age Year
1.	2.	3.	4.
Rathdown,	John Bunn,	Night Nurse and Hospital Sergeant,	64
Do.,	Julia Cunningham,	Midwife of Dispensary District.	70
Do.,	Emily Wandrum,	Midwife of Dispensary District.	68
Rathdrum,	Mary Foley,	Hospital Attendant,	60
Rathkeale,	Stephen Casey,	Relieving Officer,	70
Sligo,	Gilbert J. Hanly,	Schoolmaster,	47
Strokestown,	Thomas McDermott,	Master,	70
Thurles,	John Joseph Coppinger	Clerk,	60
Tipperary,	Thomas Schelsfield,	Infirmary Wardman,	70
Trillick,	James Hansfin,	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	70
Trim,	Margaret Reilly,	Assistant Infirmary Nurse,	54
Waterford,	John Coffey,	Hospital Attendant,	65
Youghal,	James Ryan,	Schoolmaster,	48

C—RURAL DISTRICT

Ardee No. 1,	Patrick Tiernan,	Sanitary Sub-Officer,	53
Ballinrobe,	Patrick Grady,	Sanitary Sub-Officer,	65
Ballycastle,	James McIlroy,	Medical Officer of Health,	66
Castlecumber,	Michael O'Hanlon,	Medical Officer of Health,	64
Charleville,	John Feere,	Sanitary Sub-Officer and Collector of Rents of Labourers' Cottages.	68
Clifden,	William Prendergast,	Sanitary Sub-Officer,	73
Dublin South,	Patrick M. Poett,	Medical Officer of Health,	56
Kilmallock,	John Feere,	Sanitary Sub-Officer and Collector of Rents of Labourers' Cottages.	68
Kilrush,	John B. Sullivan,	Medical Officer of Health,	83
Letterkenny,	Fenwick Carre,	Medical Officer of Health,	65
Lisburn,	Arthur Mussen,	Medical Officer of Health,	69
Listowel,	Isaac McMahon,	Clerk of Works,	77
Magherafelt,	Joseph D. Kelly,	Sanitary Sub-Officer and Collector of Rents of Labourers' Cottages.	66
Rathkeale,	Stephen Casey,	Sanitary Sub-Officer,	70
Skull,	Michael Coghlan,	Sanitary Sub-Officer,	62
Thurles,	John Joseph Coppinger	Clerk,	60
Waterford No. 1,	Michael Donovan,	Caretaker of Waterworks,	72

D—COUNTY BOROUGH OFFICER

County Borough	Statute providing for the superannuation.	Name of Officer.	Office.
Dublin,	Dublin Corporation Act, 1890, sec. 93.	O'Connell J. Delahoyde	Medical Officer of Health.

Period of service in years	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary, or emoluments	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
30	Old age,	£ s. d. 135 18 8	£ s. d. 90 12 5	1 April, 1910.
33	do.,	35 0 0	23 6 8	11 April, 1910.
35	do.,	35 0 0	23 6 8	14 Nov., 1910.
13	Permanent infirmity of body	54 12 0	20 0 0	24 Aug., 1910.
41	Old age,	55 0 0	36 13 4	23 May, 1910.
21	Abolition of Office,	88 17 10	45 0 0	22 March, 1911.
18	Permanent infirmity of body	55 0 0	20 0 0	21 March, 1911.
29	Old age,	262 0 10	170 6 6	16 Sep., 1910.
14	Permanent infirmity of body	39 18 0	15 19 2	10 Aug., 1910.
34	Old age,	101 2 2	40 0 0	6 Sep., 1910.
14	Permanent infirmity of body	60 14 0	22 0 0	11 June, 1910.
17	do.,	52 0 0	16 0 0	30 March, 1911.
27	do.,	95 0 0	35 0 0	2 June, 1910.

OFFICERS.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8	Permanent infirmity of body	10 0 0	2 0 0	11 June, 1910.
30	Old age,	16 5 0	10 16 8	27 Sep., 1910.
43	do.,	20 0 0	6 0 0	17 Feb., 1911.
40	do.,	38 3 4	20 0 0	11 April, 1910.
40	do.,	33 7 7	22 5 0	9 Jan., 1911.
31	do.,	2 10 0	1 13 4	2 Feb., 1911.
26	Permanent infirmity of body	36 15 0	21 15 0	2 Nov., 1910.
40	Old age,	20 8 8	13 12 5	20 Dec., 1910.
50	do.,	20 0 0	13 6 8	7 Oct., 1910.
37	do.,	12 5 0	8 3 4	27 Oct., 1910.
45	do.,	15 14 0	10 9 4	21 Feb., 1911.
22	do.,	130 0 0	69 6 8	21 Feb., 1911.
10	Permanent infirmity of body	23 8 10	5 17 2	27 April, 1910.
41	Old age,	5 0 0	3 6 8	30 May, 1910.
34	do.,	5 0 0	2 16 8	12 Dec., 1910.
29	do.,	183 6 8	119 3 4	16 Sep., 1910.
14	Permanent infirmity of body	65 0 0	18 0 0	21 Oct., 1910.

PROVIDED FOR BY SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Age. Years.	Period of service in years	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary, or emoluments	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
61	30	Old age,	£ s. d. 25 0 0	£ s. d. 16 13 4	16 Sep., 1910.

APPENDIX E.

TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNECTION WITH RELIEF
UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT,
14 and 15 Vic., chap. 68.

TABLE No. 1.

(a.) STATEMENT of ALTERATIONS in DISPENSARY DISTRICTS of Unions made during the year ended the 31st March, 1911, by Orders issued in pursuance of sec. 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 68.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Districts abolished.	New Districts.	No. of Medical Officers.	No. of Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	No. of Midwives.	Date of Order.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.							
Artrim, . . .	Comar, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	24th October, 1910.
Do., . . .	Dough, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	26th July, 1910.
Colebrook, . . .	Kilrea, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	25th February, 1911.
Glenles, . . .	Dungloe, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	3rd February, 1911.
Limavady, . . .	Bellarena, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	15th October, 1910.
Omagh, . . .	Drumquinn, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	16th September 1910.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.							
Dingle, . . .	Castlegregory, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	7th October, 1910.
Do., . . .	Ventry, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	25th November, 1910.
Kilrush, . . .	Carrigrohilly, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	14th October, 1910.
Scragh, . . .	Portree, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	16th December, 1910.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.							
Ballymahon, . . .	Ballymahon, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	13th April, 1910.
Gessard, . . .	Balkinlee, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	9th February, 1911.
Do., . . .	Cole, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	9th February, 1911.
Do., . . .	Finnea No. 1, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	9th February, 1911.
Do., . . .	Finnea No. 2, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	9th February, 1911.
Do., . . .	Scrubby No. 1, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	9th February, 1911.
Do., . . .	Scrubby No. 2, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	9th February, 1911.

* In this case the Board directed the appointment of two midwives instead of three midwives formerly authorised.

(b) SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, BY PROVINCES, AS ALTERED
BY THE FOREGOING TABLE UP TO THE 31st MARCH, 1911.

PROVINCES,	Number of unions.	Number of dispensary districts.	Number of Medical Officers.	Number of apothecaries, or pharma- ceutical chemists.	Number of midwives.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
ULSTER,	43	222	239	7	187
MUNSTER,	48	216	232	23	226
LEINSTER,	89	201	225	15	220
CONNAUGHT,	28	102	114	4	96
Total Ireland,	158	741	810	49	729

TABLE No. 2.—FINANCIAL AND RELIEF RETURNS.—List of all DISPENSARY DISTRICTS in the several Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties);—showing the NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES in each, and the EXPENSES of each dispensary district during the Year ended the 31st of March, 1911; with a RETURN,—for the same year,—of the NUMBER OF CASES OF MEDICAL RELIEF afforded to patients at dispensaries and at their own homes respectively; the number of cases of VACCINATION, and the salaries of MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

NOTES.—In the following table the unions are placed in the Counties and Provinces in which the chief or central place of each is situate. Forty-six unions, however, extend beyond County boundaries, eleven of which extend beyond Provincial boundaries, but dispensary districts are confined to County limits. In each of the cases referred to the name, or names, of the additional County, or Counties, into which the union extends is given in column 1, the County situation of the dispensary district being indicated by a number corresponding with that in column 2.

An index to the dispensary districts is given under Appendix.

Column 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, inclusive, are abstracted from the Reports of the Census Commissioners.

Column 9 and 10 are taken from the Reports of the Census Commissioners.

Column 11, and 12, inclusive, are abstracted from returns received from the Medical Officers of dispensary districts.

Column 13 to 20, inclusive, are abstracted from returns received from the Medical Officers of dispensary districts, in the same or in different but adjoining unions, are attended by the same medical officer.

Column 21, 22, and 23.—In some instances two dispensary districts, in the same or in different but adjoining unions, are attended by the same medical officer.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911.					Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries and Payments for Temporary Services.			Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compul- sory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Travel and Attendance, and any In- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col- umns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.	Dispensary Tickets.	Waiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of Revaccination, in the year.				
									Medical Officers.	Salaries.	Payments for tem- porary services.									Salaries.	Medical Officers.	Salaries.		Payments for tem- porary services.	Salaries.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.		
ASTRIM.	1. Astrim.	14,579	5,336	1	—	—	—	—	21	300	—	—	—	7	14	485	127	470	69	2			
	2. Coonee.	21,610	8,036	1	—	—	—	—	11	300	—	—	—	8	1,190	122	72	234	67	2			
	3. Greagh.	21,548	7,542	1	—	—	—	—	37	300	—	30	—	8	1,177	334	235	591	69	2			
	4. Drough.	15,388	7,157	1	—	—	—	—	28	300	—	—	—	16	23	688	278	896	162	2			
	5. Ballynagown.	20,655	5,950	1	—	—	—	—	29	300	—	—	—	10	10	590	590	882	92	2			
	6. Templepatrick.	20,173	4,132	1	—	—	—	—	20	300	—	—	—	7	13	263	169	434	69	2			
		117,127	29,472	7	6	—	3	136	690	4	—	30	56	1,035	1,249	2,428	1,249	3,677	561	133			
BALLYCAPTLEN.	1. Ballycaptlen.	45,250	5,772	1	—	—	—	—	30	185	77	—	20	0	24	458	900	656	86	20			
	2. Croagh.	22,065	4,050	1	—	—	—	—	24	190	15	—	10	0	13	305	152	457	82	20			
	3. Cumberdell.	34,326	5,864	1	—	—	—	—	12	135	13	—	10	0	170	162	170	68	20				
		101,997	12,686	6	6	—	3	46	440	100	—	—	30	23	115	784	1,065	550	1,415	216	60		

BALLYMONEY.	1. Abchurch, 1,430,000 2. Ballymonee, 1,430,000 3. Broomfield, 1,430,000 4. Cogh, 1,430,000 5. Gaskin, 1,430,000 6. Glencherry, 1,430,000 7. Portloman, 1,430,000 8. Towne, 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 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1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 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1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000	1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,430,000 1,
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*Includes £1,000 expended from a loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

† Belfast Union—Belfast Rural and Belfast Urban Dispensary Districts.—The figures given in columns 5 to 10, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.
Do. do. — Belfast Urban and Castlereagh Dispensary Districts.—The figures given in columns 5 to 10, inclusive, relate to the two Dispensary Districts.
Includes £141 expended from a loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911				Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.	
					p. Medical Officers.	s. Apothecaries or Pharmaco-technicians.	m. Midwives.	6. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	10. Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.			12. Apothecaries or Pharmaco-technicians.	13. Midwives.	14. Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	15. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental expenses not included in the foregoing Costs.	16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911.	17. Dispensary Tickets.	18. Vending Tickets.	19. Total.	20. Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.		
										Medical Officers.	Salaries.	Medical Officers.											Salaries.	Salaries ; and Payments for Temporary Services.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.	1. Armagh.	13,764	12,083	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2. Blackwater.	16,816	4,231	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3. Kesh.	35,032	6,677	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4. Loughguish.	18,058	5,549	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	5. Marlehill.	25,861	4,144	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6. Rathfriland.	16,833	4,613	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7. Tynagh.	19,760	2,932	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		146,578	46,864	22	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.	1. Ashlee.	12,317	3,244	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2. Lurgan.	14,467	17,838	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3. Moira.	15,441	4,089	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4. Portadown.	14,721	15,020	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	5. Tarrington.	14,145	6,024	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6. Warrington.	11,852	6,024	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		79,945	53,718	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

COUNTY OF BARRINGTON, 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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911.—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	3.	4.	5.	No. of Officers employed.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	8.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries; and Payments for Temporary Services.				Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compul- sory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and not in- cluded in the foregoing Col- umns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RETIRE AFFORDED in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu-lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RETIRE AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911				Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
					9. Medical Officers.	7. Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tists and Chemists.	8. Midwives.	9. Mothers and Medical Appliances.	Salaries; and Payments for Temporary Services.			14. Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compul- sory Vaccination Act, 1876.	15. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any In- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col- umns.	16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.				
									10. Salaries.	11. Payments for tem- porary services.	12. Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.				13. Midwives.	17. Dispensary Tickets.	18. Vetting Tickets.		19. Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.		
DOWNSIDE.	1. Ballymahon.	28,208	7,284	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	2. Clough.	23,671	6,230	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	3. Downpatrick.	13,727	6,513	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	4. Killybeg.	17,845	3,609	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	5. Killybeg.	25,071	7,440	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	6. Portlough.	10,046	4,548	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	7. Strangford.	17,575	3,236	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
		147,446	36,200	18	7	7	7	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		
KILKEEL.	1. Ballymahon.	21,422	4,824	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	2. Killybeg.	47,278	11,234	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	3. Rathfriland.	12,534	12,683	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
		81,234	28,741	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911				31.								
						7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.												
																				Medical Officers.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.		Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid for Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Travel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.	Visiting Tablets.	Total.
COUNTY OF DURHAM—continued.																															
LEAMING.	1. Brookesborough.	35,107	4,751	1	1	1	1	1	18	115	35	6	4	4	21	19	215	4	337	140	477	02	2								
	2. Buryton.	20,960	4,374	1	1	1	1	1	11	160	21	23	1	1	23	18	182	1	187	27	214	03	15								
	3. Lonsdale.	25,417	4,321	1	1	1	1	1	42	160	16	30	1	1	30	17	104	1	245	166	411	07	15								
	4. Magdalenbridge.	11,114	2,151	1	1	1	1	1	24	80	21	27	1	1	27	14	170	463	162	595	44	15									
		98,708	16,047	4	4	4	4	5	265	95	93	93	4	4	93	68	762	1,263	566	1,859	217	60									
COUNTY OF LONDON—continued.																															
COLLING.	1. Achnaforest.	28,041	5,114	1	1	1	1	1	26	150	14	1	1	1	1	21	248	706	300	1,015	76	20									
	2. Arden.	24,893	3,671	1	1	1	1	1	18	150	1	1	1	1	1	25	224	323	297	620	75	23									
	3. Colonsay.	9,584	8,592	1	1	1	1	1	45	150	31	1	1	1	1	36	314	766	1,590	126	40	28									
	4. Garvagh.	25,080	4,595	1	1	1	1	1	13	130	27	1	1	1	1	21	225	302	163	395	188	25									
	5. Kilm.	22,262	5,023	1	1	1	1	1	130	130	1	1	1	1	1	25	237	405	167	572	101	20									
	6. Portlough.	9,118	2,762	1	1	1	1	1	27	120	0	1	1	1	1	24	187	307	361	758	170	15									
		118,736	20,917	6	6	6	6	6	153	850	98	118	1	1	118	135	1,428	2,857	2,003	4,860	545	143									

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

1.	UNIONS.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911					MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911					21.		
									10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.		
		Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers stationed.	No. of Officers stationed.			Salaries: and Payments for Temporary Services.		Apothecaries or Pharmasutists.		Midwives.		Total Disbursements for each ended 31st March, 1911		No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.		Cases of Vaccination, including cases of re-vaccination, in the year.		Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.					Medical Officers.	Midwives.	Apothecaries or Pharmasutists.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmasutists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Disbursements, including Travel and Attendance, and any included in the foregoing Col.	Total Disbursements for each ended 31st March, 1911	Dispensary Tickets.	Vetting Tickets.	Total.			
COUNTY OF CORK.	1. Glenties.	27,809	8,085	2	1	1	1	1	5	32	1	1	4	2	278	304	317	631	150	3	
	2. Newry and Banbridge.	21,722	3,843	1	1	1	1	1	5	34	1	1	2	1	215	135	181	316	82	14	
	3. Rosetta.	23,972	3,977	1	1	1	1	1	5	94	1	1	10	1	238	132	37	169	88	14	
		78,504	15,845	4	3	3	3	3	15	117	3	3	38	3	715	511	315	1,436	320	31	
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.	1. Castleblaney.	28,874	6,251	2	1	1	1	1	5	86	1	1	25	0	280	219	116	335	80	15	
	2. Enniscorthy.	25,719	5,907	3	1	1	1	1	5	17	1	1	32	8	325	265	92	357	74	19	
	3. Kilmore.	18,357	4,174	3	1	1	1	1	5	17	1	1	29	7	327	214	82	309	47	15	
	4. Monaghan.	17,050	7,032	1	1	1	1	1	5	17	1	1	12	12	232	730	361	1,071	129	39	
	5. Rosstown.	26,562	6,347	1	1	1	1	1	5	16	1	1	11	43	245	218	47	265	97	15	
		125,182	28,301	10	5	5	5	5	25	155	5	5	148	47	251	1,819	678	2,497	486	103	
COUNTY OF CANTERBURY.	1. Canterbury and Dover.	66,032	9,395	2	2	2	2	2	20	28	2	2	18	35	343	376	287	643	172	99	
	2. Deal.	22,734	2,891	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	1	1	4	13	140	48	67	115	43	10	
		91,766	11,789	3	3	3	3	3	30	41	3	3	22	48	483	424	334	758	215	40	

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	No. of Officers authorized.				EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911				21.
					6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.				
UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu-lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	0. Medical Officers.	1. Apothecaries or Pharmaceu-tical Chemists.	2. Midwives.	0. Medicine and Medical Appliances.	10. Salaries.	11. Payments for tem-porary services.	12. Apothecaries or Phar-maceu-tical Chemists.	13. Midwives.	14. Amount of fees paid to Medi-cal Officers under the Compul-sory Vaccination Act, 1876.	15. (Other Expenses, including Travel and Attendance, and any in-cidental Expenses not in-cluded in the foregoing Col-umns.)	16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			20. Cases of Vaccination, includ-ing cases of revaccination, in the year.	21. Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers of Health.			
																17. Dispensary Tablets.	18. Visiting Tablets.	19. Total.					
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	COUNTY OF CLARE.																						
BALLYVAUGHAN.	1. Ballyvaughan.	71,658	3,620	1	1	—	1	22	100	8	—	—	6	2	4	172	215	80	304	83	2	15	
		71,658	3,620	1	1	—	1	22	100	8	—	—	13	19	172	215	80	304	83	15			
CORCORAN.	1. Corcoran.	61,382	4,803	2	1	—	1	22	100	11	—	—	25	8	16	262	124	61	185	87	25		
		61,382	4,803	2	1	—	1	22	100	11	—	—	25	8	16	262	124	61	185	87	25		
GENNS.	1. Cruthen.	24,815	3,078	3	1	—	—	10	153	17	—	—	—	6	31	107	380	56	436	62	15		
	2. Eams.	23,858	9,858	3	1	—	1	22	200	34	—	—	32	17	424	1,019	664	2,083	175	70			
	3. Kilmurry.	33,331	3,072	10	1	—	1	10	150	17	—	—	30	34	253	146	50	196	102	15			
	4. Newmarket.	29,138	3,564	3	1	—	—	32	150	40	—	—	8	30	264	1,079	184	1,263	72	15			
		115,752	19,772	9	5	—	2	61	713	114	—	—	62	109	1,130	3,184	948	4,137	401	115			

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	No. of Officers authorised.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911					21.
					p. Medical Officers.	q. Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	r. Midwives.	9.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries; and Payments for Temporary Services.			14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.				
										10.	11.	12.								13.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.	Total.		Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres, 1901.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	p. Medical Officers.	q. Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	r. Midwives.	9.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—contd. COUNTY OF BANTRY.	1. Bantley, . . .	24,399	5,818	1	—	—	1	5	4	4	8	—	25	10	23	286	683	253	986	126	2		
	2. Darrus and Kib- crooke, . . .	24,139	5,915	2	—	—	1	30	100	11	—	55	30	3	21	170	71	37	108	65	15		
	3. Glengarriff, . .	27,499	2,404	2	—	—	—	6	106	8	—	—	—	4	41	159	67	31	96	46	10		
	4. Kealkill, . . .	30,477	1,939	1	—	—	1	8	106	13	—	80	4	4	11	166	76	16	92	87	10		
		106,854	18,457	6	4	—	—	3	49	408	70	—	83	21	21	90	721	897	887	1,234	274	50	
CARLISLE TOWNS.	1. Carlisle Town, . .	30,623	6,069	3	—	—	1	20	140	8	—	20	10	26	236	486	63	549	137	20			
	2. Keshmear, . . .	38,392	5,199	2	—	—	1	25	110	27	—	55	16	20	238	616	35	651	197	20			
		78,445	11,178	5	2	—	2	53	250	35	—	45	26	48	459	1,102	98	1,200	274	40			
CLONMELLY.	1. Clonmelly, . . .	98,093	7,127	1	—	—	—	10	120	8	—	25	18	22	108	465	240	735	153	20			
	2. Roscarbery, . .	97,353	6,075	1	—	—	1	21	120	13	—	25	11	27	217	400	155	556	132	20			
	3. Timoleague, . .	24,669	5,916	1	—	—	1	7	110	8	—	25	9	21	150	993	131	324	109	20			
		80,465	19,158	4	3	—	2	38	350	29	—	75	33	70	595	1,096	516	1,614	359	40			

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Temporary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorised.				EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911				Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.		Payments for tem- porary services.		Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compen- sation Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any In- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Cols.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.		Cases of Vaccination, Inocula- tion, or Revaccination, in the year.			
									10.	11.	12.	13.						14.	15.		16.	17.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.			
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—contd. COUNTY OF MAYO.	1. Cannaway.	26,543	2,002	1	1	1	1	15	199	16	1	20	0	18	255	199	100	229	66	15			
	2. Clonmore.	35,354	4,095	1	1	1	1	90	180	17	1	25	0	47	268	197	131	808	106	15			
	3. Clonmore.	35,257	3,355	1	1	1	1	92	180	18	1	45	7	41	308	327	49	576	81	15			
	4. Macrae.	35,416	6,650	1	1	1	1	48	180	19	1	56	18	52	382	658	290	858	134	59			
	5. Shevraugh.	45,438	4,900	1	1	1	1	15	180	17	1	25	10	39	296	164	100	264	101	15			
		179,106	22,998	5	5	5	5	114	960	82	1	141	45	197	1,479	1,475	560	2,035	488	59			
COUNTY OF MAYO.	1. Ballydoogh.	18,904	1,507	1	1	1	1	22	150	18	1	20	5	43	925	921	63	204	51	10			
	2. Ballydoogh.	25,081	4,065	1	1	1	1	19	150	32	1	24	10	46	951	818	125	538	194	13			
	3. Desmole.	27,783	3,130	1	1	1	1	81	140	34	1	24	5	40	975	838	237	575	45	13			
	4. Killybeg.	27,630	4,097	1	1	1	1	58	150	12	1	50	8	55	908	853	146	1,049	75	10			
	5. Mallow.	15,780	5,772	1	1	1	1	100	150	46	1	80	81	66	422	1,270	511	1,511	122	30			
	6. Rahan.	23,467	2,157	1	1	1	1	19	150	38	1	20	5	33	246	227	125	422	169	10			
		149,565	20,726	13	13	0	1	248	890	175	1	189	54	935	1,799	3,552	1,037	4,283	489	85			

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu-lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1911					Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.	24.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
					6. Medical Officers.	7. Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	8. Midwives.	9. Medicine and Medical Appliances.	Salaries and Payments for Temporary Services.			13. Midwives.	14. Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the (Foreign- sery Vaccination Act, 1877).	15. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Ind- idental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Cols.	16. Total Dispensary for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911	17. Dispensary District.	18. Valuing District.	19. Total.	20. Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
									10. Salaries.	11. Payments for tem- porary services.	12. Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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COUNTY CARRIGREEN.	1. Munster-contd. OF KERRY.	1. Caher.	47,001	6,401	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISBURSERS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	No. of Officers authorized.				EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911				21.
						No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	Medical Officers.				Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apprentices or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Travel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Column.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.		Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.			
							Medical Officers.	Apprentices or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Dispensary Tablets.									Vaccinating Tablets.					
UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.																					
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—contd.	COUNTY OF TIPPERARY. (SOUTH DIVISION).	6,246	710	1	1	1	1	195	18	—	—	36	11	40	346	24	50	46	1	5				
		53,050	8,084	1	1	1	1	130	8	—	—	88	7	32	292	1,410	590	9,017	43	28				
		52,130	4,496	1	1	1	1	80	17	—	—	20	4	11	151	588	190	645	63	20				
		11,398	1,942	1	1	1	1	100	17	—	—	20	4	11	151	588	278	501	59	20				
		37,007	5,501	1	1	1	1	100	17	—	—	20	4	11	165	244	69	393	41	25				
CASHM.	1. Carrigrohane, 2. Carrigrohane, 3. Carrigrohane, 4. Carrigrohane, 5. Carrigrohane.	112,632	17,708	7	1	1	1	485	55	—	—	90	30	60	824	2,772	1,171	3,943	192	95				
		5,797	5,797	1	1	1	1	150	18	—	—	36	10	34	256	460	100	659	126	20				
		3,885	3,885	1	1	1	1	150	28	—	—	30	10	14	247	971	284	1,257	59	30				
		3,837	3,837	1	1	1	1	150	34	—	—	31	7	30	207	201	103	384	40	20				
		3,895	3,895	1	1	1	1	150	15	—	—	25	5	33	204	284	139	414	60	20				
CASHM.	1. Carrigrohane, 2. Carrigrohane, 3. Carrigrohane, 4. Carrigrohane, 5. Carrigrohane.	3,548	3,548	1	1	1	1	136	17	—	—	28	5	33	224	225	101	330	51	20				
		156,137	20,182	9	1	1	1	726	109	—	—	142	45	208	1,288	2,231	809	3,040	405	100				
		41,585	4,490	1	1	1	1	145	13	—	—	30	9	48	278	620	113	723	108	30				
		35,099	5,732	1	1	1	1	165	20	—	—	30	11	37	207	1,080	240	1,320	108	30				
		48,168	5,359	1	1	1	1	165	19	—	—	25	8	42	321	1,212	228	1,440	79	30				
CASHM.	1. Carrigrohane, 2. Carrigrohane, 3. Carrigrohane.	117,428	15,531	5	1	1	1	495	52	—	—	75	28	127	896	2,012	590	3,202	280	60				

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6. No. of Officers authorized.			7. EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1911										8. MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1911				23.				
					9. Medical Officers.	10. Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	11. Midwives.	12. Salaries and Payments for Temporary Services.				13. Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Com- pulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	14. Other Expenses, including Dental Expenses, and any In- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Columns.	15. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911.	16. No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			17. Dispensary Thebels.	18. Vetting Thebels.	19. Total.	20. Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Re-vaccination, in the year.		21. Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers in the year.			
								22. Medical Officers.	23. Payments for tem- porary services.	24. Apothecaries or Phar- maceu- tical Chemists.	25. Midwives.															
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	COUNTY OF CARRLOW. 1. Bagninestown, 2. Ballycarroyley and Newtown, 3. Borris, 4. Carlow No. 1, 5. Carlow No. 2, 6. Clonsilla, 7. Fennagh and Mynah, 8. Lepturkesh, 9. Tallow, .	16,855	3,208	1	1	1	1	1	150	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	5	5	100	577	145	722	53	5	
		29,071	3,591	1	1	—	1	7	120	18	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	5	84	239	150	88	257	53	5
		36,870	3,697	1	1	—	1	15	120	58	—	33	—	—	—	—	33	—	5	26	257	346	150	498	60	95
		19,867	8,521	1	1	1	1	84	140	52	85	36	—	—	—	—	36	—	12	91	394	3,892	298	3,560	182	135
		7,834	1,733	1	1	—	1	—	70	8	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	5	0	101	85	47	152	15	7
		14,737	1,733	1	1	—	1	15	140	60	—	25	—	—	—	—	25	—	5	53	304	447	211	638	35	29
		31,710	3,687	1	1	—	1	—	180	15	—	95	—	—	—	—	95	—	4	30	917	980	174	843	36	20
		20,100	2,083	1	1	—	1	53	120	18	—	31	—	—	—	—	31	—	5	10	245	595	596	501	50	50
		33,250	5,596	1	1	—	1	—	966	216	35	508	—	—	—	—	508	—	61	974	1,035	5,760	1,270	7,339	532	175
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	1. Ballybrannagh, 2. Ballybrannagh, 3. Ballybrannagh, 4. Ballybrannagh, 5. Ballybrannagh, 6. Ballybrannagh,	18,253	4,285	1	1	—	1	20	61	17	—	50	—	—	—	50	—	8	25	201	425	132	557	61	21	
		2,177	2,580	1	1	—	1	38	122	23	—	33	—	—	—	33	—	0	23	316	405	220	825	74	21	
		25,026	2,003	1	1	—	1	21	175	21	—	48	—	—	—	48	—	6	48	310	229	144	373	47	37	
		12,699	2,115	1	1	—	1	16	175	12	—	85	—	—	—	85	—	6	38	267	415	216	631	61	31	
		6,913	1,477	1	1	—	1	27	161	17	—	55	—	—	—	55	—	5	33	306	306	130	400	62	33	
		14,694	3,507	1	1	—	1	15	155	17	—	25	—	—	—	25	—	8	22	340	634	230	854	75	21	
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	1. Ballybrannagh, 2. Ballybrannagh, 3. Ballybrannagh, 4. Ballybrannagh, 5. Ballybrannagh, 6. Ballybrannagh,	84,092	18,146	12	6	—	6	157	673	138	—	211	—	—	—	211	—	20	880	1,706	2,674	1,082	3,736	356	132	

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911					
								No. of Officers authorized.		Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Salaries and Medical Appliances.	Salaries and Payments for Temporary Services.		Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compen- sation Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Inci- dental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.	Vaccinating Teachers.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
								Medical Officers.	Payments for tem- porary services.					Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	Midwives.								
UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Salaries.	Payments for tem- porary services.	Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compen- sation Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Inci- dental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.				
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—contd. COUNTY OF KILDARE—contd.	1. Colbrige, 2. Kilsall, 3. Kilsall, 4. Kilsall, 5. Kilsall.	16,793 25,755 9,023 11,149 17,214	2,008 2,076 2,071 2,006 2,162	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	150 140 135 140 136	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	224 224 224 224 224	224 224 224 224 224	1,298	542	2,420	251	251				
	1. Naas, 2. Naas, 3. Naas, 4. Naas, 5. Naas.	9,245 51,067 28,472 27,401 19,394	1,293 8,023 2,765 4,590 3,063	2 1 2 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	125 154 154 154 154	134 17 17 17 17	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	20 20 20 20 20	20 20 20 20 20	219	245	303	32	32				
	1. Naas, 2. Naas, 3. Naas, 4. Naas, 5. Naas.	24,469 16,212 19,559 20,469 215,156	5,032 9,082 1,559 9,810 24,042	1 1 1 1 13	1 1 1 1 9	1 1 1 1 9	1 1 1 1 9	154 154 154 154 137	17 17 17 17 137	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10 10 100	10 10 10 10 226	219	245	303	32	32				
	1. Naas, 2. Naas, 3. Naas, 4. Naas, 5. Naas.	19,394 24,469 16,212 19,559 20,469	3,063 5,032 9,082 1,559 9,810	1 1 1 1 13	1 1 1 1 9	1 1 1 1 9	1 1 1 1 9	154 154 154 154 137	17 17 17 17 137	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10 10 100	10 10 10 10 226	219	245	303	32	32				
	1. Naas, 2. Naas, 3. Naas, 4. Naas, 5. Naas.	24,469 16,212 19,559 20,469 215,156	5,032 9,082 1,559 9,810 24,042	1 1 1 1 13	1 1 1 1 9	1 1 1 1 9	1 1 1 1 9	154 154 154 154 137	17 17 17 17 137	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10 10 100	10 10 10 10 226	219	245	303	32	32				
NAAS, (2 in Co. Wicklow).	1. Naas, 2. Naas, 3. Naas, 4. Naas, 5. Naas.	24,469 16,212 19,559 20,469 215,156	5,032 9,082 1,559 9,810 24,042	1 1 1 1 13	1 1 1 1 9	1 1 1 1 9	1 1 1 1 9	154 154 154 154 137	17 17 17 17 137	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10 10 100	10 10 10 10 226	219	245	303	32	32				

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS; with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911.—continued.

UNIONS.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911				MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911				Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.						
						No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries; and Payments for Temporary Services.		No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.		Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.					
											Medical Officers.	Payments for tem- porary services.				Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compul- sory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any In- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col- umns.	Total Expenses for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1911.
PROVINCE OF	COUNTY OF	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	1. Medical Officers.	2. Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	3. Midwives.	9. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	10. Salaries.	11. Payments for tem- porary services.	12. Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	13. Midwives.	14. Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compul- sory Vaccination Act, 1879.	15. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any In- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col- umns.	16. Total Expenses for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st March, 1911.	17. No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.	18. Visiting Doctors.	19. Total.	20. Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.	21.
PROVINCE OF WEXFORD.	COUNTY OF WEXFORD.	1. Camolin.	3,455	10 to 10	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		2. Cooleman.	3,455	10 to 10	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		3. Carrigrohane.	3,455	10 to 10	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		4. Carrigrohane and Widra.	3,455	10 to 10	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
COUNTY OF WEXFORD.	COUNTY OF WEXFORD.	1. Carrigrohane.	3,455	10 to 10	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		2. Carrigrohane.	3,455	10 to 10	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		3. Carrigrohane.	3,455	10 to 10	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		4. Carrigrohane.	3,455	10 to 10	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		5. Carrigrohane.	3,455	10 to 10	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		6. Carrigrohane.	3,455	10 to 10	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

[illegible]

* Ballingham Union—Ballingham No. 1 and Ballingham No. 2 Dispersary Districts—The figures given in columns 6 to 16, inclusive, relate to the two Dispersary Districts. Include £9 expended from a Loan obtained under the Dispersary House Act, 1879.

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorised.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1911				Subject of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.			
					3. Medical Officers.	4. Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	5. Midwives.	6. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries: and Payments for Temporary Services.				10. Stretcher.	11. Payments for tem- porary services.	12. Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	13. Midwives.	14. Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compul- sory Vaccination Act, 1879.	15. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any In- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Colu- ms.	16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			19. Total.	20. Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.	
									7. Medical Officers.	8. Payments for tem- porary services.	9. Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	17. Dispensary Doctors.								18. Visiting Doctors.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT. COUNTY OF GALWAY.																									
	BALLYVALE, (3 in Co. Roscommon).	1,532							5	3									5	52	57	3	4		
	1. Aberrath.	17,330							30	18									1,08	403	167	5	7		
	2. Ballinacree.	90,914							30	10									385	70	10	93	17		
	3. Cragh.	25,059							30	5									321	22	19	52	14		
	4. Kilmac.	27,090							30	19									208	290	22	25	15		
COUNTY OF CLONMEL.																									
	5. Kilmac.	27,090							21	115									223	324	22	25	15		
	6. Laurenceston.	51,019							19	140									985	174	256	85	15		
		180,429	19,379	6	6	8	91	819	121										1,370	3,995	921	1,616	83		
COUNTY OF CLONMEL.																									
	1. Clonmel.	7,458							16	42									822	263	224	487	35		
	2. Clonmel.	44,254							7	100									1,162	152	92	130	20		
	3. Roundfords.	104,763							55	240									521	594	245	849	60		
		193,792	16,708	5	5	16	68	620	54										881	1,000	518	1,518	95		

GALWAY.	1. Galway.	18,088	2	3	1	2	1	1	65	405	46	30	77	35	67	725	2,433	747	2,180	348	45
	2. Moylan.	5,898	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	135	-	-	30	5	12	109	983	44	487	63	18
	3. O'Connell.	30,370	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	120	17	-	80	6	21	209	135	48	203	64	15
	4. Spiddle.	68,435	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	150	23	-	-	15	27	238	849	48	207	125	15
	5. Turloughmore.	46,709	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	130	28	-	30	18	24	242	261	30	291	144	15
																					125
GREENHAMPTON.	1. Drumore.	17,314	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	60	12	-	10	4	25	111	141	9	150	35	10
	2. Glannacaddy.	40,306	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	120	17	-	25	12	24	212	119	12	130	116	30
	3. Whitehead.	42,751	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	120	30	-	30	29	40	995	685	26	712	180	35
GOAT.	1. Ardahan.	100,271	3	3	3	3	3	3	52	300	50	-	65	45	93	619	945	47	992	831	55
	2. Goat.	36,254	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	140	17	-	40	5	25	240	281	48	279	42	10
	3. R. in Varty.	35,449	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	140	13	-	40	11	15	220	285	101	540	97	10
LOOMER.	1. Athlery.	36,032	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	140	3	-	40	10	15	225	287	93	285	86	10
	2. Ballyn.	106,358	5	5	5	5	5	5	43	430	33	-	129	28	44	636	950	307	1,263	245	39
	3. Lough.	56,440	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	157	25	-	39	14	39	273	123	67	170	145	15
	4. Woodford.	55,862	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	180	25	-	15	6	25	281	160	12	176	70	15
	5. Woodford.	29,669	2	2	2	2	2	2	25	180	28	-	20	7	18	275	430	131	467	74	15
MOUNT BELLEVUE.	1. Charbrook.	56,946	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	157	21	-	30	11	26	294	73	77	150	105	15
	2. Killybeg.	198,087	10	10	10	10	10	10	48	674	90	-	65	38	119	1,073	772	283	1,065	395	60
	3. Mount Bellevue.	29,060	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	135	17	-	25	6	16	208	41	8	49	50	15
	4. Mount Bellevue.	31,018	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	135	-	-	25	13	21	204	141	31	172	187	15
	5. Mount Bellevue.	40,520	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	120	34	-	25	15	59	277	180	28	295	123	15
OUESTBAND.	1. O'Connell.	102,404	3	3	3	3	3	3	44	390	51	-	75	34	90	690	392	62	424	310	45
	2. O'Connell.	58,546	3	3	3	3	3	3	39	256	35	-	-	-	33	382	456	95	551	174	24
	3. O'Connell.	44,555	2	2	2	2	2	2	25	127	28	-	-	10	25	230	128	107	235	231	12
	4. O'Connell.	70,655	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	126	16	-	-	10	4	186	487	179	696	108	19
	5. O'Connell.	173,506	6	6	6	6	6	6	107	509	79	-	-	52	68	810	1,071	381	1,452	507	48
PORTMAN.	1. Portman.	31,463	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	125	17	-	25	9	21	297	173	102	281	78	13
	2. Portman.	43,801	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	160	34	-	49	12	21	237	297	131	431	130	17
	3. Portman.	77,284	5	5	5	5	5	5	40	285	51	-	65	21	48	504	470	242	712	195	30

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.		EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911.				
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Apparatus.	Salaries ; and Payments for Temporary Services.	Salaries ; and Payments for Temporary Services.				Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compul- sory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Travelling Expenses, and any In- cluded in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.	Visiting Districts.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
										Medical Officers.	Salaries ; and Payments for Temporary Services.	Salaries ; and Payments for Temporary Services.	Salaries ; and Payments for Temporary Services.									Salaries ; and Payments for Temporary Services.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
PROVINCE OF CO. LIMERICK—contd.																					
COUNTY OF GALWAY—contd.																					
TUAM.																					
	1. Abbey.	34,550	4,528	10	1	1	1	15	130	67	5	2	6	2	285	1,821	48	40	88	90	
	2. Buncinet.	28,518	7,084	10	1	1	1	41	180	47	5	40	9	34	318	1,005	62	62	1,167	157	
	3. Headford.	47,040	5,702	10	1	1	1	46	150	47	5	33	12	36	254	901	66	66	967	124	
	4. Tuam.	73,250	12,150	10	1	1	1	54	240	34	5	44	28	72	472	1,400	240	240	1,640	252	
		181,358	30,924	40	4	4	4	156	610	132	1	162	55	190	1,021	3,463	408	3,871	629	500	
COUNTY OF LEITRIM.																					
CARRICK-ON-SHALEXON, (1 in Co. Ros. commenced).																					
	1. Ashtrim.	37,518	6,541	10	1	1	1	10	100	10	1	25	11	28	197	172	105	277	109	20	
	2. Drumshanbo.	33,789	5,722	10	1	1	1	22	100	6	1	20	13	18	178	376	44	44	420	20	
	3. Jansstown.	29,095	7,317	10	1	1	1	27	130	21	1	20	10	43	240	592	137	720	79	25	
		100,402	19,580	30	3	3	3	69	330	41	1	74	34	87	615	1,140	286	1,426	332	65	
MANORHAMILLION.																					
	1. Drumshaire.	31,379	5,982	10	1	1	1	37	100	17	1	20	12	33	225	944	109	1,053	148	15	
	2. Drumshanbo.	33,073	6,572	10	1	1	1	26	100	17	1	20	11	30	215	475	30	566	112	15	
	3. Longuebois.	45,392	6,735	10	1	1	1	26	100	23	1	28	16	32	215	234	35	266	77	15	
	4. Manorhamillion.	36,763	6,745	10	1	1	1	25	120	20	1	27	14	21	227	998	181	1,180	169	15	
		144,557	22,314	40	4	4	4	104	420	77	1	305	45	122	871	2,631	353	3,084	497	60	

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL REMEDY afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1911—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers stationed.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1911				
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.				Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Com- pulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Trav- el and Attendance, and any In- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col- umns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1911.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.	Visiting Doctors.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of re-vaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.		
									Medical Officers.	Payments for tem- porary services.	Midwives.	Ap- prentices or Phar- maceu- tical Chemists.									Midwives.	
PROVINCE OF CO COUNTY OF SWINBURGH.	1. Foulis.	21,512	5,402	1	1	—	—	—	4	100	64	—	—	—	183	337	146	503	174	51		
	2. Killybeg.	40,548	10,576	1	1	—	—	—	4	100	17	—	—	—	209	825	123	428	840	30		
	3. Killybeg.	22,700	7,709	1	1	—	—	—	4	100	13	—	—	—	203	33	81	107	30	30		
	4. Lower.	83,973	9,535	1	1	—	—	—	4	100	19	—	—	—	214	944	20	273	320	30		
	5. Swinburn.	36,712	10,110	1	1	—	—	—	4	100	93	—	—	—	239	607	501	508	253	30		
WESTPORT.	1. Achill.	151,360	44,132	5	5	—	—	—	97	500	126	—	—	—	1,017	1,572	541	9,113	1,303	100		
	2. Binnabrogh.	107,353	8,514	4	4	—	—	—	34	210	34	—	—	—	400	907	350	1,237	275	20		
	3. Binnabrogh.	31,988	275	1	1	—	—	—	4	38	4	—	—	—	54	56	17	178	12	3		
	4. Binnabrogh.	32,454	4,950	1	1	—	—	—	38	100	38	—	—	—	209	131	19	150	92	13		
	5. Westport.	70,260	6,882	2	2	—	—	—	11	150	11	—	—	—	251	776	44	830	107	13		
	6. Newport.	64,218	5,568	1	1	—	—	—	10	100	10	—	—	—	180	145	35	180	127	10		
	7. Westport.	42,404	9,254	2	2	—	—	—	30	100	17	—	—	—	263	1,366	149	1,515	173	23		
		347,810	24,672	12	12	—	—	—	171	406	69	—	—	—	1,357	3,381	614	3,095	788	88		

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES, DUMFRIES WEST.	DUMFRIES. 1. Balfour, 2. Balfour, 3. Balfour, 4. Boyle No. 1, 5. Boyle No. 2, 6. Boyle No. 3, 7. Boyle No. 4, 8. Boyle No. 5, 9. Boyle No. 6, 10. Boyle No. 7, 11. Boyle No. 8, 12. Boyle No. 9, 13. Boyle No. 10, 14. Boyle No. 11, 15. Boyle No. 12, 16. Boyle No. 13, 17. Boyle No. 14, 18. Boyle No. 15, 19. Boyle No. 16, 20. Boyle No. 17, 21. Boyle No. 18, 22. Boyle No. 19, 23. Boyle No. 20, 24. Boyle No. 21, 25. Boyle No. 22, 26. Boyle No. 23, 27. Boyle No. 24, 28. Boyle No. 25, 29. Boyle No. 26, 30. Boyle No. 27, 31. Boyle No. 28, 32. Boyle No. 29, 33. Boyle No. 30, 34. Boyle No. 31, 35. Boyle No. 32, 36. Boyle No. 33, 37. Boyle No. 34, 38. Boyle No. 35, 39. Boyle No. 36, 40. Boyle No. 37, 41. Boyle No. 38, 42. Boyle No. 39, 43. Boyle No. 40, 44. Boyle No. 41, 45. Boyle No. 42, 46. Boyle No. 43, 47. Boyle No. 44, 48. Boyle No. 45, 49. Boyle No. 46, 50. Boyle No. 47, 51. Boyle No. 48, 52. Boyle No. 49, 53. Boyle No. 50, 54. Boyle No. 51, 55. 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Boyle No. 656, 660. Boyle No. 657, 661. Boyle No. 658, 662. Boyle No. 659, 663. Boyle No. 660, 664. Boyle No. 661, 665. Boyle No. 662, 666. Boyle No. 663, 667. Boyle No. 664, 668. Boyle No. 665, 669. Boyle No. 666, 670. Boyle No. 667, 671. Boyle No. 668, 672. Boyle No. 669, 673. Boyle No. 670, 674. Boyle No. 671, 675. Boyle No. 672, 676. Boyle No. 673, 677. Boyle No. 674, 678. Boyle No. 675, 679. Boyle No. 676, 680. Boyle No. 677, 681. Boyle No. 678, 682. Boyle No. 679, 683. Boyle No. 680, 684. Boyle No. 681, 685. Boyle No. 682, 686. Boyle No. 683, 687. Boyle No. 684, 688. Boyle No. 685, 689. Boyle No. 686, 690. Boyle No. 687, 691. Boyle No. 688, 692. Boyle No. 689, 693. Boyle No. 690, 694. Boyle No. 691, 695. Boyle No. 692, 696. Boyle No. 693, 697. Boyle No. 694, 698. Boyle No. 695, 699. Boyle No. 696, 700. Boyle No. 697, 701. Boyle No. 698, 702. Boyle No. 699, 703. Boyle No. 700, 704. Boyle No. 701, 705. Boyle No. 702, 706. Boyle No. 703, 707. Boyle No. 704, 708. Boyle No. 705, 709. Boyle No. 706, 710. Boyle No. 707, 711. Boyle No. 708, 712. Boyle No. 709, 713. Boyle No. 710, 714. Boyle No. 711, 715. Boyle No. 712, 716. Boyle No. 713, 717. Boyle No. 714, 718. Boyle No. 715, 719. Boyle No. 716, 720. Boyle No. 717, 721. Boyle No. 718, 722. Boyle No. 719, 723. Boyle No. 720, 724. Boyle No. 721, 725. Boyle No. 722, 726. Boyle No. 723, 727. Boyle No. 724, 728. Boyle No. 725, 729. Boyle No. 726, 730. Boyle No. 727, 731. Boyle No. 728, 732. Boyle No. 729, 733. Boyle No. 730, 734. Boyle No. 731, 735. Boyle No. 732, 736. Boyle No. 733, 737. Boyle No. 734, 738. Boyle No. 735, 739. Boyle No. 736, 740. Boyle No. 737, 741. Boyle No. 738, 742. Boyle No. 739, 743. Boyle No. 740, 744. Boyle No. 741, 745. Boyle No. 742, 746. Boyle No. 743, 747. Boyle No. 744, 748. Boyle No. 745, 749. Boyle No. 746, 750. Boyle No. 747, 751. Boyle No. 748, 752. Boyle No. 749, 753. Boyle No. 750, 754. Boyle No. 751, 755. Boyle No. 752, 756. Boyle No. 753, 757. Boyle No. 754, 758. Boyle No. 755, 759. Boyle No. 756, 760. Boyle No. 757, 761. Boyle No. 758, 762. Boyle No. 759, 763. Boyle No. 760, 764. Boyle No. 761, 765. Boyle No. 762, 766. Boyle No. 763, 767. Boyle No. 764, 768. Boyle No. 765, 769. Boyle No. 766, 770. Boyle No. 767, 771. Boyle No. 768, 772. Boyle No. 769, 773. Boyle No. 770, 774. Boyle No. 771, 775. Boyle No. 772, 776. Boyle No. 773, 777. Boyle No. 774, 778. Boyle No. 775, 779. Boyle No. 776, 780. Boyle No. 777, 781. Boyle No. 778, 782. Boyle No. 779, 783. Boyle No. 780, 784. Boyle No. 781, 785. Boyle No. 782, 786. Boyle No. 783, 787. Boyle No. 784, 788. Boyle No. 785, 789. Boyle No. 786, 790. Boyle No. 787, 791. Boyle No. 788, 792. Boyle No. 789, 793. Boyle No. 790, 794. Boyle No. 791, 795. Boyle No. 792, 796. Boyle No. 793, 797. Boyle No. 794, 798. Boyle No. 795, 799. Boyle No. 796, 800. Boyle No. 797, 801. Boyle No. 798, 802. Boyle No. 799, 803. Boyle No. 800, 804. Boyle No. 801, 805. Boyle No. 802, 806. Boyle No. 803, 807. Boyle No. 804, 808. Boyle No. 805, 809. Boyle No. 806, 810. Boyle No. 807, 811. Boyle No. 808, 812. Boyle No. 809, 813. Boyle No. 810, 814. Boyle No. 811, 815. Boyle No. 812, 816. Boyle No. 813, 817. Boyle No. 814, 818. Boyle No. 815, 819. Boyle No. 816, 820. Boyle No. 817, 821. Boyle No. 818, 822. Boyle No. 819, 823. Boyle No. 820, 824. Boyle No. 821, 825. Boyle No. 822, 826. Boyle No. 823, 827. Boyle No. 824, 828. Boyle No. 825, 829. Boyle No. 826, 830. Boyle No. 827, 831. Boyle No. 828, 832. Boyle No. 829, 833. Boyle No. 830, 834. Boyle No. 831, 835. Boyle No. 832, 836. Boyle No. 833, 837. Boyle No. 834, 838. Boyle No. 835, 839. Boyle No. 836, 840. Boyle No. 837, 841. Boyle No. 838, 842. Boyle No. 839, 843. Boyle No. 840, 844. Boyle No. 841, 845. Boyle No. 842, 846. Boyle No. 843, 847. Boyle No. 844, 848. Boyle No. 845, 849. Boyle No. 846, 850. Boyle No. 847, 851. Boyle No. 848, 852. Boyle No. 849, 853. Boyle No. 850, 854. Boyle No. 851, 855. Boyle No. 852, 856. Boyle No. 853, 857. Boyle No. 854, 858. Boyle No. 855, 859. 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*Teebinder £10 extended from a Loan obtained under the Discretionary Housing Act, 1879.

* Includes £10 extended from a Loan authorized under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING

PROVINCES.	Area and Population of the Provinces as given in the Census Returns, and of the Unions as arranged in the foregoing Table <i>Revised</i> .*		Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR		
						Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmacists and chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries; and temporary	
	Area in Acres.	Population.								Medical Officers.	Salaries.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
ULSTER, . . .	5,322,534 5,335,545	1,582,826 1,582,435	43	222	352	230	7	187	£ 5,408	£ 20,437	£ 1,621
MUNSTER, . . .	5,955,027 5,942,635	1,076,188 1,080,790	48	216	350	232	23	226	5,188	32,171	4,674
LEINSTER, . . .	4,839,572 4,898,574	1,152,820 1,164,445	39	201	342	225	15	220	5,411	31,604	4,622
CONNAUGHT, . .	4,223,195 4,079,271	646,592 622,115	28	102	160	114	4	90	2,397	13,745	2,513
TOTAL (IRELAND). { 1911 } { 1910 }	20,345,323† 19,345,323†	4,458,775 4,458,775	{ 158 } { 158 }	741 741	1,213 1,223	810 810	49 49	720 714	18,309 18,166	104,057 108,202	14,736 15,221
Increase, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	213	795	—
Decrease, . . .	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	435

*The areas and populations of the geographical Provinces are set forth in the Census Returns, but they do not include the above is a summary, by reason of the fact stated in the first note on page 318, that eleven of the

†Exclusive of 487,419 acres under the Limerick, Limerick, and Limerick.

‡Includes £2,352 expended from loans obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

§Includes £5,528 expended from loans obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

TABLE, No. 2, BY PROVINCES.

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1911.					MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1911.				
Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel, Attendance, and any incidental expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenses of Dispensary Districts during Year ended 31st March, 1911.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year			Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
					Dispensary Districts.	Visiting Districts.	TOTAL.		
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
£ 886	£ 4,435	£ 2,746	£ 8,670	£ 58,238	122,763	58,684	181,447	27,091	£ 4,598
1,024	5,871	2,050	7,870	58,355	127,375	41,640	169,015	21,239	4,622
1,641	5,755	1,913	7,854	58,660	132,845	52,682	235,527	19,931	4,676
212	2,272	1,325	2,930	24,900	46,661	10,100	56,770	13,151	1,970
3,770	17,838	8,034	427,324	194,153	679,644	163,115	642,759	81,412	15,766
3,715	16,075	7,800	328,687	198,826	483,170	163,218	646,388	80,076	15,722
55	858	234	—	327	—	—	—	1,336	44
—	—	—	1,363	—	3,526	103	3,629	—	—

not correspond with the total of the areas and populations of the Unions as placed in the Provinces in Table No. 2, Unions extend beyond Provincial boundaries.

No. 3.—GENERAL SUMMARY of preceding TABLES, containing, 1. STATISTICAL
In Ireland, with the dispensary districts formed under § 6 of the Act,
according to the Census Returns for 1901; the aggregate valuation
officers, &c.:—2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT showing the expenditure
Dispensary Houses Act, during the year from 1st of April, 1910, to
number of cases of medical relief afforded at the dispensaries and at
performed during the year ended the 31st of March, 1911:—and 4.

HEADS OF PARTICULARS in foregoing Tables.	UISTER.		MUNSTER.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.
STATISTICS OF UNIONS and DISTRICTS :				
Area in Statute acres, } as given in the Census Returns, Population, } 1901.		5,322,534		5,955,927
Aggregate Valuation of Unions as arranged in Provinces in Appendices D. No. 7, and D. No. 8,—1910.		1,582,836		1,676,188
Number of Unions.		25,522,476		23,543,507
District Electoral Divisions.		43		48
Dispensary Districts.		941		1,072
Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations therein.		222		216
Medical Officers authorised to be appointed for Dispensary Districts.		352		359
Apothecaries, or Pharmaceutical Chemists.		239		232
Midwives.		7		23
		187		226
EXPENDITURE during YEAR ended 31st March, 1911 :—				
Medicines and Medical Appliances.	£		£	
Salaries of Medical Officers, including payments for temporary services.	5,403		5,188	
Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists, including payments for temporary services.	30,608		36,845	
Midwives, do. do.	886		1,031	
Amount of fees paid to Medical Officers under the Com- pulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	4,435		5,371	
Expenditure from Loans obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	2,746		2,650	
Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses.	2,176		1	
	8,494		7,590	
Total Expenditure during year ended 31st March, 1911.		52,228		58,355
RELIEF RETURNS and DUTIES of MEDICAL OFFICERS for year ended 31st March, 1911 :—				
Number of cases attended on Dispensary Tickets.	152,763		127,875	
" " on Visiting Tickets.	58,884		41,040	
Total new cases in the year.		181,447		169,015
Number of cases of Vaccination, including cases of Re- vaccination, in the year.		27,091		21,239
Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.		£		£
		4,598		4,522

STATEMENT showing the number of unions and district electoral divisions 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68; the total area and population of the Provinces of the unions as arranged in Provinces; the number of dispensaries, under the Medical Charities Act, the Vaccination Acts, and the the 31st of March, 1911, inclusive:— 3. RELIEF RETURN showing the the patients' homes, respectively; the number of cases of vaccination Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.

LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		TOTAL. FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.		
						For UNIONS.	For Dis- pensary Districts.	For MEDICAL OFFICERS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
.	4,839,573	.	4,328,195	.	20,845,828	128,768	27,457	—
.	1,152,829	.	646,932	.	4,458,775	28,320	6,017	—
.	25,161,199	.	21,400,591	.	215,647,773	299,037	221,117	—
.	39	.	28	.	158	—	—	—
.	1,018	.	646	.	3,677	23	5	5
.	201	.	102	.	741	5	—	—
.	342	.	160	.	1,218	8	—	—
.	225	.	114	.	810	5	—	—
.	15	.	4	.	49	—	—	—
.	229	.	96	.	729	—	—	—
£		£		£		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
5,411	.	2,397	.	18,369	.	116 9	24 17	—
36,686	.	15,764	.	118,798	.	751 17	109 6	146 13
1,641	.	213	.	3,770	.	23 17	5 2	—
5,755	.	2,272	.	17,833	.	112 17	24 1	—
1,913	.	1,325	.	8,034	.	50 17	19 17	—
129	.	46	.	2,352	.	14 18	3 3	—
7,725	.	2,884	.	24,072	.	158 1	33 14	—
.	£58,600	.	£24,900	.	£194,153	1,228 16	262 0	—
132,845	.	66,661	.	479,544	.	—	—	—
52,682	.	10,109	.	163,115	.	—	—	—
.	295,527	.	56,779	.	642,750	—	—	—
.	19,931	.	13,151	.	81,412	—	—	—
£		£		£		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
4,676	.	1,970	.	15,766	.	99 10	21 6	19 9

No. 4.—VACCINATION:—SUMMARY of the number of persons VACCINATED in the workhouses and auxiliary establishments of the several unions by the medical officers of those institutions; and of the number VACCINATED in the several dispensary districts, by the medical officers thereof, in the year ended 31st March, 1911:—abstracted from returns made by the respective medical officers.

PROVINCES.	No. vaccinated by medical officers in workhouses.			No. vaccinated by medical officers of dispensary districts.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	PROVINCES.
	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
ULSTER, . .	142	14	156	27,091	27,247	ULSTER.
MUNSTER, . .	258	3	261	21,239	21,500	MUNSTER.
LEINSTER, . .	208	108	311	19,931	20,242	LEINSTER.
CONNAUGHT, . .	62	—	62	13,151	13,213	CONNAUGHT.
Total, . .	670	125	795	81,412	82,202	

No. 5.—NUMBER of CASES of SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, and FEVER, reported by medical officers of dispensary districts as having been attended in the Half-years ended 30th September, 1910, and 31st March, 1911.

PROVINCES.	Half-years ended.		Scarlet Fever.	Smallpox.	Fever.
ULSTER, . .	September 30th, 1910, . . .		218	—	131
	March 31st, 1911, . . .		394	—	108
MUNSTER, . .	September 30th, 1910, . . .		187	—	127
	March 31st, 1911, . . .		266	—	120
LEINSTER, . .	September 30th, 1910, . . .		240	—	93
	March 31st, 1911, . . .		282	—	125
CONNAUGHT, . .	September 30th, 1910, . . .		85	—	226
	March 31st, 1911, . . .		66	—	109

SUMMARY.

IRELAND, . .	September 30th, 1910, . . .	789	—	577
	March 31st, 1911, . . .	1,008	—	462
	Total, . . .	1,797	—	1,039

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situate.	References to		DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situate.	References to	
		Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. G., No. 1.	Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. G., No. 2.			Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. G., No. 1.	Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. G., No. 2.
		Page.	Page.			Page.	Page.
Binghamstown, .	Belmullet, .	-	327	Cashel, . . .	Cashel, . . .	-	310
Birr and Killyon, .	Birr, . . .	-	316	Castlebar, . . .	Castlebar, . . .	-	327
Blackrock and Scillorgan, .	Rathdown, .	-	313	Castlebellingham, .	Ardee, . . .	-	317
Blackwaterstown, .	Armagh, . .	-	340	Castleblayney, . .	Castleblayney, .	-	287
Blarney, . . .	Cork, . . .	-	303	Castletomer, . . .	Castletomer, . .	-	315
Blessington, . .	Naas, . . .	-	314	Castlederg and Kilster, . . .	Castlederg, . . .	-	228
Scherboy, . . .	Kantark, . .	-	303	Castledermot, . .	Athy, . . .	-	333
Borris, . . .	Carlow, . . .	-	312	Castle Finn, . . .	Strabane, . . .	-	299
Borris-in-Osney, .	Roscrea, . .	-	300	Castlegary, . . .	Dunglo, . . .	286	304
Bornackans, . .	Bornackans, .	-	350	Castle Island, . .	Trillick, . . .	-	307
Borriskeigh, . .	Thurles, . .	-	310	Castlemaine, . . .	Trillick, . . .	-	307
Bourney, . . .	Roscrea, . .	-	300	Castlemartry, . .	Melliton, . . .	-	305
Boyle No. 1, . .	Boyle, . . .	-	329	Castelpollard, . .	Delvin, . . .	-	321
Boyle No. 2, . .	Boyle, . . .	-	320	Castle Quarter, . .	Ballymore, . .	-	299
Bay No. 1, . . .	Rathdown, .	-	315	Castlerea, . . .	Castlerea, . . .	-	319
Bay No. 2, . . .	Rathdown, .	-	315	Castlerough, . .	Bedford, . . .	-	280
Bridgeswell, . .	Athlone, . .	-	321	Castleshane, . . .	Monaghan, . .	-	298
Bridgetown, . .	Limerick, . .	-	308	Castletown, . . .	Abbeyleix, . . .	-	323
Bridgetown, . .	Wexford, . .	-	323	Castletown, . . .	Castletown, . .	-	303
Broadford, . . .	Newcastle, .	-	308	Castletown, . . .	Croom, . . .	-	307
Broadway, . . .	Wexford, . .	-	323	Castletown, . . .	Navan, . . .	-	319
Brookeborough, .	Lisnakea, . .	-	295	Castletown Geo-ghan, . . .	Mullingar, . .	-	323
Brosna, . . .	Trillick, . . .	-	307	Cavan, . . .	Cavan, . . .	-	321
Broughshane, . .	Ballymena, .	-	289	Coleridge, . . .	Coleridge, . . .	-	321
Bruff, . . .	Kilmallock, .	-	307	Charleville, . . .	Kilmallock, . .	-	307
Brugree, . . .	Kilmallock, .	-	307	Church Hill, . . .	Ballyshannon, .	-	291
Bryanford, . . .	Killeshel, . .	-	294	Church Hill, . . .	Lettickenny, . .	-	293
Bulbin, . . .	Loughrea, . .	-	325	Clane and Tem-ber North, . . .	Naas, . . .	-	314
Buncrana, . . .	Isishowen, .	-	293	Clara, . . .	Tullamore, . . .	-	317
Bundragha, . .	Westport, . .	-	324	Claremorris, . . .	Claremorris, . .	-	327
Bunmahon, . . .	Kilmaethomas, .	-	311	Clarna, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	308
Burt, . . .	Londonderry, .	-	297	Clashmore, . . .	Youghal, . . .	-	305
Bultevant, . . .	Mallow, . . .	-	304	Clashmore, . . .	Londonderry, .	-	297
Caher, . . .	Caherfreen, .	-	308	Clashmore, . . .	Clashmore, . . .	-	321
Caher, . . .	Clogheen, . .	-	310	Cliffon, . . .	Sligo, . . .	-	329
Caheremish, . .	Limerick, . .	-	308	Clogh, . . .	Ballymena, . .	-	289
Calceon & Ballymagran, . .	Dungannon, .	-	299	Cloghan, . . .	Stranorlar, . .	-	290
Callan, . . .	Callan, . . .	-	315	Clogheen, . . .	Clogheen, . . .	-	310
Camolin, . . .	Gorey, . . .	-	322	Clogher, . . .	Clogher, . . .	-	299
Cannaway, . . .	Macroom, . .	-	304	Clogh Jordan, . . .	Borrisokane, . .	-	300
Cappagh, . . .	Tipperary, .	-	311	Cloghilly, . . .	Cloghilly, . . .	-	308
Cappoquin, . . .	Lisnace, . . .	-	311	Cloghilly, . . .	Mountmellick, .	-	329
Carbury, . . .	Kilderry, . .	-	310	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carlingford, . .	Dundalk, . .	-	318	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carlow, No. 1, .	Carlow, . . .	-	312	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carlow No. 2, .	Carlow, . . .	-	312	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carndonagh, . .	Inishowen, .	-	293	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carney, . . .	Sligo, . . .	-	329	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraig, . . .	Glenties, . .	-	322	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraigbeg, . . .	Carraig-on-Suir, .	-	310	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraigbyrne, . .	New Ross, . .	-	322	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraigfegans, .	Larne, . . .	-	280	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraigmacraos, .	Carraigmacraos, .	-	297	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraig-on-Suir, .	Carraig-on-Suir, .	-	310	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraigobelt, . .	Kilrush, . . .	288	301	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraigaline, . .	Cork, . . .	-	308	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraigaline, . .	Kinsale, . .	-	308	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraigallen, . .	Midelt, . . .	-	327	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329
Carraigavar, . .	Cork, . . .	-	308	Cloghilly, . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	-	329

(continued.)

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situate.	References to		DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situate.	References to	
		Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. G., No. 1.	Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. G., No. 2.			Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. G., No. 1.	Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. G., No. 2.
		Page.	Page.			Page.	Page.
Coal Island, . . .	Dungannon, . . .	-	290	Dromore, . . .	Banbridge, . . .	-	293
Coleraine, . . .	Coleraine, . . .	-	296	Dromore, . . .	Omagh, . . .	-	299
Colson No. 2, . . .	Ardee, . . .	-	317	Drum No. 1, . . .	Cooteshill, . . .	-	291
Coltonary, . . .	Sligo, . . .	-	329	Drum No. 2, . . .	Cooteshill, . . .	-	291
Comber, . . .	Newtownards, . . .	-	325	Drumshaire, . . .	Manorhamilton, . . .	-	326
Cong, . . .	Ballinrobe, . . .	-	327	Drumleg, . . .	Lisburn, . . .	-	289
Connor, . . .	Antrim, . . .	286	288	Drumkeeran, . . .	Manorhamilton, . . .	-	326
Cookstown, . . .	Cookstown, . . .	-	299	Drumlish, . . .	Longford, . . .	-	317
Cookswasy, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	308	Drumquin, . . .	Castlerberg, . . .	-	298
Coolaney, . . .	Toberecurry, . . .	-	329	Drumquin, . . .	Omagh, . . .	296	299
Coolattan, . . .	Shillelagh, . . .	-	323	Drumshambo, . . .	Car-on-Shannon, . . .	-	331
Coolin, . . .	Granard, . . .	286	317	Druck, . . .	Drogheda, . . .	-	318
Coolgreany, . . .	Gorey, . . .	-	332	Drumboyne, . . .	Dunshaughlin, . . .	-	319
Coolmacshakin, . . .	Dunmanway, . . .	-	303	Drumalk, . . .	Dundalk, . . .	-	318
Coolrom, . . .	Mountmellick, . . .	-	320	Dundrum and Glencullen, . . .	Rathdown, . . .	-	313
Coom, . . .	Kilbarrney, . . .	-	307	Dunfanaghy, . . .	Dunfanaghy, . . .	-	292
Cooteshill, . . .	Cooteshill, . . .	-	291	Dungannon, . . .	Dungannon, . . .	-	290
Cork Rural, . . .	Cork, . . .	-	303	Dungannon, . . .	Rathdrum, . . .	-	323
Cork Urban, . . .	Cork, . . .	-	305	Dungarvan, . . .	Dungarvan, . . .	-	311
Corofin, . . .	Corofin, . . .	-	300	Dungroven, . . .	Linavady, . . .	-	297
Courcys, . . .	Kinsale, . . .	-	308	Dungloe, . . .	Glenties, . . .	296	292
Craigknock, . . .	Kilrush, . . .	-	301	Dunkineely, . . .	Donegal, . . .	-	292
Craigh, . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	-	324	Dunlavin, . . .	Bellingham, . . .	-	325
Craigh, . . .	Ballycastle, . . .	-	288	Dunleer, . . .	Ardee, . . .	-	317
Croom, . . .	Croom, . . .	-	307	Dunmanway, . . .	Dunmanway, . . .	-	305
Croghur, . . .	Banbridge, . . .	-	293	Dunmore, . . .	Glennamaddy, . . .	-	325
Crossabeg, . . .	Wexford, . . .	-	323	Dunmore, . . .	Tynn, . . .	-	326
Crossakeel, . . .	Oldcastle, . . .	-	319	Dunmurry, . . .	Lisburn, . . .	-	289
Crossmaglen No. 1, . . .	Castleblayney, . . .	-	297	Dunnamanagh, . . .	Strabane, . . .	-	299
Crossmaglen No. 2, . . .	Castleblayney, . . .	-	297	Durrow, . . .	Abbeyleix, . . .	-	320
Crossnacina, . . .	Ballina, . . .	-	327	Durrow and Kilskeane, . . .	Bantry, . . .	-	302
Crossroads, . . .	Dundragh, . . .	-	292	Dysartmoon, . . .	New Ross, . . .	-	322
Croslin, . . .	Antrim, . . .	-	288	Easkey, . . .	Dromore West, . . .	-	299
Croshen, . . .	Banis, . . .	-	300	Edenderry, . . .	Edenderry, . . .	-	316
Cullen, . . .	Millstreet, . . .	-	305	Ederney, . . .	Irvinestown, . . .	-	295
Cushendall, . . .	Ballycastle, . . .	-	288	Elkinstown, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	-	297
Darvane, . . .	Caheraveen, . . .	-	306	Elphin, . . .	Stokesstown, . . .	-	329
Darvane Grove, . . .	Cooteshill, . . .	-	291	Ely, . . .	Kinniskillen, . . .	-	295
Delany, . . .	Rathdown, . . .	-	313	Emagh, . . .	Caheraveen, . . .	-	306
Delvin, . . .	Delvin, . . .	-	321	Emly, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	-	311
Derrylin, . . .	Lisnaskea, . . .	-	296	Ena, . . .	Mountmellick, . . .	-	320
Dervock, . . .	Ballymoney, . . .	-	289	Emyvale, . . .	Monaghan, . . .	-	298
Dingle, . . .	Dingle, . . .	-	306	Enna, . . .	Enna, . . .	-	300
Derris, . . .	Ballymoney, . . .	-	289	Enniscorthy, . . .	Enniscorthy, . . .	-	321
Doagh, . . .	Antrim, . . .	286	288	Enniskillen, . . .	Enniskillen, . . .	-	295
Donaghadee, . . .	Newtownards, . . .	-	295	Ennistymon, . . .	Ennistymon, . . .	-	301
Donaghmore, . . .	Nawry, . . .	-	295	Eyrecoont, . . .	Portlanna, . . .	-	325
Donaghmore, . . .	Carrickmacross, . . .	-	297	Fannett, . . .	Miford, . . .	-	303
Donard, . . .	Donard, . . .	-	292	Faulde, . . .	Seard, . . .	-	301
Donard, . . .	Malloy, . . .	-	304	Fennagh, . . .	Newcastle, . . .	-	308
Donnybrook, . . .	South Dublin, . . .	-	313	Fenny, . . .	Linavady, . . .	-	297
Dooherry, . . .	Glenties, . . .	-	292	Fennagh and Myshall, . . .	Carlow, . . .	-	312
Douglas, . . .	Cork, . . .	-	308	Ferbane, . . .	Birr, . . .	-	316
Downpatrick, . . .	Downpatrick, . . .	-	294	Ferney, . . .	Ferney, . . .	-	308
Downstown, . . .	Magherafelt, . . .	-	297	Ferna, . . .	Enniscorthy, . . .	-	321
Downey, . . .	Cork, . . .	-	303	Fethard, . . .	Cashel, . . .	-	310
Downingstown, . . .	Sluabreen, . . .	-	305	Fethard, . . .	New Ross, . . .	-	322
Downsmin, . . .	Dundalk, . . .	-	318	Finnea No. 1, . . .	Granard, . . .	286	317
				Finnea No. 2, . . .	Granard, . . .	286	317

(continued.)

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situate.	References to		DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situate.	References to	
		Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. G, No. 1.	Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. G, No. 2.			Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. G, No. 1.	Dispensaries financial and relief table; App. G, No. 2.
		Page.	Page.			Page.	Page.
Pintona,	Omagh,	-	299	Kilgarvan,	Kennmare,	-	306
Privettstown,	Clogher,	-	299	Kilgobban,	Teale,	-	307
Flonesscourt,	Enniskillen,	-	295	Kilke,	Kilrush,	-	301
Footstown,	Ash,	-	313	Kilkeel,	Kilkeel,	-	304
Porthill,	Newry,	-	295	Kilkeilly,	Swineford,	-	328
Portford,	Swineford,	-	328	Kilkenney,	Kilkenney,	-	315
				Kilkenney,	Scarriff,	-	301
Frankford,	Birr,	-	316	Kilkean,	Ballinacree,	-	334
Frenchpark,	Castlereagh,	-	329	Kilkeah,	Kilkeah,	-	327
Frederford,	Kilkenney,	-	315	Kilkeah,	Banishcorthy,	-	321
Galtally,	Mitchelstown,	-	305				
Galgorm,	Ballymena,	-	289	Killemiv,	Ennis,	-	303
Galway,	Galway,	-	325	Kilmarney,	Kilmarney,	-	307
				Kilmashee,	Longford,	-	317
Garragh,	Coleraine,	-	296	Kilma,	Londonderry,	-	304
Glanbally,	Caheriveen,	-	306	Kilmeagh,	Youghal,	-	319
Glasann,	Athlone,	-	311	Kilmen,	Dunshaughlin,	-	322
Glasann,	Larne,	-	280	Kilmenagh & Wells,	Gorey,	-	319
Glasnavy,	Lisburn,	-	302	Kilmenagh,	Cashel,	-	325
Glasnashilly,	Bantry,	-	302	Kilmore,	Mount Bellaw,	-	301
				Killeshandra,	Cavan,	-	301
Glenamaddy,	Glenamaddy,	-	325				
Glenace,	Glenties,	-	292	Killiney,	Rathdown,	-	315
Glenahilly,	Ballymena,	-	289	Killorglin,	Kilmarney,	-	307
Glin,	Lisnaw,	-	307	Kilrush,	Downpatrick,	-	304
Golden,	Tipperary,	-	311	Kilrushy,	Tullamore,	-	317
Goleen,	Skull,	-	305	Kilsean,	Mulling,	-	321
				Kilsean,	Glenties,	-	298
Gorey,	Gorey,	-	325	Kilsean,	Stranorlar,	-	293
Gort,	Gort,	-	309	Kilsean,	Downpatrick,	-	304
Gortin,	Omagh,	-	315	Kilmacrahan and Millford,	Millford,	-	293
Gowran,	Kilkenney,	-	315				
Grange,	Thomastown,	-	317				
Granard,	Granard,	-	317	Kilmacrahan,	Kilmacrahan,	-	311
				Kilmacrahan,	Cavan,	-	305
Green,	Tipperary,	-	311	Kilmacrahan,	Waterford,	-	311
Grey Abbey,	Newtownards,	-	295	Kilmacrahan,	Kilmacrahan,	-	307
Groton,	Boyle,	-	329	Kilmacrahan,	Waterford,	-	311
Harford,	Town,	-	326	Kilmacrahan,	Kilrush,	-	305
Hillborough,	Lisburn,	-	289	Kilmacrahan,	Newtownards,	-	295
Hollymount,	Ballymore,	-	327	Kilmacrahan,	Monaghan,	-	298
				Kilmacrahan,	Cavan,	-	293
Holmpatrick,	Bethel,	-	312	Kilmacrahan,	Cashel,	-	310
Holywood,	Thurles,	-	309				
Holywell No. 1,	Enniskillen,	-	295	Kilrea,	Coleraine,	296	296
Holywell No. 2,	Enniskillen,	-	295	Kilrush,	Kilrush,	-	301
Hospital,	Kilmacrahan,	-	307	Kilshannagh,	Bethel,	-	312
Inchicore,	Macrahan,	-	304	Kilshannagh,	Mallow,	-	304
Inchicore,	Randall,	-	301	Kilshannagh No. 1,	Glenties,	-	311
Inchicore,	Thomastown,	-	315	Kilshannagh No. 2,	Glenties,	-	311
Inchicore,	Town,	-	319	Kilsean,	Kells,	-	319
Irvinestown,	Irvinestown,	-	285	Kilsean,	Swineford,	-	328
Islandsheady,	Westport,	-	328	Kilsean,	Ballingha,	-	323
Jamstown,	Car-on-Shannon,	-	326				
Johnstown,	Blinderry,	-	316				
				Kiltean,	Glenties,	-	311
Kantark,	Kantark,	-	303	Kiltean,	Athlone,	-	322
Kendal,	Boyle,	-	329	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	324
Kendal,	Armagh,	-	290	Kiltean,	Ferry,	-	306
Kendal,	Bantry,	-	302	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
Kells,	Kells,	-	319	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
				Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
Kennmare,	Kennmare,	-	303	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
Kilbeggan,	Tullamore,	-	317	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
Kilbride,	Brandon,	-	301	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
Kilkeah,	Castletown,	-	303	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
Kilkeah,	Celbridge,	-	314				
				Kiltean,	Glenties,	-	311
Kilkeah,	Ullingford,	-	315	Kiltean,	Athlone,	-	322
Kilkeah,	Nam,	-	314	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
Kilkeah,	Nam,	-	314	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
Kilkeah,	Londonderry,	-	297	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
Kilkeah,	Mitchelstown,	-	305	Kiltean,	Ballymore,	-	306
Kilkeah,	Kilmacrahan,	-	307				

(continued.)

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APPENDIX F.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

Report and Returns presented to Parliament during the
Year ended 31st March, 1911, on behalf of the Local
Government Board for Ireland.

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Local Govern- ment Board for Ireland—1909-10,	Cd. 5,319.	Svo. 391.
Local Taxation (Ireland) Returns for 1909-10 with appendices,	Cd. 5,564.	Folio 95.
Labourers (Ireland) Acts—Return,	H.C. 214	Folio 11.
Labourers' Cottages (Ireland)—Return, . . .	H.C. 216	Folio 13.

APPENDIX G.

CIRCULARS ISSUED FROM 1ST APRIL, 1910, TO 31ST MARCH, 1911.

No.	Date.	Subject.
1910.	1910.	
3,226	25 April.	Old Age Pensions.
13 M.	29 "	Memo. on duties of Veterinary Inspectors, &c.
33,305	2 May.	International Circulation of Motor-Cars— Order in Council, &c.
40,483	9 June.	Cinematograph Act, 1909—Amended Regula- tions, &c.
108 M.	13 July.	Acquisition of Land under Labourers Acts— Memo. issued by Land Registry.
48,365	25 July.	Trade Boards Act, 1909.
24,067	12 Aug.	Part I. Children Act, 1908.
129 M.	19 "	Certificates of the Cause of Death.
135 M.	1 September.	Licenses for Motor Cars and Motor Bicycle, &c.
146 M.	26 "	Annual Report.
148 M.	30 "	Asiatic Cholera in Russia.
	6 October.	Old Age Pensions—New Regulations.
72,071	22 November.	Motor-Car License Duties.
61,878	30 "	Dr. Smyth's Report on St. Joseph's Asylum for Male Blind, in Drumcondra.
176 M.	6 December.	Housing of the Working Classes—Memo. as to Provisional Orders.
	9 "	Old Age Pensions.
	10 "	Old Age Pensions—Persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief.
64,566	15 "	Labourers Acts—Forms sent to Land Registry should be discontinued.
	1911	
177 M.	2 January.	Local Government Elections—Instructions, 1911.
1911	3 M.	Old Age Pensions—Estimate of Rates.
13 M.	7 February,	Plague Precautions—Destruction of Rats.
68,312	8 "	Disinfection of Infected Articles—Naas Union.
4,763	11 "	Old Age Pensions—Allowance to persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief.
7 M.	23 "	Contracts for Medicines, &c.
46 M.	28 March.	Census of Ireland, 1911.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT UPON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND
ADMINISTRATION OF WATERFORD COUNTY
BOROUGH.

REPORT of Dr. E. COEY BIGGER, Medical Inspector, and
Mr. P. C. COWAN, M.Inst.C.E., Chief Engineering Inspector,
upon the sanitary circumstances and administration of
Waterford County Borough.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions contained in your Order under Seal, dated the 6th October, 1910, we have the honour to report that we proceeded to Waterford and made inquiry into the sanitary circumstances of the County Borough.

We held public sittings in the County Court on the 27th October, 28th October, 8th November, 9th November, 7th December, and 8th December, 1910, during which we examined thirty-three witnesses—six members of the Corporation, sixteen officials, and eleven of the general public, including four ladies. We wish to thank all the thirty-three witnesses who attended and gave valuable evidence.

We carefully inspected a large number of the poorest dwellings, common lodging-houses, and tenement houses, and held conversations with many of the occupiers. We also inspected the waterworks, filter beds, sewage outfall works, abattoir, private slaughter-houses, milk-shops, dairies, bake-houses, bacon factory, the manure depôts, and a large number of premises on which animals were kept.

The City of Waterford is an ancient one, with an interesting history. It was counted the second city in Ireland in the time of Henry II., being next to Dublin. In 1169 it was captured by Strongbow (Earl of Pembroke) who was married to Eva, daughter of the King of Leinster, in Reginald's Tower, which is still in a good state of preservation.

The first Charter of the Corporation was granted by King John in 1206, and many Charters have since been granted by English Monarchs. It was a walled city, and portions of the walls are still standing. The boundaries have been changed and enlarged many times the last extension being in 1896.

The County Borough of Waterford is one of the six County Boroughs formed under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. It covers an area of 1,237 acres, or, including portion of the River Suir within its boundary, 1,435 acres. It contains about 5,050 houses, with an estimated population of 27,000, and for municipal purposes is divided into five wards. The valuation is £48,289 1s. 0d. Money to the extent of £292,585 has been borrowed for the purpose of defraying the cost of waterworks, main drainage system, abattoir, artisan dwellings and houses for

the working classes, fire station, paving streets, manure and rubbish depôts, etc. A portion of the amount borrowed has since been repaid or invested in a sinking fund. It may be mentioned in this connection that the County Borough has corporate property which brings in an annual income of £10,565. This property for the most part consists of ground rents and tithe rent charges in Waterford, Kilkenny and Cork. The leases of a large portion of the corporate property in Waterford will expire in 1924. In some cases new leases have been granted to the tenants for the purpose of enabling them to improve or re-build their premises. This income will be increased from 1924, owing to the new leases being at a higher rent than those expiring. The increase has been variously estimated, and the Borough Treasurer gave it as his opinion that "it could not be less than £3,000 per annum, and he would not be surprised if it worked out to double that amount."

Waterford is a seaport, ranking about the fourth or fifth in Ireland, which places it in an advantageous position as regards trading generally. There is also a considerable amount of labour employed consequent upon the shipping.

The principal establishments where men are employed are two breweries, three bacon-curing establishments, one manure works, one brickworks, one timber-yard, several builders' yards, and three small foundries. As regards those in which women and girls are employed, the principal are the bacon-curing houses, a jute spinning mill, one laundry, and a paper bag making establishment.

The number of skilled workers in proportion to the unskilled is small, and, therefore, the average rate of wages is low. It is estimated that 70 per cent. of the total working population is unskilled, and that at least one-third of the number is employed casually. The most reliable information obtainable was to the effect that there was always a scarcity of employment, which was most marked during the winter.

There is a great lack of employment for females, and consequently the wives and daughters of the unskilled labourers frequently cannot obtain employment, so where the husband is the only wage-earner for the family and his work is of a casual nature, it is obvious that there must be a considerable amount of poverty and distress.

The Executive Sanitary Officer gave the number of houses as 5,050. Of these 3,100 had water-closets, and 1,950 had privies. There were also some houses, such as those in Miller's Marsh, without any sanitary provision whatever. The tenement houses number 87, in which there were 732 rooms, occupied by 411 families, containing 1,450 individuals, while 175 families occupy single rooms. There are also 19 common lodging-houses, with accommodation for 329 lodgers.

It was the custom in the early part of the last century for the landowners living in the country to have a town house, which they occupied during the winter months. All this has changed. Waterford was well supplied with such mansions, but when no longer required for their original purpose they were sold, and by degrees many of them have degenerated into tenement houses. It is only necessary to visit these houses to see how unsuitable

they are for the purpose of housing from three to eight, or more, families. We will, however, refer to this point later in the report.

The central portion of the city contains the main business streets, which are lined with shops and offices. Between these streets, many of them being narrow, there is a ramification of old and narrow lanes and courts, where the houses are huddled together without due regard to proper hygienic considerations. Many of the lanes and courts have in front of the houses high walls which are within five or six feet of the doors and windows. The courts are for the most part *cul-de-sacs*, and the covered passages leading to them have a damp and unpleasant odour. Some of the houses in these courts have neither back windows nor doors, and, consequently, there is no through ventilation. In many the windows cannot be opened, and the houses are dark and damp on account of the want of air and sunshine. No person having any knowledge of sanitary requirements would contend that such houses are fit for human habitation. Yet, when one of these so-called houses becomes vacant there are as many as twenty applicants seeking to become the tenant, such is the famine for the cheapest habitations.

The reason given by members of the Corporation why the Sanitary Authority have not exercised their powers more fully for closing insanitary dwellings was that if the occupants were compelled to remove from houses unfit for human habitation overcrowding would result, as there are no unoccupied houses to which such tenants could remove. The owners of these dwellings expect a high rate of interest for the money invested (15 or even 20 per cent. not being uncommon). This, of course, means that the rents are very high for the accommodation provided, and, owing to the great scarcity of small dwellings, those least able to pay rent are compelled to pay rents out of proportion to their means. As long as this dearth of houses continues, so long will the rents remain high and the accommodation poor. While there may be some landlords of this class of property who act with consideration, still there are many who, so long as there is never an empty house, consider it fair to charge as high a rent as they can obtain. The only remedy for this condition of affairs is the provision of a large additional number of houses of the cheapest description for the working classes.

The attention of the Corporation has been frequently called to the housing question by the Local Government Board and their Medical Inspector, Dr. Browne, and the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health. The problem of providing adequate houses for the poorest class of tenants has not yet been solved. Fortunately, however, the restrictions as to borrowing for the erection of such houses, which until recently hampered the activities of Sanitary Authorities in this direction have now been removed by the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Act, 1908. In our opinion the provision of sanitary houses for the poorest section of the inhabitants is one of the most urgent necessities from a public health point of view in Waterford. The Corporation should consider how they could best provide sanitary houses of the cheapest description to meet the case of the very poor, whose need

in this respect is very pressing. They should, without delay, devise a scheme for providing houses of a cheap and simple kind, with two or three rooms, upon healthy sites, which it might be possible to let at about 1s. 6d. per week. In some towns a house containing a living room with two cubicles at one end, separated by partitions seven feet high, has been found suitable for, and within the means of the poorer classes.

Mrs. Gibbon gave us details of a scheme which was drawn up (on the lines of the Dublin Artizan Dwellings Company) for the purpose of erecting twenty-four houses on an acre of ground on the Kilkenny side of the river at Ferrybank. According to the calculations of the promoters, the interest they would have received on the capital expenditure would not have been more than 2½ per cent., but the scheme fell through, partly on account of those interested not being able to obtain a longer lease than seventy years, and also as there was some uncertainty regarding the effect of the new bridge. There is certainly great room for such a scheme, which would combine private enterprise with philanthropy, for providing houses for the poor at a low rent.

It is true that the Corporation have provided 258 working-class houses, and have at present ninety-five more in course of erection, yet these go a very short way towards meeting the difficulty. Moreover, the rents of the houses erected by the Corporation, while probably not too high having regard to the accommodation and the cost of the houses, are still beyond the means of the ordinary labourer with a family to support. Up to the present the houses erected by the Corporation have fully paid their way, so that the ratepayers have been at no expense in connection with any of the housing schemes. In most towns where housing schemes have been carried out, the Sanitary Authority, bearing in mind the general advantage of abolishing insanitary houses, are content to impose rents below those which would be necessary to defray the total annual expenditure. The Housing Fund created by the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Act, 1908, gives valuable aid in this direction. In Rural Districts, under the Labourers Acts, the rents of the cottages in connection with these are in many cases very low, and do not cover the interest on the capital expenditure, etc., but the deficiency is made up out of the rates. This enables labourers' cottages, with an acre of ground, in the rural districts to be let at rents which are much below those charged for similar houses in the towns without any ground.

The majority of the houses we inspected were damp, badly lighted, and insufficiently ventilated. Such houses are always detrimental to health. The rents varied from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per week, and the accommodation consisted of a kitchen and one or two small bedrooms. Several had no yard attached, in which case there was a privy or water-closet and ashpit common to a number of houses.

There are sixteen houses situated in Miller's Marsh, adjoining the Corporation manure depôt, which are dilapidated, damp, badly lighted, ill-ventilated, and with earthen floors. There is neither privy nor yard accommodation to any of the houses, and the surroundings were filthy in the extreme. Yet, there are people who

believe that the occupants suffer little from disease. This, however, was not borne out by the information we received from the inhabitants themselves. One woman informed us four of her children out of a family of nine had died, and another woman stated three of her children had died.

Tenement Houses.—We cannot do better than quote a portion of the evidence of Mr. Higgins, the Executive Sanitary Officer, regarding these houses. He said there were "eighty-seven tenement houses, two, three and four storied, situated principally in Little Michael Street, Alexander Street, New Street, Patrick Street, Kneefe's Lane, and Little Patrick Street. Many of them are old and in an insanitary condition, and owing to want of space, structural and other defects are incapable of being put into a proper sanitary state or made fit for human habitation, and, consequently, should be closed up. . . . Owing to the want before referred to of suitable houses for the working classes, the Public Health Committee refrained from time to time from taking the necessary steps to have such insanitary tenements and other houses closed, as the occupiers would have to choose between going to the Union or remaining on the streets without shelter. It is admitted by everyone, having the welfare and prosperity of the city at heart, that there is an urgent and genuine want for the erection of healthy, suitable and respectable houses for the working classes, which, if erected, will undoubtedly reduce the poor rate considerably—that is by reducing sickness, and certainly it would reduce the death-rate." The 175 single room tenements are all in the tenement houses.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are nineteen, which accommodate 329 lodgers. None of these houses were built as common lodging houses. They are usually dilapidated old houses, and not one of them complies with the bye-laws. They are said to be kept fairly clean, but judging from those we inspected the standard of cleanliness is low. They are occupied by hawkers, casual labourers, drovers and tramps, and the life in them is evidently of the roughest description.

In the course of our inspection we were struck with the wretched appearance of many of the women and children who occupied houses which sunlight never entered, and with damp, earthen floors and insanitary surroundings. Houses of this description tend to produce physical degeneration. It might be well, in this connection, to quote the evidence of Miss Poer O'Shee, who said:—"the people looked miserable specimens; they would never be able workmen or women, and you feel the children will never grow up to be employable men or women."

We inspected some of the workmen's dwellings erected by the Corporation. These houses are generally well designed and were, on the whole, well looked after and fairly well kept. They contained one or two living rooms and two bedrooms, and the rents varied from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week.

The jerry builder in many towns is reviled and condemned. Still it is a matter for regret that he never made his appearance

in Waterford, because even the worse jerry-built houses would be infinitely better than hundreds of the insanitary dwellings which are at present occupied. At the same time we must not be considered as advocating jerry building.

The habits of the people occupying these insanitary dwellings, were, during the Inquiry, frequently referred to as being very dirty. This is no doubt true, but the fault is not entirely their own. The conditions under which they live are, to some extent, accountable for their unclean habits. "It is a well-known law of nature that all living things tend to adapt themselves to their surroundings."

If the occupants of miserable, dirty dwellings are removed to clean, new houses the general effect is to make the people more cleanly in their habits. The evidence of Miss Connolly went to show that this was what actually happened; she said that "poor people going into new houses evinced a great desire for cleanliness."

Persons living in houses where there are no proper receptacles for refuse, and, in some cases, where there are such receptacles, make it a practice of throwing it anywhere in the yards or in front of the houses, while the interiors of many houses are in a dirty and uncared for condition. The Sanitary Authority should insist upon cleanliness in and about the dwellings, and they should not hesitate to prosecute any person contravening the provisions of the Public Health Acts. Much improvement in this respect could thereby be effected.

The present staff of Sanitary Sub-Officers have not the necessary time to overtake such work, and should be augmented by at least one additional officer. There is also ample scope for the activities of the Women's National Health Association, or other voluntary workers who take an interest in the well-being of the poor.

Excrement disposal.—There are comparatively few water-closets in the yards of the poorer class houses, and where these have been provided they have for the most part been put in consequent upon notices served by the Sanitary Authority. The larger proportion of the poorer class houses have, for the most part, dry privies and uncovered ashpits in the yards. The privies were frequently in such a filthy condition as to be unuseable. In some instances the privy is against the wall of the house, with the result that a certain amount of percolation takes place from the privy contents through the wall of either the living room or bedroom. The ashpits and privies adjoin, the receptacle being fixed, with brick or stone sides, which in the majority of those we inspected were more or less out of repair. The only way their contents can be removed, in a large proportion of the poorer class houses, is by being carried in hand-barrows or boxes through the houses. In the process of removal some of the filth from the feet of the men engaged, and some falling from the barrows, is scattered on the floor of the living room, which in many cases is an earthen floor, and, therefore, is not capable of being washed, with the result that the floors become sodden and give off offensive effluvia. Even where the floor is cemented or tiled, the carrying of the privy

contents through the house is a most insanitary and filthy process, which renders the house practically uninhabitable for at least a day. We are of opinion that where the contents of the privies have to be carried through the houses, the owners should be compelled to substitute water-closets for the privies.

Section 50 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, provides that ashpits should be covered. This has been a dead letter as far as Waterford is concerned. Moreover, in violation of Section 44 of the same Act, the houses erected by the Corporation have uncovered ashpits, though attention was called to the matter when the plans of the houses were submitted to the Board. In future the law in this respect should be strictly enforced.

Removal of house refuse.—This is carried out by a firm of contractors in a very irregular and haphazard manner. The contents of many of the privies and ashpits we inspected had not been removed for several months, and it was stated in evidence that six months frequently elapsed between the removals. The Corporation have no definite agreement with the firm for the regular removal of the contents of privies and ashpits. The firm undertake the work, and sell the contents to farmers for manure, their remuneration being the money received in this way, together with the small sums paid by the owners or occupiers of the houses. This is a most unbusinesslike and unsatisfactory arrangement. There should be a fixed and definite agreement between the Corporation and the contractor, which would provide for the work being carried out in a thorough and systematic manner, under the supervision of the Corporation officials. We believe the work would be carried out better by the Council, with properly covered carts and their own workmen, than by those employed by contractors, although possibly it would cost more. The superior efficiency of the work done under the direct control of the Council would justify a higher expenditure. The matter has frequently been brought under the notice of the Corporation by the Local Government Board and their Medical Inspector, Dr. Browne, and the Corporation have always admitted the necessity of the work being carried out by themselves. In 1907 the Borough Surveyor estimated that it would cost £1,400 a year to carry out this work, which had the effect of deterring the Corporation from undertaking the work.

It would be better to abolish ashpits altogether, and substitute the frequent and regular collection of house refuse, which should be placed outside the doors in properly covered bins. During the course of our inspection we did not see any covered bins in use.

The excremental and domestic refuse is deposited in the manure depôt at Miller's Marsh, where it is frequently stored for weeks before it is loaded into barges, which come up the small tidal stream to the depôt. This depôt is in a most offensive condition, and in its close proximity to a large number of houses constitutes a serious nuisance. The barges carry the refuse to the Kilkenny side of the River Suir, where farmers buy it and cart it to their farms. There is also a tipping site at Kilbarry, which is used for ordinary house refuse and road scrapings. This site is a swamp,

which in its present state is of little value. The deposited refuse will, by raising the level of the ground render it available, after the lapse of a few years, for some useful purpose. The question of providing a refuse destructor was raised during the Inquiry, and such would no doubt be necessary if there were no sites for tipping within easy distances.

Slaughter-houses.—The Corporation, in the year 1898, provided an abattoir at a cost of £2,300, which is well constructed and conveniently situated on the outskirts of the city, but it is only availed of to a limited extent. The reasons given in evidence why some of the butchers did not use the abattoir were, that they were not consulted as to the arrangements, they wanted more privacy, they objected to work in common, and they wanted separate cubicles, also lock-up stores for cooling the meat. The witnesses generally agreed that these objections of the butchers could be easily remedied, as there was sufficient space at the abattoir. The Corporation have, during the past ten or twelve years, granted six licences for the keeping of private slaughter-houses, and, as stated by one of the witnesses, only one of them complied with the bye-laws, so that five licences were issued in contravention of their own bye-laws.

The actual number of animals killed in the private slaughter-houses and the abattoir was not available, but from the estimate given to us it would appear that there were on an average about eighteen cattle killed weekly in the abattoir, and about sixty in the private slaughter-houses.

Meat Inspection.—The animals killed in the abattoir are inspected, and from July, 1907, till November, 1910, there were seven carcasses of cattle seized and destroyed on account of tuberculosis, but although there were three times as many cattle killed in the private slaughter-houses, there has never been a single carcass condemned on account of tuberculosis. The Corporation should try and make arrangements for the inspection of the carcasses of animals at the time of slaughter in the private slaughter-houses, at least similar to that carried out in the abattoir, and thus exercise the powers conferred upon them by Sections 132 to 135 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and Section 28 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The important duty of meat inspection devolves for the most part upon Mr. Grant, the High Constable, who has various duties connected with his attendance upon the Mayor, as well as some of those of a Sanitary Sub-Officer. The system of inspection of the carcasses of cattle at the time of slaughter should, at least, be uniform. This is practically impossible while the butchers can kill animals at any time during the day in their private slaughter-houses. The sanitary condition of the private slaughter-houses appears to be regularly inspected by two full-time Sanitary Sub-Officers, but we received no evidence to show that either of them ever inspected the cattle at the time of slaughter and dressing, which is the only time inspection can be satisfactorily carried out. There is absolutely no inspection on

the part of the Corporation officials of the carcasses of pigs at the time of slaughter nor subsequently, nor is there any inspection of foreign meat arriving at the Port of Waterford.

It is generally accepted that there is a certain amount of danger from consuming meat from tuberculous animals, although it is impossible to form an estimate of the amount of human tuberculosis produced in this way.

The Royal Commission which was appointed to inquire into the administrative procedures for controlling danger to man through the use as food of the meat and milk of tuberculous animals, reported in 1898. One of the principal recommendations was:—"In all towns and municipal boroughs in England, Wales and Ireland powers be conferred on the authorities similar to those conferred by the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, viz.: when the local authority in any town or urban district in England and Wales and Ireland have provided a public slaughter house, power be conferred on them to declare that no other place within the town or borough shall be used for slaughtering, except that a period of three years be allowed to the owners of existing registered private slaughter-houses to apply their premises to other purposes."

Notwithstanding this recommendation from such a high authority, the Waterford Corporation, after the erection of their abattoir in 1898 proceeded to grant licences for private slaughter-houses. As a matter of fact, all the six existing licences have been granted since the erection of the abattoir and since the Royal Commission before mentioned made their recommendations.

It will be easily seen that, as far as inspection of meat is concerned, it is far from satisfactory. The Corporation should exercise their powers to prevent the sale of tuberculous or other diseased meat.

The principal points for consideration of the Corporation in connection with this subject are as follows:—

1. To obtain the services of a Veterinary Surgeon (a part-time officer would be sufficient) whose opinion could be obtained as to the amount and location of tubercular disease which would necessitate total or partial condemnation of the carcass. He should be assisted by a Sanitary Sub-Officer, specially trained as regards meat inspection, who would devote a portion of his time to this duty.
2. All the reasonable objections of the butchers as to the arrangements at the abattoir should be removed, and the abattoir improved and enlarged to meet the requirements of the County Borough.
3. To take steps for the withdrawal of licences of the private slaughter-houses, as occasion offers, and to cease granting any new licences.
4. All meat coming into the Borough should be inspected.
5. Arrangements should also be made for the inspection of foreign meat.

A few copies of the Board's Circular, No. 52,617: 1904, which contains instructions to Meat Inspectors with regard to tuberculosis in animals intended for food, might be sent to the Sanitary Authority.

Milk Supply.—The dairies, of which there are eleven inside the Borough, are kept clean and are otherwise suitable, with two or three exceptions. Mr. Arthur Dobbyn, Veterinary Surgeon, acts as Inspector under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order. He also acts as Inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886. He stated in evidence that "the milkshops are in bad order and are badly kept. There are over seventy milk-sellers. Of these, fifty keep milkshops, and about twenty are purveyors of milk. There are only five or six that would be suitable to sell milk, and there is only one proper shop in the city. The premises are dirty, vegetables, potatoes, meat, bread, and paraffin oil, and such commodities as that, are sold together. There are bye-laws, but they have not been enforced."

Similar evidence was given by Drs. Kelleher and Morrissey, Medical Officers of Health. During the course of our inspection we visited several milkshops, which we found in the condition described, and in no case was the milk which was for sale covered.

It is difficult to understand why the Sanitary Authority are so reluctant to enforce their own bye-laws, more especially in the case of milk, which is such an important article of food, and so liable to convey disease.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained from Knockaderry Lake, nine miles distant. The catchment area is for the most part uncultivated grassland and moorland, with comparatively few habitations. The lake, which is of large extent, serves the purpose of a storage reservoir. In it the water undergoes storage which is probably of sufficient length to ensure the destruction of any pathogenic organisms, if such should reach the lake.

From the lake the water is conveyed by gravitation through an iron conduit to the filter beds. From these it flows into the adjoining service reservoir, which has a capacity of 800,000 gallons, equal to a little over a day's supply.

The filter beds are too small; and, in consequence, the water passing through them has been found to be insufficient for the requirements of the district, and for some time the supply has been cut off during the night, which is far from being a desirable arrangement. Moreover, on account of the peaty character of the water, the top layers of the filter beds have to be frequently cleaned, which necessitates the filters being put out of action. A larger service reservoir and more filters would be required. There should also be some means whereby, in case of a large fire in the city, the direct supply from the lake could be utilized to augment that from the service reservoir, which at certain times of the day contains a comparatively small quantity of water. The filter beds and service reservoir are situated at a considerable elevation, but the pressure in the mains during a portion of the day cannot be considered good.

The water is conveyed from the service reservoir in iron pipes through the streets. The better class houses are supplied separately, but the poorer class houses are in many cases supplied from the stand pipes or fountains in the streets, courts or lanes.

Since the demands are continuously on the increase, owing to the substitution of water-closets for privies, the introduction of baths, and giving a separate supply to some of the small houses, we would suggest that means should be taken to increase the supply, which should be constant, not intermittent as at present, and laid on to every house.

The quality of the water is admitted to be good, although it is of a peaty nature, and, in consequence, it deposits a brownish sediment, consisting of minute particles of peat and vegetable matter. While these are not dangerous to health, still they point to inadequate filtration or sedimentation, both of which are essential to a good public supply.

We understand the Corporation are taking steps to increase the filter beds for the purpose of removing these defects.

Sewerage.—A new sewerage system has been nearly completed at a cost of over £50,000. There are still, however, a few streets remaining unsewered or unprovided with sewers of a modern type, and these are being taken in hands by degrees. The sewers are constructed of glazed pipes, which convey the sewage to the pumping station at Waterpark, where it flows directly into the river by gravitation up to half-tide, and above half tide it is pumped into the river. There are no large storage or settling tanks, nor any system of purification. The river, however, is a very large one, and, as far as we were able to judge, no nuisance is caused by the discharge of sewage into it.

Several witnesses appeared before us and gave evidence to the effect that foul gases came from the ventilators in the roadway near their residences, and some of the witnesses contended that illnesses in their families were caused thereby. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health stated he never saw any diphtheria in his practice in Waterford until these gratings were open, and since that time it has been often reported. He knew two cases that could be referred directly to the manhole. "In one case a child took the disease and died." The Corporation have closed between thirty and forty street ventilators within the past seven or eight years (against the advice of their Engineer), and have only erected two ventilating shafts.

House Drainage.—The connections of the house-drains with the sewers are said to be good, more particularly the new connections. There are many instances where the drains run under the houses, and where there are no disconnecting traps. A drain should not be laid under a dwelling-house where that course can possibly be avoided, and, where unavoidable, the drain should be most carefully connected, trapped and ventilated.

Infectious Disease.—The notification of infectious disease has been in force in the County Borough of Waterford since 1893. Some cases, however, on account of being mild and without

medical attendance, escape notification. The particulars as to the number of cases notified will be found in the Appendix, Table No. 3. From these it appears that the County Borough of Waterford has suffered rather severely from outbreaks of scarlatina, measles, diarrhoea, typhus fever, and whooping cough.

It has been frequently pointed out by the Local Government Board that the continued prevalence of typhus fever in the County Borough reflects unfavourably upon the efficiency of the sanitary administration of the district, and when it has occurred it has not been stamped out as quickly as it ought to have been.

At the time of our Inquiry there was an epidemic of typhus fever, during which there had been fifty-six patients affected. Of these six died. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health stated he had paid out well over £100 for new clothing to replace the clothing that was burned, but this amount would be a very small fraction compared to the cost of treating the patients. In the previous epidemic there were one hundred persons affected, all of whom had to be treated at the expense of the public. Apart from the heavy burden upon the rates for the treatment of the patients, the cost of disinfection and the replacing of burnt clothing, &c., who can estimate the amount of human misery and suffering caused by such epidemics? It is painful to contemplate what it means to a family when the only breadwinner is stricken and dies, especially when it is remembered that this disease is preventable. The family, which may have been struggling with poverty for years, is then face to face with absolute destitution, with no refuge but the Workhouse. This is no imaginary picture, as there was evidence to show that such cases had occurred—"five of those who died were breadwinners, and some of them were men with families of three to six children."

From the evidence of Dr. Kelleher it appeared that the insanitary condition of the dwellings contributed to the spread of typhus fever. This was borne out by the other witnesses, who also referred to over-crowding as contributing to spread this disease. It was mentioned that a patient suffering from typhus fever had been removed from a room which was 9 feet by 12 feet and 10 feet high, and was occupied by the patient, his wife, and three children. Dr. O'Sullivan and other witnesses contended that poverty was largely responsible for the spread of the disease. No one for a moment can doubt that poverty is a predisposing cause of this and other diseases because it is accountable for many of the conditions which undermine the health, such as want of food, bad housing, and insufficient clothing. The question of poverty, however, in relation to health and disease will be dealt with later on in the report.

Typhus fever is often referred to as a "filth disease," and is almost invariably associated with such insanitary conditions as want of ventilation, overcrowding, want of sunlight, impurities of the person, and general neglect of cleanliness. Recent investigations as to the means of spreading typhus fever have tended to show that the disease may be communicated by means of lice. It is, therefore, essential that all bedding, clothing, &c., that could possibly be infected should be either burned or thoroughly disin-

fect. Particular attention should also be paid to the bodies and body clothing of patients, and of those removed for the purpose of isolation, after being exposed to infection.

It is to be hoped that the Sanitary Authority will realise their responsibility in this matter, and make a determined effort to prevent the recurrence of this terrible disease, which now happily is unknown in most towns and districts in this and other countries where it formerly was of common occurrence.

The small portable disinfector at the fever hospital, and the provision there for affording shelter for persons while their houses were being disinfected, were admitted to be unsatisfactory. The question of providing a large steam disinfecting apparatus, and proper means for the removal of infected clothing and also of providing suitable accommodation for persons while their houses are being disinfected, where such persons could receive a bath and have their clothing changed, has been before the Corporation on several occasions. The Corporation should arrange to have these defects remedied without delay.

Scarlatina.—It was clear from the evidence that when cases of this disease occurred, the source of infection was not sufficiently investigated. To prove this it will only be necessary to point out that the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health mentioned he had never been able to trace the disease directly, but he had noticed a run of cases among the customers of one milkman when scarlatina was prevalent in the city. He further mentioned that a woman admitted to him that she was sent to milk cows when her hands were peeling after suffering from scarlatina. An attempt at least should be made to trace the source of infection in every case of this disease.

Diphtheria.—It was contended that this disease had increased during the past few years, and that cases had been caused by sewer gas given off by the surface ventilators in the streets. While this may be the case, there was not sufficient evidence produced for us to form any definite conclusion on this debatable point. We have, however, dealt in another portion of the Report with the surface ventilators.

As in other districts, there is no doubt a disinclination on the part of parents to allow their children to be removed to hospital when suffering from diphtheria, scarlatina, or other infectious disease, although a large number of the houses have no proper accommodation for the isolation of such cases, and free ventilation, which is very essential in the treatment of these diseases, is usually difficult to secure in many houses. The Sanitary Authority should, therefore, urge the removal of the patients to hospital where the home accommodation is deficient.

Typhoid Fever.—There have been, we are happy to say, comparatively few cases of this disease during recent years. The purity of the water supply from typhoid contamination may in a large measure account for this fortunate immunity, which we hope may long continue. If, on the other hand, a few cases should unfortunately occur in some of the insanitary houses during dry hot weather, we fear the disease might spread with great rapidity, as many of the conditions which would favour the dissemination of the infection are present. We might specially mention in this connection the midden privies, the system of excremental removal through the houses, drains connecting directly with sewers or defectively trapped, and the condition of the milkshops, as being some of the conditions which would be a large factor in the spread of the disease. There is often an interval of a week or ten days between the onset of an attack of typhoid fever and the recognition of the nature of the disease. The excreta in these cases, and also in unrecognised cases, infect the privy, yards, and drains, from which the infection spreads in various ways, as well as by personal contact.

Diarrhoea.—This was stated to be a common disease and is notified from time to time, although not scheduled under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act. From 1902 till 1909 there were "fifty-one cases notified, with three deaths." These numbers are misleading, as they do not convey an accurate idea of the number of cases which have occurred. This is evident from the fact that, according to the Registrar General's returns, there were forty-six deaths from diarrhoeal disease in 1907, twenty-six deaths in 1908, forty-three deaths in 1909, and thirty-one deaths in 1910. It will be thus seen that a very small proportion of the cases are notified. There was a consensus of opinion that the insanitary condition of the yards attached to some of the poorer class houses, with open and overflowing ashpits and foul privies, was largely accountable for the high death-rate from diarrhoea. The disease is always more prevalent in dry warm weather, which favours the rapid production of bacteria, and, consequently, putrefaction. Flies, which convey infection to milk and other kinds of food, are also then more numerous. A certain number of cases are no doubt caused by improper feeding, due to the ignorance on the part of mothers, as well as the want of cleanliness.

This disease might be considerably reduced by more strict and constant attention to cleanliness in and about the houses, better and more frequent removal of all refuse, the substitution of water-closets for the midden privies, and precautions against the contamination of food and food vessels by flies.

Infant Mortality.—The rate for the ten years 1901-1910 for the whole of Ireland was 96 per 1,000 births, while that for Waterford was 118.5, or, in other words, if the infantile death-rate in the County Borough had been the same as the average for the whole of Ireland, there would have been a saving during the ten

years of 148 lives. It is, however, only fair to mention that the infantile death-rate is below that of some of the large towns, but much higher than the following five towns which are next to Waterford in point of size:—Galway, Dundalk, Drogheda, Newry and Lurgan.

In this connection we might point out that we believe the infantile death-rate would be higher than it is, if it were not for the beneficial effects of the charitable maternity association described by Mrs. E. White. This society is 110 years old, and is supported for the most part by voluntary contributions. In addition, however, any woman who is about to become a mother may subscribe 7s., which entitles her to the attendance of a maternity nurse during her confinement. The society provides gruel, a suit of baby's clothes, 1s. for tea and sugar, and also pays for some of the washing. About eighty-five free tickets, securing the foregoing benefits and the attendance of a nurse, are given away every year. There are twelve or thirteen ladies on the committee, and these in turn visit the women confined, and the honorary secretary notifies each case to the lady whose week it is to visit. Mrs. White said—"I visited one woman, and I think she had twelve children, and there were only two alive: most of them died extremely young. She said the nurse told her she killed the last one because she gave it bread and milk." Mrs. White thought the Maternity Charity might extend their work if the Notification of Births Act were adopted, and the names of the women supplied to the honorary secretary. She added—"There is great need for simple lectures to the poor women on the way of feeding their children and of taking care of them."

We have no hesitation in recommending the Corporation to adopt the Notification of Births Act, and we have no doubt there will be a sufficient number of voluntary workers to instruct mothers in the care and feeding of their infants, more particularly during the first nine months after birth.

Tuberculosis.—The death-rate from this disease is very high, the third highest of the large towns in Ireland. The Corporation "have taken no action beyond disinfecting houses after the cases have been removed to hospital or died." The Jubilee Nurses give most of the information with regard to such cases. Even Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, which only deals with notification and disinfection, has not been adopted. A scheme was proposed for establishing a tuberculosis dispensary, which would have included notification, examination of patients, registration of cases, examination of sputum, etc., at an estimated cost of £135 per annum, but it was rejected. There are, on an average, over one hundred deaths per annum from this disease, which practically means that one out of every five deaths in Waterford is caused by tuberculosis. It will thus be seen that up to the present very little has been done to reduce an appalling mor-

tality from such a preventable disease as tuberculosis. It is now universally admitted that the mortality from this disease can be reduced, and in those towns where it is high a substantial reduction can be most easily effected, provided proper measures are adopted.

The Corporation cannot afford to be indifferent any longer to so vital and important a matter. They would be well advised to adopt, without delay, Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention Act and they should provide a tuberculosis dispensary. Such dispensaries are now fully recognised as affording the best means of benefiting a large number of patients at a comparatively small cost. The Corporation should not be satisfied merely to act on the foregoing suggestions, but at the same time should endeavour to improve the condition of the people and thus raise their power of resistance to disease, which is one of the principal safeguards against tuberculosis and other diseases. The power of resistance can be increased or diminished by the conditions under which the people live; it can be increased by making their homes healthy, with plenty of air and sunlight, together with sanitary surroundings. There can be no room for doubt that the death-rate from tuberculosis in England and Scotland (long before definite steps were taken regarding tuberculosis) was more largely reduced by the improvement in the sanitary condition of the housing and in the food of the people than by any other means. As regards the food of the poorer classes in Waterford, this will be dealt with in connection with the subject of poverty.

Vital Statistics.—The mean yearly death-rate in Waterford County Borough from all causes during the ten years 1901-1910 was 20.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is a much higher rate than London and the seventy-six large towns of England and Wales for the same period.

Of the twenty-two town districts in Ireland, Waterford has the highest death-rate from all causes for the past five years, with the exception of Dublin, Cork, Wexford and Newtownards (see Table No. 1 of the Appendix).

The following Table* shows, for the County Borough of Waterford, the number of births and the number of deaths, and the number of deaths from some of the principal causes, registered during each of the five years, 1906-1910 (exclusive of deaths in public institutions of persons admitted from other localities) with the birth-rate, the death-rate from all causes, from the principal epidemic diseases and from phthisis per 1,000 of the population, according to the Census of 1901; also the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births registered:—

* Kindly supplied by the Registrar-General for Ireland.

(Derived from the Yearly Summaries of the Weekly Returns furnished by the Registrars.)

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Census Statistics					
Population, 1901,			25,769		
Number of Persons to an Acre,			18.7		
Annual Rate per 1,000 Persons represented by—					
Births,	23.5	25.9	26.8	25.7	27.8
Deaths from All Causes,	17.6	21.7	21.3	19.1	20.2
“ below, Diseases numbered (1) to (9)	1.0	2.2	3.1	2.4	1.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births,	110	112	129	150	124
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 of Population,	2.3	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.3
Numbers registered—					
Births,	628	694	728	688	744
Deaths—Total number,	470	682	679	510	540
“ under one year of age,	69	78	94	103	92
“ at sixty years and upwards,	135	195	174	188	191
“ caused by (1) Small Pox,	—	—	—	—	—
“ (2) Measles,	—	3	56	—	2
“ (3) Scarlet Fever,	6	6	1	—	—
“ (4) Typhus,	—	—	—	3	6
“ (5) Whooping Cough,	7	2	—	17	6
“ (6) Diphtheria,	—	—	—	—	1
“ (7) Pyrexia (origin uncertain),	2	—	1	—	—
“ (8) Enteric Fever,	1	2	—	—	1
“ (9) Diarrhoeal Diseases	11	46	26	43	31
“ (10) Pneumonia,	17	10	26	13	22
“ Tuberculous Disease—					
“ (11) Phthisis,	62	96	76	80	61
“ (12) Other Forms,	28	28	25	26	35
“ (13) Cancer, Malignant Disease,	16	17	21	25	25
“ (14) Diseases of Respiratory System,	72	75	86	71	61
“ Violence	19	6	10	6	6
Inquest cases,	21	19	12	8	24
Number of Deaths in Public Institutions,	187	207	191	161	182
“ Uncertified Deaths,	34	38	40	42	56

Death-rate from phthisis per 1,000 for the past five years:—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Twenty-two Irish towns,	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.21
Dublin Registration Area,	3.04	3.03	2.93	2.64	2.34
Belfast County Borough,	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.11
Cork County Borough,	3.42	3.65	3.21	3.46	3.06
Londonderry County Borough,	2.14	2.26	2.33	2.34	2.07
Limerick County Borough,	2.72	2.70	2.30	2.07	2.3
Waterford County Borough,	2.31	3.58	2.83	2.98	2.3

It will be seen that, with the exception of Cork, Waterford has the highest death-rate from phthisis for the past five years.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the County Borough of Waterford for the past five years:—

1906,	90	death from tuberculosis
1907,	124	" " "
1908,	101	" " "
1909,	106	" " "
1910,	96	" " "
or an average of 103.4	"	" " " per annum.

out of an average of 536.2 deaths per annum.

The number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in the County Borough of Waterford for the past five years:—

1906,	11	deaths
1907,	46	"
1908,	26	"
1909,	43	"
1910,	81	"

This is an average annual death-rate of 1.17 per 1,000 of the population, which is far in excess of any town in Ireland, and about four times as great as the average death-rate under this heading for the whole of Ireland.

It will be seen by Table No. 2 in the Appendix that, with the exception of Newtownards, Waterford had the highest death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases during the past five years.

The foregoing will be sufficient to show that the general death-rate, the infantile death-rate, the death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases, and the death-rate from tuberculosis are high and above the average. They are all capable of being greatly

reduced, provided proper measures are taken. This being the case, it is incumbent upon the Corporation to put forth their utmost efforts to reduce the death-rate, which can be accomplished by reducing the number of deaths from such preventable diseases as diarrhoea, tuberculosis, typhus fever, and many of the infantile diseases.

Keeping of Animals.—The bye-laws which were made by the Corporation are continually broken with the tacit consent or acquiescence of the Corporation. One of the Sanitary Sub-Officers mentioned that out of thirty piggeries in his district, only one complied with the bye-laws. It is the clear duty of the Sanitary Authority to adhere strictly to such bye-laws, and they should pay greater attention to the reports received from their officers giving particulars of their infringement. We inspected a number of premises where animals were kept which were quite unsuitable for the purpose.

Social Conditions.—The principal subject under this head is that of poverty, which may be defined in this connection as want of means to procure the bare necessities of life. Many of the conditions dealt with during the Inquiry were attributed by various witnesses to the poverty of the people. Almost every witness referred to poverty either directly or indirectly. Miss Poer O'Shee referred to the miserable condition of the people who would never be able workmen or women, and also to the fact that poor children were fed on separated milk, as their parents could not afford to buy pure milk. Mrs. White attributed the very high mortality to the great poverty of the people. "The children are so badly fed that when any epidemic comes the children are cleared off—they have no strength to stand against it." Mr. Campion, the School Attendance Officer, stated that the children were prevented from attending school through poverty—not having food or clothes. He mentioned that children sometimes have to go to school without breakfast, and in some of the schools the nuns give the children bread and milk, and they also give the children lunch. This witness attributed the poverty to want of employment, and also to intemperance.

We wish to call particular attention to the evidence on this subject given by Mr. P. W. Kenny. In speaking of the conditions of the people of Waterford, he said he believed they were more robust and healthy thirty years ago, and the health statistics were then more favourable than they are to-day. His reasons were "that possibly there was a greater power of resistance among the people at that time, there was lots of work, it was a very busy commercial city, and 'bacon meat' was to be had for the asking, and everybody had full and plenty to eat of pork meat, which I understand builds up the system and gives great resisting power to certain diseases, and although the evil was there, the resisting power was greater. To-day we have not anything like the commercial activity we had in the old days, people have not the work to-day, and they are very poorly fed. Anybody going through the courts and looking at the poorer classes of the people will see want in their countenances."

We received information to the effect that the rate of wages of general labourers was from 12s. to 15s. per week, carters from 14s. to 18s. per week, Corporation labourers from 14s. to 16s. per week, masons' labourers from 12s. to 15s. per week, and quay labourers from 16s. to 17s. per week. The various tradesmen are paid at trades union rate of wages. It has been estimated by one of the best authorities on this subject in Waterford that 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the total working population is unskilled or practically unskilled, and that at least one-third of that percentage is employed casually. Taking the working population of all classes and both sexes at one-fourth of the total population, the number of unskilled workers would be, roughly, 4,700, and, therefore, the number employed casually 1,566. These figures are only estimates, but they are sufficient to show the low earning capacity of the working classes, and when unemployment, physical unfitness, sickness, and old age are taken into account, it is not difficult to understand why poverty is so general, and plays so large a part in the health of the city.

From the evidence of many witnesses, our own observations, and conversations with many of the poor while inspecting the sanitary condition of their houses, we are convinced that a very large section of the population, men, women and children, are in a chronic state of want, and are continuously underfed. Their food is most monotonous, consisting for the most part of bread, tea, potatoes and bacon or dripping, with only a little scrap meat occasionally. There is little of that variety that helps to make meals appetising. Moreover, this kind of food, while it may satisfy the cravings of hunger, does not contain the necessary nourishment to maintain the body in a fit condition for ordinary labour or for resisting disease.

The clothing in many cases is quite as inadequate as the food. Even when the wage-earner is in constant employment as a labourer, but has no other means of supplementing his weekly earnings, it is totally impossible for a family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, to be properly fed, housed and clothed on the average wages of 13s. per week. These low wages mean insufficient food, and insufficient food leads to serious physical deterioration. All the members of the family share the same privations, which soon tell upon their health, and the children either die young or grow up weak, diseased and easy victims to infection. It was sad to see some of the children in the poorest houses, with their puny bodies insufficiently clad, with sore eyes and swollen glands, and many other symptoms which are sure tokens of want and misery. Apart from the physical and mental suffering which must of necessity be associated with the conditions just described, there is the large economic aspect, the far-reaching importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated. The low efficiency of the labour in this country is often unfavourably commented upon and compared with the higher efficiency of the same class after they emigrate to the United States. This with a fair show of reason can be attributed to the difference in the standard of living in the two countries.

It is our unpleasant duty to record these facts, in the hope that the more widely they are known, the more likely they are to be remedied. Of course the question of wages is largely regulated by supply and demand, and it is difficult to see how the Corporation can bring about a change for the better in this respect. They can, however, do much to improve the condition of the very poor by providing sanitary houses at a low rent, and also by removing from the poorer class houses, free of expense to the occupiers, the house refuse, the accumulation of which at present renders them almost uninhabitable.

Sanitary Administration.—The Public Health Committee hold their meetings regularly every fortnight, and there is considerable interest taken in the proceedings. We regret, however, that in some respects they have not discharged their duties as a Sanitary Authority in as efficient a manner as could be desired. They have been rather lax in enforcing their own bye-laws, the only apparent reason being that, from mistaken kindly motives individual interests frequently receive more consideration than the general good.

Some witnesses contended, on behalf of the Corporation, that the Sanitary Authority had carried out their duties in connection with the sanitary administration as well as possible without increasing the rates. We cannot, however, agree with them in this connection. Even if such were the case, important and vital duties should not be allowed to lie in abeyance simply because the rates might be otherwise increased. We may mention that the witnesses who took up this attitude had to admit that certain sanitary defects, which would have cost the Corporation nothing to remedy, were allowed to continue. We have endeavoured to show that the Sanitary Authority have incurred considerable expense, and also caused hardships and misery by not adopting the best means for stamping out infectious disease. Economy is a most estimable quality in a public body, and when judiciously exercised deserves to be commended, but it is true economy to adopt the best means of safeguarding the public health. The same vigilance should be exercised by the Sanitary Authority to protect the community from disease as would be exercised by individual members of that Authority to protect their own families.

The Public Health Officials appear to have a good knowledge of their duties, which they endeavour to discharge to the best of their ability, but it was quite evident that there was an absence of that cordial co-operation between the Public Health Committee and some of their officials, which is so essential for the efficient working of the Public Health Department. Dr. Kennedy, whose zeal no one could question, made several statements against the Public Health Committee. These were either denied or had a somewhat different construction put upon them by subsequent witnesses. It is clear, however, that the relations between the Public Health Committee and their Medical Superintendent Officer of Health were severely strained. We consider that no useful purpose would be served by going fully into the merits or demerits

of these statements, as in all probability there may be faults on both sides. We would suggest that all past differences should be forgotten, and all should now unite to re-organise the sanitary administration, and make it as efficient as possible. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health is entitled to be recognised as the head of the Department, and he should supervise and direct the work of the Sanitary Sub-Officers. An office should be provided for him in the City Hall, where he could be seen at certain times of the day, and where he could keep all records pertaining to his position. Alderman Whittle very kindly undertook to try and obtain such an office for the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, which will not only be desirable but absolutely necessary to facilitate the work of the Public Health Department.

The following Acts have been adopted:—

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.
 Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

The following Acts have not yet been adopted:—

Notification of Births Act, 1907.
 Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, Part I.

The following bye-laws are in force:—

With respect to Houses let in Lodgings other than		
	Common Lodging Houses, .	1885-6
" "	New Streets and Buildings, .	1888-9.
" "	Hackney Carriages, .	1891-2.
" "	Common Lodging Houses, .	1894-5.
" "	Slaughter Houses, .	1894-5.
" "	Nuisances and Keeping of Animals, .	1894-5.
" "	Removal of Snow from Footways, .	1894-5.
	&c., .	1894-5.
" "	Offensive Trades, .	1894-5.

The conditions dwelt upon in this report have been pointed out by the Local Government Board and their Medical Inspector, Dr. Browne, and also by the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health. A list of the matters which the Local Government Board have called attention to during the past ten years is given in the Appendix. It is not, therefore, for want of advice that many of the defects referred to still continue. It would rather appear as if the Sanitary Authority have not realised the powers they possess under the Public Health Acts, nor the vast amount of good which would result from a more vigorous enforcement of their powers.

It is our clear opinion that there is nothing in the financial position of Waterford, when that is properly regarded, which need prevent a great improvement in its sanitary condition. Several witnesses stated that the rates were high. They formed this opinion from the fact that the rates were 10s. 6d. (1909-10) in the pound on the valuation, without having considered whether

the valuation was high or low. The two factors (the valuation and the amount of the rate in the pound) must be taken into consideration. The witnesses, however, only expressed their own opinion in a general way, and had no definite data to go upon as to the valuation, because they had no experience of the valuation of other towns. We have, therefore, to fall back upon a comparison as to the valuation per head of the population, from which we find that Waterford is the lowest of the six County Boroughs, the highest being £4 7s. 3d. per head, as against £1 16s. 1d. in Waterford. We also find that Waterford pays the smallest amount of rates per head of the population, as compared with the other County Boroughs, the highest being £1 11s. 6d., as against 18s. 4d. in Waterford. At the same time Waterford receives from Parliamentary Grants the largest amount per head, viz., 2s. 11½d. (see Table No. 5 of the Appendix).

The foregoing figures clearly show that the rates in Waterford are, as regards incidence per head of the population, low when compared with the rates in the other County Boroughs. This can be accounted for by the fact that Waterford has a large income from Corporate property—lands, house rents, &c.—which amounts to £10,565 per annum, and is equal to more than 20 per cent of the total expenditure of the Corporation. Although Waterford has a large debt, the amount being £291,127, less the amount of the Sinking Fund, which is £46,464, it is in reality in a very sound financial position, as the value of the Corporate property is fully equal to the amount of the debt. Moreover, the income from the Corporate property is more than sufficient to meet the interest on the borrowed capital. Very few towns are in a better financial position.

Summary of the Principal Recommendations.—

- (1) The Corporation should take steps to deal adequately with the housing problem (a) by the erection of a large number of cheap sanitary dwellings on healthy sites; (b) by action under the remedial sections of the Public Health and Housing Acts to secure an improvement in the dwellings of the working classes in the numerous cases where the fabric of the houses is substantial but repairs and remodelling are necessary to make them sanitary and convenient dwellings; and (c) by closing insanitary houses incapable of improvement.
- (2) Water-closets should be substituted for privies, more especially in those dwellings where the contents of the midden privies have to be carried through the dwelling.
- (3) At least one additional Sanitary Sub-Officer should be appointed. In making this appointment the Sanitary Authority should take into consideration the desirability of the officer possessing a practical knowledge of meat inspection and of the inspection of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.

- (4) Domestic scavenging should be carried out directly by the Corporation.
- (5) The use of covered sanitary ashbins should be encouraged, and the large open middens which exist in certain parts of the city should be done away with.
- (6) The Sanitary Authority should endeavour to abate overcrowding, and insist on the cleansing of dirty houses.
- (7) More attention should be given to the purveyors of milk and the condition of milkshops. The regulations on this subject should be strictly enforced.
- (8) A steam disinfecting apparatus should be provided, and a proper system of disinfection established. Suitable arrangements should be made for the removal, isolation and bathing of inmates of infected houses, while such houses are being disinfected.
- (9) The water supply should be improved so that a continuous supply may be maintained.
- (10) Houses should not be allowed to be converted into tenement houses, unless thoroughly remodelled, and proper sanitary arrangements, water supply and slop sinks provided on each floor.
- (11) The Corporation should strictly observe their own bye-laws.
- (12) The Corporation should adopt Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, and the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

We desire to thank the officers of the Corporation who rendered us valuable assistance during the Inquiry and on our Inspections. We are especially indebted to Mr. Patrick Higgins, the Executive Sanitary Officer, who displayed great knowledge of the important duties entrusted to him.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

29th May, 1911.

E. COBY BIGGER.

P. C. COWAN.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Death-rate from all causes in the Principal Town Districts in Ireland.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Dublin Registration Area,	22.4	23.1	21.5	20.9	19.9
Dublin County Borough,	24.1	24.7	23.0	22.3	21.2
Belfast County Borough,	20.1	21.3	19.5	18.2	18.6
Cork County Borough,	20.2	20.6	22.0	22.1	19.3
Londonderry County Borough,	17.9	16.5	18.1	17.2	15.9
Limerick County Borough,	18.8	18.7	20.6	16.7	16.7
Waterford County Borough,	17.6	21.7	21.3	19.1	20.2
Galway,	19.7	20.7	19.4	20.0	17.3
Dundalk,	15.3	15.8	14.4	16.3	16.7
Drogheda,	17.4	17.0	15.7	15.7	18.6
Newry,	16.3	18.2	19.4	16.8	18.4
Lurgan,	18.4	19.3	18.6	19.6	17.5
Lisburn,	18.1	15.2	18.2	23.4	19.7
Wexford,	23.0	18.6	21.1	17.8	19.9
Ballymena,	17.5	18.9	17.1	18.3	16.4
Sligo,	16.3	16.6	18.9	16.6	12.9
Kilkenny,	17.8	21.0	17.9	18.6	20.8
Clonmel,	18.5	17.9	16.6	13.2	21.2
Portadown,	18.1	15.4	17.9	14.7	17.7
Tralee,	15.1	18.2	23.8	19.0	19.4
Newtownards,	27.4	21.1	21.0	20.4	19.1
Queenstown,	16.1	14.9	15.7	16.4	18.5
Armagh,	18.1	14.9	15.7	14.9	15.3

Of the twenty-two town districts, Waterford had the highest death-rate from all causes for the past five years, with the exception of Dublin, Cork, Wexford, and Newtownards.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the Death-rate from the Principal Epidemic Diseases in the Principal Town Districts in Ireland.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Dublin Registration Area,	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·6	1·4
Dublin County Borough,	2·0	1·8	1·9	1·7	1·6
Belfast County Borough,	2·5	1·7	1·8	1·3	2·7
Cork County Borough,	1·7	1·5	1·8	2·3	·9
Londonderry County Borough,	2·7	·8	1·7	·9	1·4
Limerick County Borough,	·7	1·7	1·1	1·2	·8
Waterford County Borough,	1·0	2·2	3·1	2·4	1·8
Galway,	1·1	1·3	1·5	1·0	·8
Dundalk,	1·9	1·1	·7	·6	1·0
Drogheda,	·4	·2	·7	·3	2·0
Newry,	1·1	1·0	·8	1·0	·5
Lurgan,	2·0	1·1	1·2	1·2	2·6
Lisburn,	·7	·4	·8	1·6	1·5
Wexford,	1·0	·4	1·5	1·3	·9
Ballymena,	2·0	·6	·5	1·5	1·5
Sligo,	1·0	·6	2·4	1·0	·6
Killenny,	·8	1·4	·3	1·0	·4
Clonmel,	2·1	·8	1·5	·3	·3
Portadown,	1·5	·8	1·1	·2	2·6
Trillick,	·2	·8	3·6	1·2	1·2
Newtownards,	4·6	1·3	1·7	1·2	2·3
Queenstown,	·9	2·4	·2	·4	·5
Armagh,	1·7	·1	·1	1·2	·7

From the foregoing it will be seen that, with the exception of Newtownards, Waterford had the highest death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases during the past five years. It is fair to note that since 1906, Newtownards has been provided with a new water supply, and a general sewerage system is now nearly completed.

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the cases of Infectious Disease notified in Waterford County Borough in each of the five years, 1906-1910.

—	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Total.
Scarlatina,	99	166	21	9	5	300
Enteric Fever,	12	16	5	2	9	44
Typhus Fever,	7	2	—	10	49	68
Puerperal Fever,	1	—	—	2	—	3
Erysipelas,	7	12	7	3	3	32
Diphtheria,	3	5	5	5	6	24
Small Pox,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia,	3	3	2	—	—	8
Total,	132	204	40	31	72	479

TABLE No. 4.—Showing some Financial Details for the County Borough of Waterford.

Valuation (1st March, 1910),	£48,289
Total Receipts,	£46,028
Total Expenditure,	£45,525
Rents from Corporate Property, land, houses, etc.,	£10,595
Interest and dividends on borrowed money,	£9,229
Payments to Sinking Fund,	£1,990
Total Indebtedness,	£291,127
Amount in Sinking Fund for extinction of Debt,	£46,464
Amount raised by Rates,	£24,511
Rate for 1910-1911,	10s. 1d.
Rate for 1909-1910,	10s. 6d.

TABLE No. 5.—Showing per head of Population in the County Boroughs the amount of Rateable Valuation, Rates Levied, and Parliamentary Grants.

County Borough.	Valuation per head of Population.	Total Amount per head of Population levied as rates.	Amount of Parliamentary Grants per head of Population.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Belfast,	4 7 3	1 8 0	1 5½
Cork,	2 9 0	1 5 10	2 7
Dublin,	3 7 0	1 11 6	2 8½
Limerick,	1 18 8	0 19 10	2 1
Londonderry,	2 16 10	0 19 11	1 10
Waterford,	1 18 1	0 18 4	2 11½

The foregoing shows that Waterford has the lowest valuation per head of the population of the six County Boroughs.

Waterford pays the smallest amount in rates per head of the population as compared with the six County Boroughs.

Waterford receives the largest amount per head of the population (in relief of the rates) from Parliamentary Grants.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED BY THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND TO
THE CORPORATION OF WATERFORD DURING THE
YEARS, 1900-1910.

Year.	Subject.
1900.—	The inadequacy of the existing Sanitary Staff to deal effectually with serious outbreaks of infectious disease. Common lodging houses not suitable.
1901.—	Domestic scavenging and the provision of a modern steam disinfecter recommended.
1902.—	Working class houses. Hospital accommodation insufficient. Thresh disinfecter not adequate to cope with epidemics. Keeping of pigs in contravention of byelaws. Organisation of Sanitary Staff.
1903.—	Observance of byelaws.
1904.—	Report of Medical Superintendent Officer of Health as to prevalence of Phthisis, Foul Smells, Defective Ventilation of houses, Defective Scavenging, and General Uncleanliness of Dwellings. Nuisances caused by fish vendors in Peter Street. Nuisance caused by manure depot at Miller's Marsh. Carting filth through the streets at prohibited hours.
1905.—	Typhus Fever Outbreak. Insanitary condition of houses. Insanitary privies built against walls of dwellings.
1906.—	Typhus Fever occurring in insanitary house.
1907.—	Prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases, unskilled feeding, decomposition of articles of food. Domestic scavenging by the sanitary authority.
1908.—	No shelter for families whilst homes are being disinfected. Additional provision for filtration of water supply recommended. Notification of Measles recommended.
1909.—	Report on outbreak of Typhus Fever.
1910.—	High death rate from Measles and Diarrhoea. Adoption of Part I. Tuberculosis Prevention Act and Notification of Births Act.
1910.—	Abolition of Midden Privies. Additional Sanitary Sub-Officer. Disinfecting Apparatus.

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